

FUNK & WAGNALLS

New Standard Dictionary

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

OF THE

English Language

UPON ORIGINAL PLANS

DESIGNED TO GIVE, IN COMPLETE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT, IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOST
RECENT ADVANCES IN KNOWLEDGE, IN THE READIEST FORM FOR POPULAR USE,
THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF
ALL THE WORDS, AND THE MEANING OF IDIOMATIC PHRASES,
IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH
SPEAKING PEOPLES, TOGETHER WITH PROPER
NAMES OF ALL KINDS, THE WHOLE
ARRANGED IN ONE ALPHABETICAL ORDER

PREPARED BY

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

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A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD



VOLUME II.—DIVI TO LYW



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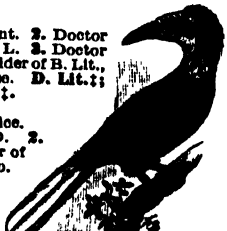
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NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR



ties *doctored* the reports before publishing them; some brandy is *doctored*.

New rolls of parchment, deceitfully *doctored* into an appearance of antiquity, are offered freely.

(1) *WARRIOR* in the *Legend* p 80 [in m. a. co 1882]
4. [Itare] To give the degree of doctor to, as, to be *doctored* by such a college is no great honor. II. 1. To take medicine or medical treatment, as, *doctored*, for his ague. 2. To practise medicine.

I knew enough of *doctored* to see that in another hour he would be beyond the reach of earthly help.

HARRARD *She* p 194. [in 1887]

doc'tor, n. 1. A practitioner of medicine or surgery. (1) [U. S.] One empowered by a regular technical school to practise medicine, surgery, or osteopathy. (2) In looser usage, any person whose occupation is medical practice. (3) [It. Brit.] One who has the diploma of doctor or a licentiate of the College of Physicians. A surgeon is not called *doctor* in England, except by courtesy. 2. A person who has received a diploma of the highest degree in a faculty, as, of divinity, law, etc., as evidence of his learning and ability to teach; more commonly, one who has received the degree as an honorary title from a university or college, as, Harvard made the President of the United States a *doctor* of laws. 3. *Mech.* A device, as in a machine for doing some special work. Specif. (1) An auxiliary or donkey engine. (2) A boiler feed-pump. (3) *Cotton-printing*. A long knife for distributing and removing color on a printing-roller. (4) *Paper-making*. A steel edge on a calendar-roll, to scrape off dirt. (5) An electric brush carrying a plating solution. (6) A knife used in the manufacture of india-rubber for scraping and mixing. (7) *Mech.* A contrivance for fitting parts, as in packing bearings. (8) An implement for soldering. (9) A support or backstay in a lathe. (10) A knife in engagement with the peripheral face of a roller, as in a roller cotton-gin.

4. A liquor employed to make poor wine or beer palatable. 5. On sailing vessels, the steward or the cook. 6. [Local, U. S.] The cook in a logging-camp. 7. (1) A doctor-fish. (2) [Local, Eng.] The friar-skin. 8. Among uneducated people, a medical man or conjurer. 9. [Archaic] A person of great learning, and qualified to instruct, literally, a teacher.

They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the *doctors*, both hearing them, and asking them questions. Luke ii, 40. Who shall decide when *doctors* disagree?

FOUR Moral Essays ep iii, l. 1.

10. A jack-of-all-trades; see *TINKER*.

11. [W. Australia] A cool breeze blowing from the sea for some hours during the daytime from November to April. 12. pl. [Old Slang] Loaded dice. < F. *docteur*, < L. *doctor*, teacher, < *docere*, teach. *doct'court*.

doct'bird, n. [Grenada, W. Ind.] A humming-bird (*Myiodynastes*). *doct'box*, n. *Cotton-printing*. The color-box in the bottom of which the *doctors* are set. *doct'fish*, n. A surgeon-fish or toothfish. *doct'gum*, n. See *ROGUEUM*.

doct'pump, n. Same as *DOCTOR*, n. 3 (2). *doct'shears*, n. *Cotton-printing*. The plates that hold the *doctors* — *Doctors of the Church*, the title given to the most eminent fathers of the church for their devoutness and learning, and in the Eastern Church, Athanasius, Basil, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen, in the Latin Church, Ambrose, Augustine, Cyprian, the Great, and Jerome. Since the 16th century the title has been conferred by the popes upon a number of saints who have proved themselves profound in the doctrines of the church. *doct'lyt*, a. Like a learned man.

doct'or-al, 1 dok'tor-al, 2 dō'tor-al, a. Of or pertaining to a doctor or his profession. *doct'or-ial*, *doct'or-ally*, adv. [Itare]

doct'or-ate, 1 dok'tor-āt, 2 dō'tor-āt, v. [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] 1. To make a doctor of by conferring a degree. II. 1. To create doctors by conferring degrees. said of a university.

doct'or-ate, n. The degree of doctor. *doct'or-ship*, n. *doct'ord*, pp. Doctored.

doct'or-ess, 1 dok'tor-ēs, 2 dō'tor-ēs, n. 1. A woman who practises medicine; a female physician. 2. A woman who teaches or has a doctor's degree. *doct'ress*; *doct'ric*.

doct'or-ize, 1 dok'tor-īz, 2 dō'tor-īz, vt. [-IZED, -IZING] 1. To make a doctor of. *doct'or-ization*, n. The ceremony of conferring the degree of doctor.

doct'or-ship, 1 dok'tor-ship, 2 dō'tor-ship, n. 1. The position, function, or character of a doctor. 2. Enu-niated learning, scholarship. 3. [Humorous.] The personality of a doctor, as, his *doctorship*.

doct'ri-na, 1 dok'tri-nā, 2 dō'tri-nā, n. Of nature or of constituting doctrine, also, suited to instruct, instructive.

doct'ri-naire, 1 dok'tri-nā-ry, 2 dō'tri-nā-ry, a. Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctrinaire, theoretical; visionary, impractical, as, *doctrinaire* arguments.

Beaton was an enthusiastic believer in the extreme Jeffersonian doctrinaire views as to the will of the majority being always right. T. MOONSVILLER T. H. Benton p 121 [in m. a. co 1887]

doct'ri-nal, n. 1. One whose views concerning political and other matters are derived from theories, rather than from facts, one who arrives at a conclusion by considering a subject from a single standpoint only; an impractical theorist.

I am no *doctrinaire*; politics cannot be bent completely to logic — certainly not all at once.

A. D. WATTS in *The Forum* Dec, 1890, p 369

2. *F. Hist.* A supporter of constitutional government as opposed to the arbitrary will of the king, a term applied by the reactionary court party in 1816. This party supported scientific doctrines of constitutional liberty and took a pragmatic view of the subject, holding that a right exercise of power was the sole justification for any form of government. For this reason they were ridiculed and condemned as impractical theorists both by the ultra-royalists and the extreme radicals. After the revolution of 1830 they were the principal advisers and ministers of Louis Philippe. [F., < L. *doctrina*, see *DOCTRINE*] *doct'ri-na-ri-ant*.

doct'ri-nal, 1 dok'tri-nal, 2 dō'tri-nal, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, containing, or characterized by doctrine. 2. Pertaining to or having to do with teaching, instructive. < L. *doctrinalis*, < L. *doctrina*, see *DOCTRINE*. Syn: see *DOCTRINE* — *doct'ri-nal*, n. 1. pl. Points or matters of doctrine or instruction, tenets. 2. A text-book.

doct'ri-nal-ism, n. The emphasizing or laying of stress on doctrine. *doct'ri-nal-ist*, n. *doct'ri-nal-ity*, n. Conformity to doctrine, doctrinal nature. *doct'ri-nal-ly*, adv.

doct'ri-na-ri-an, 1 dok'tri-nā-ri-an, 2 dō'tri-nā-ri-an, n. 1. One given to theory or speculation; a doctrinaire. *doct'ri-nal-ist*, 2. [D.] pl. Same as *CHRISTIAN BROTH-*

rum. — *doct'ri-na-ri-an-ism*, n. The vague theorizing that characterizes a doctrinaire. *doct'ri-nism*.

doct'ri-na-ry, 1 dok'tri-nā-ry, 2 dō'tri-nā-ry, a. Main-taining abstract doctrines and seeking to put them con-stantly in practise, doctrinaire — *doct'ri-na-ri-ly*, adv. — *doct'ri-na-ri-ty*, n.

doct'ri-nate, 1 dok'tri-nēt, 2 dō'tri-nāt, vt. [-NAT'ED, -NAT'ING] 1. To teach; impart instruction to. *doct'ri-nar-y*, 1 dok'tri-nā-ry, 2 dō'tri-nā-ry, n. 1. That which is taught or set forth for acceptance or belief. Specif. (1) A particular set of opinions, as held true by some person, sect, or school of belief, especially as having a form adapted to propagation or being taught, a tenet or body of tenets, as, the doctrine of the universal church; the doctrine of socialism. (2) The scientific system of, or the body of principles involved in, a particular subject or branch, as, the doctrine of meteorology.

2. [Archaic] Instruction; teaching, especially in reli-gious knowledge.

The people were astonished at his doctrine. For he taught them as one having authority. Matt vii, 28, 29.

3. Knowledge; learning; discipline. [F., < L. *doctrina*, < *doctore*, see *DOCTOR*, n.]

Syn: article of belief, article of faith, belief, dogma, pre-cept, principle, teaching, tenet. *Doctrine* primarily signifies that which is taught, principle, the fundamental basis on which the teaching rests. A doctrine is reasoned out, and may be defended by reasoning, a dogma rests on authority as of direct revelation, the decision of the church, etc. A doctrine or dogma is a statement of some one item of belief, a creed is a summary of doctrines or dogmas. Dogma has com-monly, at the present day, an offensive significance, as of a belief arrogantly asserted. Tenet is simply that which is held, and is applied to a single item of belief, it is a neutral word, neither approving nor condemning, we speak of the doctrines of our own church or of the tenets of others. A pre-cept relates not to belief, but to conduct. Compare synon-yms for FAULT, LAW, OBLIVION — Ant: action, conduct, deed, doing, duty, fact, operation, performance, practise.

— *doctrine of colonies*, a theory advocated by Bar-rande to explain the appearance of certain fossilized fauna generally considered as antedating the particular rock for-mations in which they are found. His hypothesis is that through the temporary breakdown of geological barriers cer-tain fauna were enabled to penetrate into isolated basins from the surrounding territory only to succumb in a rela-tively short period owing to hostile environment — d. of two aspects (*Philos.*), an ultimate theory respecting the relation of mind and matter which assumes that the mental world and the external physical world are two aspects of a fundamental but not necessarily substantive reality — *Drago* d. (*Inter Law*), a principle propounded in 1907 by Luis Maria Drago, of the Argentine Republic, which aims to prohibit armed intervention or the occupation of the ter-ritory of any American nation by a European power on account of a public debt — the Monroe d. (*U. S. Polit. Hist.*), the principle of non-intervention of European powers in American affairs, and the prohibition of their further territorial expansion on the American continent, enunciated by President Monroe in his message to Congress, Dec 2, 1823.

doct'ri-nal, 1 dok'tri-nāl, 2 dō'tri-nāl, n. [-IZED, -IZING] 1. A trial in theories or speculation; theorize — *doct'ri-nal-ism*, n.

doct'ri-nal-ism, 1 dok'tri-nāl-izm, 2 dō'tri-nāl-izm, n. 1. To furnish with documents, such as passports, clearance papers, papers of authentication, etc., supply with necessary papers according to regulations, as, to document a traveler or a ship, attach the shipment papers to a bill of exchange. 2. To prove by document-ary evidence. 3. To teach; instruct — *doct'ri-nal-ize*, n.

doct'ri-nal-ize, 1 dok'tri-nāl-ize, 2 dō'tri-nāl-ize, vt. 1. A manuscript or piece of printed matter regarded as conveying information or evidence; as, legal or political documents. From a special point of view or in lax use, anything that contains or exhibits record or testimony of facts or events in the form of marks, signs, inscriptions, or the like, as the pictured walls of an ancient temple, may be considered or spoken of as a document.

A document is an instrument on which is recorded, by means of letters, figures, or marks, matter which may be evi-dentially used. F. V. MASON *Law of Evidence* vol i, bk ii, § 614, p. 580 [in m. a. co 1877]

2. Com. One of the several papers affixed to a docu-mentary bill and testifying to or effecting the transfer of goods, as the bill of lading, certificate of insurance, etc. See *DOCUMENTARY BILL OF EXCHANGE*. 3. A ship's pa-pers. 4. That which is taught; dogma. 5. A cau-tionary example. [F., < L. *documentum*, lesson, < *docere*, teach.] Syn: see *RECORD* — *document bill*, same as *DOCUMENTARY BILL OF EXCHANGE*. 6. *of title* (*Com. Law*), any bill of lading, dock-warrant, or order for goods which confers upon the holder the right of possession or of transfer of such goods — *judicial d.* (*Law*), the papers and pro-ceedings which constitute or make up the record of a litiga-tion. They include the judgments, decrees, verdicts, depo-sitions, examinations, writs, warrants, pleadings, bills, and answers associated with or occurring in course of judicial proceedings — *doct'ri-nal-ist*, n. 1. Documentarist. 2. Pertaining to instruction. *doct'ri-nal-ist-ry*, n. & vt. To instruct, be didactic.

doct'ri-nal-ist-ry, 1 dok'tri-nāl-ist-ry, 2 dō'tri-nāl-ist-ry, n. & vt. 1. Of, pertaining to, or based upon documents; as, documentary evidence — *documentary bill of exchange*, a bill drawn upon a consignee of goods, having attached to it the shipment papers, etc. It is termed a *bill for payment* when drawn for collection before delivery of the documents, and a *bill for acceptance* when drawn for future payment after acceptance by the consignee and delivery of the docu-ments. Consignors by negotiating such bills are enabled to realize the proceeds of a sale on the spot. d. hypothesis (*Historical Criticism*), the theory that the Hexateuch is a com-pilation of several documents edited either by Moses or by some later writer or writers not ascertained — d. theory, documentary hypothesis. See *ANALYTICAL THEORY*, under *THEORY* — *doct'ri-nal-ist-ry*, n.

doct'ri-nal-ist-ry, 1 dok'tri-nāl-ist-ry, 2 dō'tri-nāl-ist-ry, n. 1. The preparation of documents for use or filing. 2. The process of acquiring realism or local color in literature or art by the careful study and examination of historical documents, records, etc., bearing upon the subject in hand. 3. The act of fur-nishing a ship with papers. 4. Instruction; reproof.

Doct'us, 1 dō'kus, 2 dō'kus, n. Bib. (Apocrypha) 1 Mac. xvi, 15.

doct, 1 dōd, 2 dōd, vt. [Dial, Eng.] To shear; clip, lop off.

doct, n. [Scott.] A fit of silliness.

doct, n. 1. A ring die through which clay is forced in making drain-pipes. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A shell. 3. [North Eng.] The tail end of the cattail.

Doct, 1 dōd, 2 dōd, n. 1. A masculine proper name. 2.

Daniel (?/1788-?/1823), an American mechanic who built engines for the "Bavannah," first steamer to cross the Atlantic. [Test. of the people.] *Dodder*.

Do'dal, 1 dō'dal or dō'dal; 2 dō'di or dō'da-i, n. Bib. 1 Chron. xxvii, 2, 4.

Do'da-nim, 1 dō'da-nim or dō'd-nim, 2 dō'da-nim or dō'da-nim, n. Bib. Gen. x, 4.

Do'da-u, 1 dō'da-u, 2 dō'da-u, n. Bib. (Douai)

Do'da-vah, 1 dō'da-va or dō'da-va, 2 dō'da-va or dō'da-va, n. Bib. 2 Chron. xi, 37.

dodd, n. [Scott & Prov. Eng.] A rounded hill, generally an offshoot from a higher eminence.

Dodd, William (?/1729-?/1777), An English clergyman and writer; executed for forgery; *Reflections on Death*, etc.

dodd'dart, n. 1. A tree that has lost its head or branches from decay, a stump. 2. Figuratively, a dotard.

dodd'ded, 1 dō'ded, 2 dō'ded, a. [Scott.] 1. Without horns; as, a *dodd'ded* cow. 2. Without awns or beards, as, *dodd'ded* wheat.

dodd'der, 1 dō'der, 2 dō'der, vt. [Dial, Eng.] To tremble or totter, as from age. *dodd'der*; *dodd'der*; *dodd'der-ing*, a. 1. Shaky, infirm. 2. Same as *DOBBED* — *dodd'der-ing*, n. [Prov. Eng.] same as *DOBBED*.

dodd'der, n. Any one of the leafless twining herbs of the genus *Cuscuta*. They have yellowish or reddish thread-like stems, and are parasitic on various plants, to which they adhere by suckers. [*< AM dodder*] *dodd'der*, *clo'ver*.

dodd'der, n. The thyme-dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*), or oilweed, parasitic on thyme, clover, and other low plants; adventive from Europe — *dodd'der-grass*, n. The quak-ing-grass (*Brisa media*) — d. laurel, n. Any of the various dodder-like species of *Cuscuta*, especially *C. fliformis*, used in India for medicinal purposes. See *SCOTCH-VINE*, under *VINE* — d. seed, n. 1. The seeds of the golden-pleasure or false flax (*Camestra sativa*) which produce German sesame or capelin seed. 2. The golden-pleasure — *flax-d.*, n. A dodder (*Cuscuta epilinum*) naturalized from Europe; trouble-some in flax-fields.

dodd'dered, 1 dō'derd, 2 dō'derd, a. 1. Having lost *dodd'der*, the top or branches through age or decay; said of trees. 2. Figuratively, shattered, infirm. Com-pare *DOBBARD*.

Sun-bright nasturtiums clustered beautiful about the roots of the *dodd'dered* orchard giant.

CHARLOTTE BUNNIE Villetta p 99 [in m. a. co 1885.]

dodd'der-ment, 1 dō'dar-ment, 2 dō'der-mēt, n. [Scott.] A deserving.

dodd'ders, 1 dō'darz, 2 dō'ders, n. See *MALARMUM* — an old *dodd'die*, 1 dō'di, 2 dō'di, vt. [Scott.] To walk unsteadily, tot-tle — *dodd'dish*, a.

Dodd'dridge, 1 dō'drij, 2 dō'dridj, n. 1. Philip (?/1702-?/1761), an English dissenting minister, writer; *Rise and Progress of Religion in the South*. 2. A county in West Vir-ginia, 344 sq. m., county-seat, West Union.

dodd'dy, 1 dō'di, 2 dō'dy, a. [Scott.] Peevish, ill-natured.

dodd'dy, a. [Scott.] 1. Without horns. 2. Bald. *dodd'die*; *dodd'ditt*.

dodd'dy, n. [Dorset, pl.] A cow without horns, a muley. *dodd'die*; *dodd'ditt*.

do'dec-a-, 1 dō'dek-a, 2 dō'dēc-a- From Greek *dōdeka*, twelve (< *dyo*, two, & *deka*, ten) a combining form.

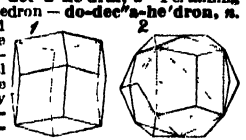
do'dec-a-dac'ty-lon, *do'dec-a-dac'ty-lus*, n. The duodenum — *do'dec-a-de*, n. A group, set, or arrangement of twelve, as the twelve disciples — *do'dec-a-drachm*, n. A coin worth twelve drachmas — *do'dec-a-gon*, a. Cut or di-vided into twelve segments — *do'dec-a-gon*, a. *Giam* A figure, especially a plane figure, with twelve sides and twelve angles. *do'dec-a-gon-a-l*, a. — *do'dec-a-gyn*, n. Bot. A plant having twelve petals or styles in a single flower — *Do'dec-a-gyn-i-at*, n. pl. Bot. An order in the Linnean arti-ficial system of plants, in which the flowers have twelve petals or styles — *do'dec-a-gyn-i-an*, a. Bot. Belonging to the order *Dodecagynia* — *do'dec-a-gyn-y-nous*, a. Bot. Having twelve petals or styles — *do'dec-a-he'dral*, a. Pertaining to or constituting a dodecahedron — *do'dec-a-he'dron*, n. *Geom.* [-DRA, pl.] A solid bounded by twelve plane faces. In the regular dodec-a-hedron the faces are equal regular pentagons, in the rhombic dodecahedron they are equal rhombi — *do'dec-a-he'dric*, a. — *do'dec-a-hy'drate*, n. Chem. A hy-drate containing twelve molecules of water — *do'de-* 1 Simple dodecahedron 2 Pen-tagonal dodecahedron

can'er-ous, a. Bot. Having the parts or members in twelves frequently written 12a — *do'dec-a-naph'thene*, n. Chem. A colorless con-stituent (C₁₂H₁₈) of Baku petroleum, boiling at 197° C — *Do'de-can'dri-at*, n. pl. Bot. The eleventh class in the Linnean system of plants, embracing those that have flow-ers with twelve free and perfect stamens or with from thirteen to nineteen if free — *do'de-can'dri-an*, *do'de-can'drous*, a. Bot. Provided with twelve stamens, or of pertaining to the class *Dodecandria* — *do'de-can'dri-an*, n. Bot. A plant having twelve stamens in a flower, a plant of the class *Dodecandria* — *do'de-can'der*, *do'de-cane*, n. Chem. An oily liquid compound (C₁₂H₁₈), obtained from lau-ric acid. Called also *dihexyl* — *do'de-cant*, n. *Crystal* One of the twelve parts into which the space surrounding a hex-agonal crystal is divided by the diametral planes — *do'de-a-par'tite*, a. Divided into twelve sections — *do'de-a-pet-a-lous*, a. Bot. Provided with twelve petals — *do'de-a-phar-ma-cum*, n. Med. An old unctuous prepa-ration composed of twelve ingredients, and hence called "the ointment of the twelve apostles", apostolic ointment. — *do'de-carch*, n. One of the twelve rulers of a dodecarchy — *do'de-car-chy*, n. Government by twelve rulers applied (12-) to Egyptian rule during part of the twenty-fifth dynasty — *do'de-cas-m*, n. Bot. Containing or consisting of twelve metrical units, as, a *dodecasyllable* — *do'de-cas-tyle*, a. Having twelve columns. *do'de-cas-tylos*, n. A dodecastyle building.

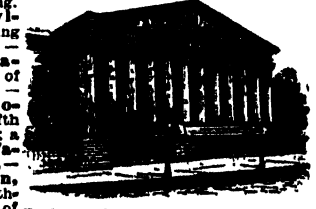
— *do'de-cas-syl-lable*, a. Consisting of twelve syllables — *do'de-cas-syl-la-ble*, n. A word of twelve syllables — *do'de-cas-tem-ory*, n. A twelfth part of the zodiacal sign.

do'de-cas-te-mo'ri-on, n. — *do'de-cath-e-on*, n. Bot. A North-American genus of Dodecastyle Portulac of the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris.

of the primrose fam-ily with radical leaves and a naked scape bearing an umbel of pink-purple or white cyclamen-like flowers. *D. media* is the shooting-star or American cowslip — *do'de-cas-to'le*, a.



Dodecahedra



Designating the isomeric fatty acids ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$) of which lauric acid is a representative.
do-dec'a-plet, 1 dō-dēk'yū-plet, 2 dō-dēc'yū-plet, n. Mus. A group of twelve notes to be played in the time of eight. [*< Gr. dōdeka (see DODECA) + -ple, as in QUADRUPEL.*]

do-dec'yl, 1 dō-dē-sil, 2 dō-dē-cyl, n. Chem. A univalent radical ($C_{12}H_{25}$), which in combination with hydrogen forms dodecane [*< DODECA + -yl*].

do-dek-a-pro-phe-ton, 1 dō-dēk-a-pro-fē-ton; 2 dō-dēk-a-pro-fē-ton, n. The minor prophets or their works. See under **PROPHET**. [*< Gr. dōdekaphēton*].

Dō-der-lein, 1 dō-dēr-lēin; 2 dō-dēr-lēin, n. 1. Johann Christoph (1746-1792), a German theologian. 2. Ludwig (1791-1853), a German philologist.

Dodge, 1 dōj; 2 dōdj; 3 dōdjed, dōdj'ing 1. *t. i.* To avoid by suddenly turning aside; evade by an adroit or repeated change of position, physical or mental; as, to **dodge** a missile; to **dodge** a question.
The best place to meet a difficulty is just where God puts it. If we dodge it, it will come in a worse place. WAYLAND in F. Wayland's *Frances Wayland* vol. II, ch. 11, p. 202. [See a co.]
 2. To pursue or follow in a shifting and evasive way. 3. [Colloq.] To play fast and loose with, baffle.
 II. *t. i.* 1. To move quickly to one side; change position suddenly; as, I saw it coming and **dodged**.
 And here a head, and there a brow half seen,
 Dodges behind a rock. *Good Hero and Leander* at 112.
 2. To shift from place to place by successive moves and concealments, as in pursuit or skulking, as, he went **dodging** about. 3. To take a step backward in the scale, as a bell in change-ringing. 4. [Rare] To spread apart; said of wheel-hub mortises that are set alternately in different planes, stagger. 5. [Archaeol.] To play fast and loose, quibble. 6. [Local, Eng.] To lumber or jog along in an awkward manner. [Cp. *Scot. dod, jog, and Ioc, dadr, shake*.]

dodge, n. 1. An act of dodging or shifting; an evasion; artifice; trick. 2. The act or process of dodging in ringing changes. See **POPEYE**, v. 3. [Colloq.] An artifice; a contrivance. 4. [Dial, Eng.] A large cut or slice of food, a lump. Syn.: see **ARTIFICE**, **CHICANERY**, **dodge-chain**, n. A cable chain whose links are provided with adjustable bearing blocks at the points of crowding.

Dodge, 1 dōj; 2 dōdj; 3 dōdjed, dōdj'ing 1. Ebenezer (1789-1880), an American Baptist teacher and writer; president of Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, N. Y. *Evidence of Christianity*. 2. Mary Abigail, pseudonym, "Gail Hamilton" (1791-1833-1834), an American editor and author. *Twelve Miles from a Lemon*, etc. 3. Mary Elizabeth (Mapes) (1788-1838), an American author, editor of *St. Nicholas* from 1873 and writer of juvenile stories. *Hans Brinker*, etc. 4. William Earl (1780-1883), an American business man and philanthropist. 5. A county in south central Georgia 495 sq. m. county-seat, Eastman. 6. A county in southeast central Minnesota, 432 sq. m. county-seat, Mantorville. 7. A county in N. E. Nebraska, 520 sq. m. county-seat, Fremont. 8. A county in southeastern Wisconsin, 884 sq. m. county-seat, Juneau. 9. A city, county-seat of Ford county, Kan.

dodge-gate, 1 dōj-gēt; 2 dōdj-gāt, n. [W. U. S.] A gate, as in a chute or canal, to separate stock.

dodger, 1 dōj-er; 2 dōdj-er, n. 1. One who dodges or plays tricks, a tricky, shifty fellow; as, the Artful **Dodger** in "Oliver Twist". 2. [U. S.] A small handbar. 3. [U. S.] A cooked cake of Indian meal, corn, and lard.

dodg'er-y, 1 dōj-er-ē; 2 dōdj-er-y, n. [Archaeol.] Trickery; dodging. [Dow county, Wis.]

Dodgeville, 1 dōj-vīl; 2 dōdj-vīl, n. A city, county-seat of Dodge county, Wis. 1877. High.

Dodgson, 1 dōj-sən; 2 dōdj-sən, n. Charles Lutwidge (1832-1898), an English clergyman, author of mathematical works and imaginative stories for children, *Alice in Wonderland*, pseudonym, "Lewis Carroll".

dodg'y, 1 dōj-ē; 2 dōdj-ē, a. Artful, tricky. -**dodg'y-ly**, adv. -**dodg'y-ness**, n.

Dō-di-berg, 1 dō-dī-bērg; 2 dō-dī-bērg, n. A mountain in the Alps, Glarus canton, Switzerland, 11,877 ft. high.

dō-dē-t, 1 dō-dē-t; 2 dō-dē-t, n. The tooth-billed pigeon, a diminutive of *dodo*, named by Sir Richard Owen. See **DIDUCULIDÆ**.

dōd'man, 1 dōd'mēn; 2 dōd'mēn, n. [Prov. Eng.] A small or do-dō, 1 dō-dō; 2 dō-dō, n. [-dōz or -dōz, 1 -dōz, 2 -dōj, pl.] A large extinct didoid columbine bird or pigeon (*Didus neptus*) of Mauritius, with short functionless wings, large hooked bill, clumsy aspect, and slow gait. It became extinct toward the end of the 17th century.

The *Dodo*... was found only in Mauritius. Another closely related species, the *Solitaire*, was found in Rodriguez, and probably a third member of the family at Bourbon (Réunion), this last species being known only from the description of travelers, for not even a bone of it has ever come under the ken of naturalists.

F. H. Knowlton *Birds of the World* p. 409. [In a co. '09.]

[*< Pg. dodo, < dōdo, foolish*] **dō-dē-er**.
Dō-dō, 1 dō-dō; 2 dō-dō, n. *Bib. Judges* x, 1.
Dō-dō-er, 1 dō-dō-er; 2 dō-dō-er, n. [Gr. *Dō-dō-nē*; L. *Dō-dō-nē*], Rembert (1517-1585), a Dutch physician and botanist. *Hist. of Plants*.

Dō-dō-na, 1 dō-dō-nā; 2 dō-dō-nā, n. An ancient town in Epirus, seat of a temple to Zeus, and of the oldest of Greek oracles.

Dō-dō-nē-an, 1 dō-dō-nē-an; 2 dō-dō-nē-an, n. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek town of Dodona in Epirus or its oracle, sacred to Zeus. **Dō-dō-nē-an-t**.

dō-drane, 1 dō-drān; 2 dō-drān, n. [L.] *Rom. Antig.* 1. Three-fourths of a foot. 2. A coin.

dōd'rum, 1 dōd'rūm; 2 dōd'rūm, n. [Scot.] A crocheted; whim. **Dōd'ry**, 1 dōd'rē; 2 dōd'rē, n. [Scot.] A crocheted; whim. An English dramatist, poet, and bookseller, founded the *Annual Register*.

Dod'son & Fogg, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a firm of lawyers; attorneys for Mrs. Bardell against Pickwick.

Dod'worth, 1 dōd-wōrth; 2 dōd-wōrth, n. A town in Yorkshire, England.

dōe, 1 dō; 2 dō, n. The female of the deer, especially the fallow deer, and of the antelope, hare, rabbit, and kangaroo. Compare **cow**; **MIND**.
 Close in her covert cow'd the doe
 Scoury *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 3.
 [*< AS. dō, < L. damma, deer*] **dōt**.
dōt, n. [Scot.] The ball used in shinty or bando, knowt.
dōt', n. Same as **dōt**.
Dōt', n. *Law*. See **JOHN DOW**, under **JOHN**.

dōe'-bird, n. [Local, U. S.] Same as **DOUGH-BIRD**.
Dō-eu-rus, 1 dō-dē-kīd'rūs; 2 dō-dē-cīd'rūs, n. *Paleon.* A genus of extinct placental mammals, of the order *Edentata*, structurally similar to *Glyptodon*. The type-species, *D. clavicaudatus*, occurs in Pleistocene loams in South America [*< Gr. dōdyz (dōdyk-), pestle, + oura, tail*].

Dō-eg, 1 dō-eg; 2 dō-eg, n. 1. *Bib.* 1 Sam. xxi, 7. 2. In Dryden's *Abraham and Achitophel*, a character intended for Elkannah Settle, a rival of Dryden.

dōe-gan, 1 dō-gēn; 2 dō-gēn, n. [Local, U. S.] A blockhead, leatherhead, a term of contempt.

dōe-ging, 1 dō-gīng; 2 dō-gīng, n. [Faroe Islands] The lesser rorqual or piked whale (*Halopenotera rostrata*) - **dōe-gīe**, a. Of or pertaining to the dōe-ging - **dōe-gīe acid**, an oily compound ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$) obtained by saponifying the train-oil of the dōe-ging.

dō-er, 1 dō-er; 2 dō-er, n. 1. One who does or performs. 2. *Scots Law*. An agent, factor. 3. [S. Austral.] A sheep that is a good breeder or getter, a stud ram or ewe. Syn.: see **AGENT**.

dōes, 1 dūz; 2 dōz; 3d per sing and pres of *do*, v.
dōe'skin, 1 dō-skīn; 2 dō-skīn, n. 1. The skin of a doe, especially the dressed skin. 2. A fine woolen cloth with a nap on its face generally black or dark, and chiefly used for trousers.

Dō-eu-mē-ghe-nē-o-ra, 1 dō-eu-mē-gē-nē-o-rā; 2 dō-eu-mē-gē-nē-o-rā, n. A summit in the Tian-shan mountains, Chinese Turkestan, 19,700 ft. high.

Dō-eu-tike, 1 dō-ē-tīk; 2 dō-ē-tīk, n. Q. K. Philander. A pseudonym of Mortimer Thompson.

dōf, 1 dōf; 2 dōf; 3 dōf, n. 1. To take off, as the hat **dōf**, from the head, or a cloak from the shoulders. And but creation **dōf** its withered leaves
 To clothe itself with spring.
Bonaux My Old Letters bk. v. 1, 721.

2. *Textile*. (1) To take off or strip off, as, to **dōf** fibers from a cylinder, to **dōf** empty spools to make room for full ones. (2) To mend, as, to **dōf** broken threads. 3. [Rare] To throw away or thrust aside. 4. To uncover. II. *t. i.* To take off the hat in the act of salutation. [*Contr. of DO OFF*] - **dōf-ing-cyl**, n. A fine-toothed carding-machine cylinder which removes the fibers of fibers from the main cylinder. - **dōf-ing-knife**, n. A finely toothed reciprocating steel blade in a carding-machine, for taking the fibers from the dōf-ing-cylinder.

dōf-ing-comb; **dōf-ing-plate**; - **dōf-ing-machine**, n. A device for removing completed work from a machine.

dōf'er, 1 dō-fēr; 2 dō-fēr, n. 1. One who dōfs, one who operates a dōf-ing-machine or carding-machine. 2. A dōf-ing-cylinder. - **dōf'er-brush**, n. An attachment to a cotton-combing machine which prevents the accumulation of dirt on the comb-needles. - **dōf'er**, n. A thin steel plate having sawlike teeth on its edge used for combing the cotton or wool from the dōf-ing-cylinder. - **dōf'er**, n. Same as **DÖFFER**. - **dōf'er**, n. A machine, the roller that delivers the cloth.

Dōf'er-eld, n. Same as **DÖFFERELD**.
dōf'p, pp. Dōffed.
dōf'ber, 1 dōf-bēr; 2 dōf-bēr, n. [Dial. Eng.] Same as **BELLADONNA**.

dōg, 1 dōg; 2 dōg; 3 dōg, n. [DÖGGEN, DÖG, DÖG'ING] 1. To follow as a dog, or with or as with a dog, follow or pursue persistently and importunately, hound.
 When we speak of one man **dōgging** another's steps, we do not refer to mere faithful and close following by a person who would prove a defender, but to some follower whose purpose is malicious or dishonest. W. L. Lindsay *Mind in the Lower Animals* vol. I, ch. 8, p. 89. [x p. a co. 1878.]

2. To fasten with a dog, as, to **dōg** a log. 3. *Naut.* To grip to a spar or cable to prevent slipping, as a rope **dōg**, is. [Local, U. S.] To assume the changes incident to the breeding-season, as a salmon.

Before it begins to **dōg** this [the gorbuchal] is an excellent fish. *Beau Brum* U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 27, p. 419. [1891. 1892. 1893.]

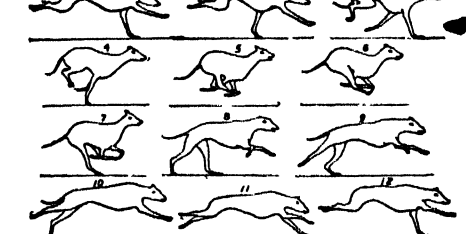
dōg, n. 1. A domesticated carnivorous mammal (*Canis familiaris*), remarkable for its intelligence and its attachment to man. The dog is probably derived from the crossing of various extinct and living species of *Canis*, as wolves and jackals. It has non-retractile claws, and is naturally carnivorous, but it can also subsist on vegetable food. Its many varieties differ widely in size, anatomical character, etc.

2. One of various other species of *Canis*, as the dingoo, the Cape hunting dog, the crab-eating dog, etc. 3. [West-ern U. S.] The prairie-dog. 4. [Brit.] A dogfish. 5. The male of the dog and various other animals used also attributively, as, a *dog* ape, a *dog* fox, a *dog* bee.

6. An implement or part of machinery, particularly any small piece that grips, a catch, detent, or pawl. Specif. (1) An andiron, fire-dog.
 Even Myra seemed interested by the novelty of the wood fire and the iron dogs. *Dickens's Dombey* p. 41. [In a co. 1881.]

Parts of the Dog as shown on a Bull-terrier. a, arm, b, brist, c, chest, d, elbow, e, forearm, f, hock, g, hock, h, hock, i, hock, j, hock, k, hock, l, hock, m, hock, n, hock, o, hock, p, hock, q, hock, r, hock, s, hock, t, hock, u, hock, v, hock, w, hock, x, hock, y, hock, z, hock.

The Gallop of the Dog (Prepared by Eadweard Muybridge, after photographs by him.)



The gallop of the dog differs from that of the horse in that the sequence of foot-fallings is rotary instead of diagonal. The order is the left fore (1, 2), the right fore (3, 4), the right hind (7, 8), the left hind (9, 10), and then again the left fore (11, 12), but this sequence is often reversed, so that the order becomes the left fore, the left hind, the right hind, and the right fore, and then again the left fore. See note under **GALLOP** and illustrations under **WORMS**.

(2) A hooked or pointed piece by which a log or other cant is fastened to a sawmill carriage; a doghook. (3)

A jawed grab-iron for raising or releasing a pile-driver monkey or ram. (4) A grapple for clutching and withdrawing a well-boring tool, tube, or rod; a grab. (5) A lath-dog. (6) An adjustable stop for reversing motion, as in a planing-machine. (7) A set-screw for adjusting the die or bed of a punching-press. (8) A dog-shore. (9) A projection or jang in a dock, serving as a detent. (10) A pair of nippers for wire-drawing. (11) The hammer of a firearm. 7. *Astron.* (1) [D.] One of two southern constellations, called *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. (2) The dog-star. (3) [D.] pl. The northern constellation *Canes Venatici*. 8. A fellow; used in railway, as, a clever dog.

When he reflects with rueful, pain-worn phis.
 What a sail, melancholy dog he is.
 WILLIAM CARLSON *Brothers and Friends* at 3.

9. A base or contemptible fellow, as, out, you dog!
 The paleface make themselves dogs to their women.
Cooper's Last of the Mohicans p. 56. [In a co. 1870.]

10. Meteor. A fog-dog, sun-dog, etc. 11. [Colloq.] Pretentious style, false dignity. 12. The club in the game of cat and dog. [*< AN. dōg, cp. Sw. dōg, D. dog, mastiff*] **dōg-et**.

- **a dead dog**, a person or thing of no use or value - **a dog's age**, a very long time - **a dog's death**, a wretched death - **a dog's chain**, a chain bearing a hook by which to withdraw a mine-shore without danger to the workmen. - **dog-ape**, n. A baboon or similar ape. - **dog-banner**, n. Same as **MATWEED**. - **dog-bee**, n. A bumblebee. - **dog-beetle**, n. A coleopterous insect of the family *Chrysomelidae*, more commonly called the imported elm-leaf beetle. - **dog-belt**, n. A belt to which a chain is attached, used by miners in drawing sledges. - **dog-bent**, n. A plant, the Rhode Island bent. - **dog-bent**; - **dog-bis-cuit**, n. A biscuit made with meat-scraps, ground bones, etc., for feeding dogs. - **dog-blow**, n. [Nova Scotia.] The oxe daisy. - **dog-boar**, n. A long-headed animal on a skid-way for handling hooks and blocks. - **dog-bod'y**, n. [U. S.] A chebeco-boat with a square stern. - **dog-bolt**, n. To fasten with a dog-bolt. - **dog-bolt**, n. 1. A long slender bolt for connecting two parts at right angles, or for fastening girders to a post used as a support. 2. The bolt of a cap-square over the pivot or trunnion of a cannon. 3. A butt of ridicule, a fool, a term of contemptuous reproach. - **dog-br'er**, n. The dogrose (*Rosa canina*). - **dog-bur**, n. 1. The grey-flower, or hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*). 2. The wild country (*Cynoglossum officinale*). - **dog-burr**, n. A seed of the nux vomica, a tetranto poison. - **dog-cabbage**, n. A southern European herb (*Thellipteron cynocrambe*) of the goosefoot family. - **dog-cart**, n. A two-wheeled one-horse vehicle, with two seats set back to back, the rear seat being so constructed that it can be shut to form a box for carrying a dog. - **dog-catch-er**, n. One who makes a business of catching dogs, especially in the United States, a licensed official empowered to catch stray dogs. - **dog-chuck**, n. A form of driver which is clamped to piece of work while it is being machined.

- **dog-colet**, n. Dogbane. - **dog-collar**, n. A collar for a dog, or an ornamental collar sometimes worn by women. - **dog-crab**, n. A rapidly moving crab (*Cancer caninus*). - **dog-daisy**, n. [North Eng.] The oxe daisy. - **dog-dance**, n. A solemn, quasi-religious North-American Indian dance. - **dog-drawet**, n. A species of sea-fish. - **dog-draw't**, n. An apprehension or detection of an offender against the laws of venery, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand. - **dog-elder**, n. Same as **GOUTWEEK**. - **dog-faced**, a. - **dog-fall**, n. In wrestling, a fall in which both wrestlers touch the ground together. - **dog-fancier**, n. One who breeds or deals in recognized varieties of dogs. - **dog-fashion**, adv. In the manner of a dog chiefly in the phrase to swim **dog-fashion** (to swim with a pawing motion of the arms). - **dog-fish**, n. 1. Mayweed (*Achillea cotula*). 2. The heath-aster (*Aster ericoides*). - **dog-footed**, a. Having feet like those of a dog, digitigrade, with non-retractile claws, as, specifically, a division of the elevators. - **dog-fox**, n. A small fox of dog-like aspect, as the corsac and kit-fox. - **dog-grass**, n. The awned wheat-grass (*Agropyrum caninum*). - **dog's couch-grass**; **dog's-grass**; **dog-wheat**, n. - **dog-grate**, n. A fire-grate supported on andirons. - **dog-head**, n. 1. A gun-hammer. 2. A saw-maker's hammer having a long broad head. 3. A form of hook for holding work or tool in a machine. - **dog-headed**, a. - **dog-heated**, a. - **dog-hole**, n. 1. A hole in a wall, as a dog-hole. 2. A plant, the dog-laurel. - **dog-hole**, n. 1. In mining, a proving-hole, airway. 2. A place fit only for a dog to live in. - **dog-hook**, n. 1. A strong wrench for separating boring-rods, a spanner. 2. A bent pronged iron rod for handling logs. 3. A hook for use in leading a dog. - **dog in the manger**, one who will neither enjoy a thing himself nor permit others to enjoy it. - **dog-iron**, n. 1. Same as **ANDIRON**. 2. *Mech.* (1) An iron bar with bent ends, similar to a crank. (2) A iron bar with an eye at one end and for boring or lifting stone or timber. - **dog-knacker**, n. A dealer in and slaughterer of old and diseased dogs. - **dog-Latin**, n. Barbarous or mongrel Latin.

How many gentle souls do you degrade, estrange, torture, for the sake of a little human arithmetic, and miserable dogLatin? *Thackeray's Vanity Fair* vol. I, p. 41. [In a co. 1870.]

- **dog-laurel**, n. An evergreen shrub (*Leucothoe catesbaei*) of the family *Ericaceae*. It is common in the subtropical portions of the Gulf States. - **dog-leech**, n. 1. One who treats diseases of dogs. 2. A pretender to medical skill. - **dog-leech**; **dog-legged**, a. Having a bent that suggests a dog's leg, said of stairs, railway routes, etc. - **dog-letter**, n. See **R. dog-dichen**. - **dog-liverwort**, n. A plant (*Peltigera canina*), the ground-liverwort, which was once reputed a specific for hydrophobia. - **dog-lily**, n. [U. S.] The yellow-flowered pond-lily. - **dog-looked**, a. Shamefaced. - **dog-louse**, n. A louse infesting dogs, as *Hematopinus piliferus* and *Trichodectes canis*. - **dog-mussie**, n. - **dog-nail**, n. 1. A large nail, with a projection on one side, used as in locksmithing and carpentry. 2. A nail with a counter-sunk head. - **dog-paw**, n. A heel-lined water-tough, long and narrow, used in grinding. It is placed under the grindstone, the rim of which touches the water. - **dog-pars-ley**, n. 1. A fetid, poisonous herb (*Ethusa cynapium*). 2. The wild cervil. - **dog-pig**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A sucking pig. - **dog-poison**, n. Same as **DOG-PARLEY**. - **dog-power**, n. Any device by which a dog is made to drive a machine usually a form of treadmill. - **dog-ray**, n. The dogfish. - **dog-reed**, n. The common reed of America and Europe. - **dog-salmon**, n. A Pacific salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*), especially *O. keta* or *O. gorbuscha*. - **dog's-body**, n. A sailor's term for a boiled pease pudding. - **dog's-bod'y**, n. A term for a boiled pease pudding. - **dog's-bod'y**, n. A term for a boiled pease pudding. - **dog's-bod'y**, n. A term for a boiled pease pudding. - **dog's-bod'y**, n. A term for a boiled pease pudding.

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- **dog-salmon**, n. A Pacific salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*), especially *O. keta*

gantly. 2. *Philos.* Any system of philosophy which assumes its principles or points of starting without previous criticism of them or of the faculties of the mind on whose authority they are assumed to repose: the

**Dogger.**

**Cap of the Doge
of Venice.**



Piked or Spiny Dogfish

small littoral sharks (1) A spinacid *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris* is the common piked or spiny dogfish of both coasts of the Atlantic. (2) A scylliorhinid. The

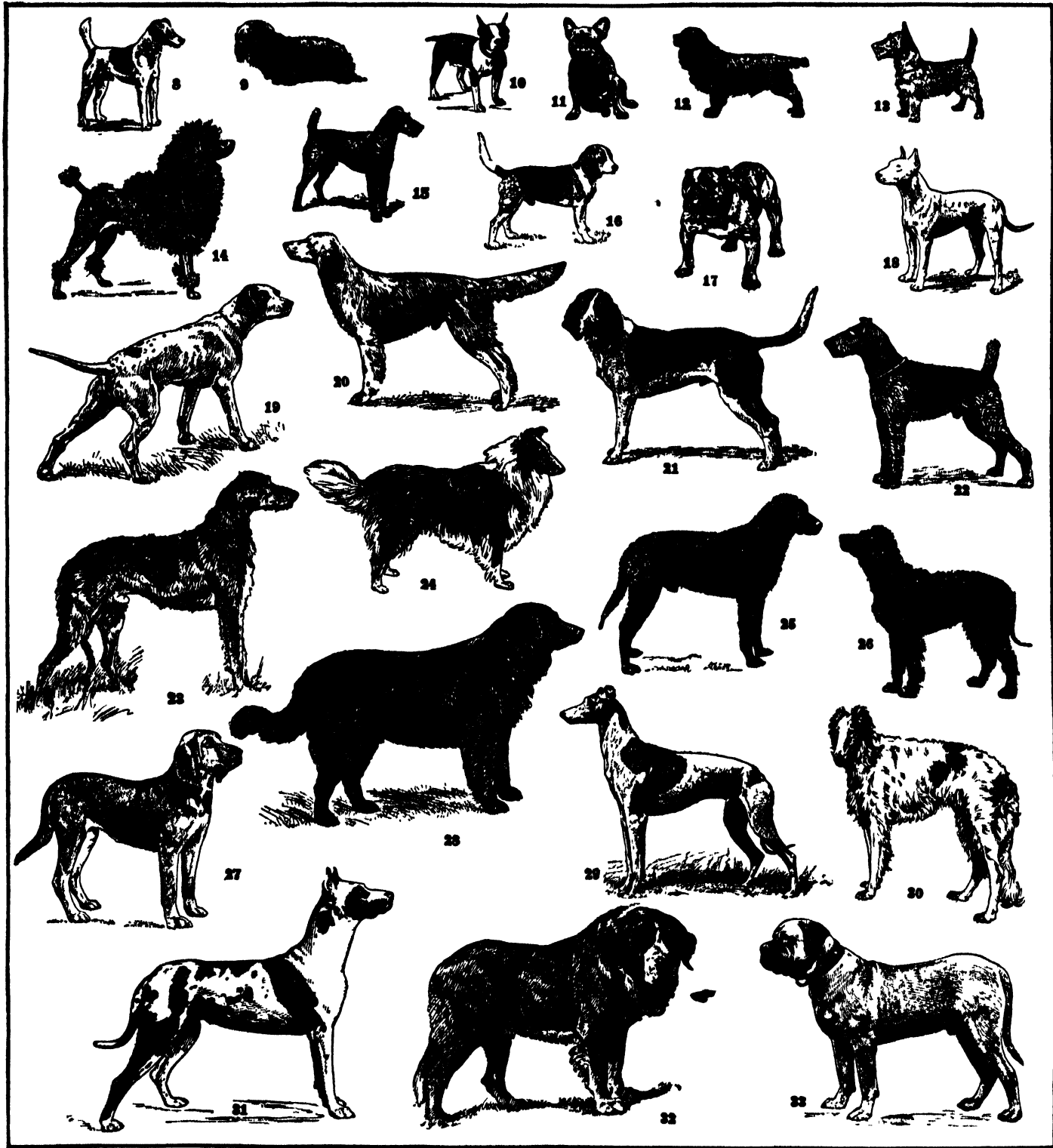
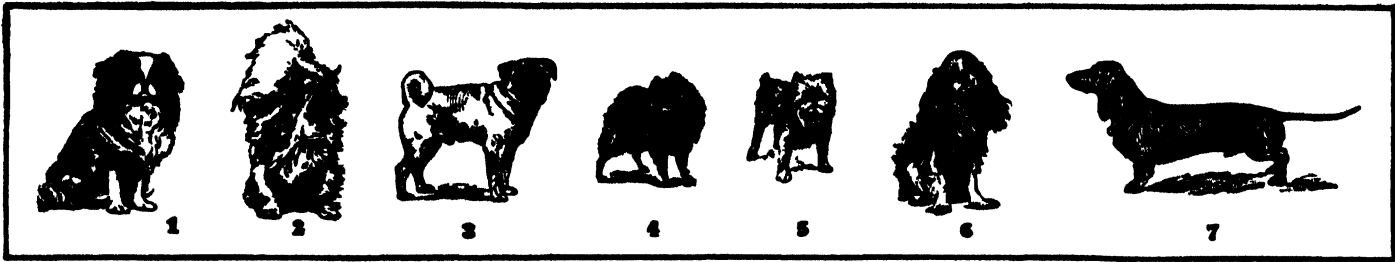


Small Spotted Dogfish.

common European species (3) A. galeorhinid. *Galeus* *antis* is the smooth dogfish of the North Atlantic (2). One of various fishes. (1) The bowfin (2) The burbot (3) The Alaska blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*). (4) A wrasse (*Crenilabrus caninus*). (5) The mud-minnow (*Umbra limi*). (6) A uranoscopid, the electric dogfish.—dog'fish'ert, n. An unidentified dogfish.—dog'fish shark, n. [Local. U.S.] The sand-shark.

dog'ged, 1 dog'ed; 2 dōg'ed, *a.* 1. Silently or sullenly stubborn, like a dog; persistent; obdurate.

The indomitable resolution and dogged pertinacity that had marked his career at Oxford
 E HODDER Lord Shaftesbury p 40 (CAS CO 1887)
 21. Spiteful, or surly, like a mean cur. --ly, adv. --ness, n.



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF LEADING BREEDS OF DOGS.

1. Japanese spaniel. 2. Pekingese spaniel. 3. Pug. 4. Pomeranian. 5. Griffon. 6. King Charles spaniel. 7. Dachshund. 8. Smooth fox-terrier. 9. Skye terrier. 10. Boston terrier. 11. French bulldog. 12. Cocker spaniel. 13. Scotch terrier. 14. Poodle. 15. Irish terrier. 16. Beagle. 17. English bulldog. 18. Bull-terrier. 19. Pointer. 20. English setter. 21. American foxhound. 22. Airedale. 23. Scotch deerhound. 24. Collie. 25. Retriever. 26. Water-spaniel. 27. Bloodhound. 28. Newfoundland. 29. Greyhound. 30. Russian wolfhound. 31. Great Dane. 32. St. Bernard. 33. Mastiff. Scale Figs. 1 to 7, $\frac{1}{16}$; figs. 8 to 33, $\frac{1}{32}$.

Prepared under the direction of CHARLES MACFARNESS

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philosophical tenets obtained by the dogmatic, as distinguished from the critical, empirical, or dialectical method; especially, the tenets of the pre-Kantian or Wolffian school. 3. The medical system or principles of the Dogmatist school. [*L. dogmatismus, < Gr. dogmatizō, see DOGMATIZE.*]

dog'-ma-tist, 1 dog'-ma-tist, 2 dog'-ma-tist, n. 1. One given to positive and magisterial opinions and beliefs, one who is dogmatic in his methods; more especially, an adherent of the philosophy of dogmatism. 2. [D.] Specif., one of the ancient school of physicians founded by Hippocrates, and distinguished from the Empirics and Methodists. 3. One who sets forth new doctrines. [*L. dogmatistes, < Gr. dogmatistēs, < dogma(-t-), see DOGMA.*]

dog'-ma-tize, 1 dog'-ma-tize, 2 dog'-ma-tize, v. [-tized, -tizing, -tizes]. 1. [Rare] To treat in a dogmatic manner, as a question of politics. 2. [Rare] To declare or assert as a dogma. 3. To express oneself in the form of dogma or in a dogmatic manner; make positive assertions without supporting them by argument or evidence. And in any case, it is useless to dogmatize about things which God has not revealed. *Farmer's Eastern Hope* p. 64 (March 1888).

[*< L. dogmatizō, < Gr. dogmatizō, < dogma(-t-), see DOGMA.*]

dog'-ma-tist, 1 dog'-ma-tist, 2 dog'-ma-tist, n. The act of dogmatizing. **dog'-ma-tist-er**, n. **dog'-ma-tist-ry**, n.

dog'-ma-tist-er, n. **dog'-ma-tist-ry**, n.

dog'-ma-tist-ry, n. **dog'-ma-tist-er**, n.

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dog'-ma-tist-er, n. **dog'-ma-tist-ry**, n.

Do'-let, 1 dō'-let, 2 dō'-let, Étienne (1500-1546). A French printer, scholar, theologian, and writer, strangled and burned as a heretic.

Do'-ley, 1 dō'-ley, 2 dō'-ley, [Scott. & Prov. Eng.] Melancholy. **Do'-let**, 1 dō'-let, 2 dō'-let, seat of Owen Glendower's Parliament, 1404.

Dol'-e, 1 dō'-le, 2 dō'-le, [vill.] A village in Fulten. **Do'-li-a**, 1 dō'-li-a, 2 dō'-li-a, n. Plural of **DOLU**.

dol'-i-chel-lip-soid, 1 dol'-i-chel-lip-soid, 2 dol'-i-chel-lip-soid, n. An elongated skull having the conformation of an ellipsoid. [*< DOLICHO- & ELLIPSOID.*]

dol'-i-cho, 1 dol'-i-cho, 2 dol'-i-cho. From Greek *dolichos*, long, a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

dol'-i-cho-ce-phal'-ic, 1 dol'-i-cho-ce-phal'-ic, 2 dol'-i-cho-ce-phal'-ic, n. [*< DOLICHO- & CEPHALIC.*] Having an unusually long skull, the cephalic index being less than 75.

See **ILLUS.** of **CEPHALIC INDEX**, under **CEPHALIC**. Compare **BRACHYCEPHALIC**, under **BRACHY-**.

[*< Gr. dolichos, long, & kephalē, head*] — **dol'-i-cho-ceph'-al**, n. [*< DOLICHO- & CEPHALIC.*] Having an unusually long skull, the cephalic index being less than 75.

dol'-i-cho-ceph'-al, n. [*< DOLICHO- & CEPHALIC.*] Having an unusually long skull, the cephalic index being less than 75.

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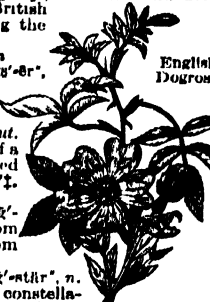
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dol'-i-cho-ceph'-al, n. [*< DOLICHO- & CEPHALIC.*] Having an unusually long skull, the cephalic index being less than 75.



Dolabra and Other Ancient Roman Sacrificial Knives.



English Dogwood.



Flowering Dogwood.

Either of two trees, *Pomadouria elliptica* and *P. apicalis*, known also respectively as **yellow** and **bastard dogwood**. See **POMADOURIA** — **American dogwood**, same as **DOGWOOD** 1. — **black dog**, same as **ALDER BUCKTHORN** — **dog-wood** — **poison**, n. Same as **POISON-BUSH** — **d. tree**, n. 1. Same as **DOGWOOD**. 2. A West-Indian tree (*Piscidia erythrina*) of the bean family, the white or Jamaica dogwood. Its leaves are used for poisoning fish — **white d.** 1. The Jamaica dogwood (*Ichthyomethia piscipula*). 2. The guelder-rose.



Cupboard of the 17th Century for Dole-bread, in St Alban's Abbey, England.

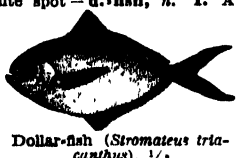


Dolla.



Ancient Greek Terra cotta Doll. (Found in a tomb at Athens.)

dol'lar, 1 dol'ar; 2 döl'ar, n. 1. The standard monetary unit of the United States and Canada, equal to 100 cents, or about 4s. 2d. English money, represented in the former country by gold and silver coins and banknotes, and in the latter by notes only. In the United States, specie (1) A silver coin, weighing 412.5 grains (371.25 grains of silver and 41.25 of alloy). (2) A gold piece, weighing 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, no longer coined. (3) A legal-tender note, either a greenback or a silver certificate. The standard silver dollar was authorized to be coined by act of Congress dated April 2, 1792. Its weight was fixed at 416 grains, standard silver, fineness 892.4; equivalent to 371.1 grains of fine silver with 44.4 grains alloy of pure copper. By act of Jan. 18, 1837, the weight was changed to 412.1 grains. EVANS Hist. of U S Mint p. 62 (AUTHOR, 1886). 2. A coin of various other countries, as (1) the gold dollar of Newfoundland, equivalent to 4 shillings and 1 1/2 pence in British, or \$1.04 in United States money, of which a two-dollar piece is coined, (2) the thaler of Germany and Scandinavia, (3) the Spanish peso or piece of eight, (4) the Egyptian 20-piastre piece, (5) the Central-American peso, and (6) the Haitian gourde. See COIN. [*D* or *G* dial *daalder*, < *G* *thaler*, short for *Joachimsthal*, so named because first coined from silver obtained from *Joachimsthal* (in Bohemia), dale (*G* *thal*) of St. Joachim] — **dollar**, a coin equal in value to the Mexican dollar used in Hongkong, Sabuan, and the Straits Settlements. See note under COIN. — **dollar**, the pillar of a temple, as under PILLAR, n. — **Carolina d.**, the original pillar Spanish dollar — **Conant d.**, same as **CONANT** — **dollar-bird**, n. A roller (genus *Eurystomus*), as *E. pacificus*, having the wings marked with a round white spot — **d.-fish**, n. 1. A stromateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*) of oval compressed form, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. 2. The moonfish (*Vomer setipinnis*). — **Dollar-leaf**, n. *Hot*. The large false wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*) — **d.-mark**, n. The sign \$, meaning dollar or dollars when placed before a number. Of many suggestions advanced as to the origin of this character, the following are the chief: (1) That it is a modification of the figure 8, as it was originally on the Spanish piece of eight. (2) That it is a representation of the pillars of Hercules, as stamped on the Spanish pillar dollar. (3) That it was adopted as the monogrammatic form of the ecclesiastical symbol I H S, or of the abbreviation U. S. — **d. of the daddies**, a phrase applied to the silver dollar during the agitation for its remonetization, effected in 1878 — **globe d.**, a Spanish dollar of the 18th century bearing a representation of the two hemispheres beneath a crown — **holy d.** (Austral.), a Spanish dollar of the value of about 5 shillings, with a center-bit or "dum" taken out, used in Tasmania about 1823 — **holey d.**; **plered d.**; **ring d.** — **Lafayette d.**, a United States souvenir silver dollar coined to commemorate the Marquis de Lafayette, in 1900 — **Levant d.**, the Levantine silver coin, see COIN — **Maria Theresa d.**, same as **LEVANT THALER** — **Mexican d.**, a silver coin worth intrinsically 49.8 cents U. S. the monetary standard of Mexico. It contains 417.74 grains (27.073 grams) of silver, .9027 fine. Its legal value in Mexico was fixed in 1904 at 0.75 gram of pure gold — **peso**; — **Straits Settlement d.**, a silver coin sanctioned by Order in Council, Feb. 11, 1907, of 312 grains, .900 fine, equivalent in U. S. money to 58.4 cents — **trade d.**, a silver dollar of 420 grains formerly coined by the United States mint for purposes of trade with eastern Asia. It was not a legal tender.



Dollar-fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*). 1/4

Dollar, n. A village in Clackmannanshire, Scotland. **dollar-deer**, 1 dol'ar-de; n. [*Loc* U. S.] The common blue sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*). — **DOLLAR** — **Dollar Law**, A mountain in Peeblesshire, Scotland, about 2,840 ft high. **Dollar**, 1 dol'ar; 2 döl'ar, n. A gulf in the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Germany. **dollar-wood**, 1 dol'ar-wood; n. The wood of *Myrica surinamensis* of tropical America, a tree of the same genus as the nutmeg-tree. **dollar**, 1 dol'ar; 2 döl'ar, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout. **dollar-er**, 1 dol'ar-er; 2 döl'ar-er, n. 1. Ignaz (1770-1841), a German anatomist. 2. Johann Joseph Ignaz (1779-1859), son of the preceding, a German Roman Catholic theologian, excommunicated for opposing the dogma of infallibility. **dollarish**, 1 dol'ar-ish; n. Like a doll, pretty but superficial — **dollarish-ly**, adv — **dollarish-ness**, n. **Dollar**, 1 dol'ar; 2 döl'ar, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout. **dollar**, 1 dol'ar; 2 döl'ar, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout. **dollar**, 1 dol'ar; 2 döl'ar, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout.

dress with a bodice and bouffante short skirts, made of flower-figured chintz, in fashion about 1870, so called from a character in Dickens's novel *Barnaby Rudge*. 2. The Dolly-Varden trout. 3. A large flower-trimmed hat — **Dolly-Varden**, trout, a salmonid fish (*Salvelinus malma*) of the Rocky Mountain slope, resembling the brook-trout of eastern America, with red spots on the back and sides.

dol'man, 1 dol'man; 2 döl'man, n. 1. A long outer garment open in front and with close sleeves, worn by Turks. **dol'mani**, 2. A mantle with cape-like appendages in the place of sleeves, worn by women. 3. The uniform jacket of a hussar, ornamented with braid and worn like a cape, the sleeves hanging loose. [*F* *dolman*, < Turk *dolama*, long robe] **dol'mani**.

dol'men, 1 dol'men; 2 döl'men, n. Archeol. A megalithic sepulchral monument of unhewn stones set on end or on edge so as to form a receptacle or small chamber, and covered with a single huge stone or with several stones. Most dolmens consist of a single chamber, usually rectangular, though sometimes circular, but some have several lateral chambers with a gallery or corridor leading to them. Dolmens are plentiful in Great Britain, France, and other parts of western Europe (but not in eastern Europe), in North Africa, in Asia, and in America. See CROMLECH, STONEHENGE.



Dolmen at Bagneux, near Saumur, France

In the southern environs of Saumur, is one of the most remarkable dolmens known. This imposing structure, perfect in all respects save that one of the four enormous stones which roof it has been split in two, and required to be supported, is no less than 65 feet in length, 23 feet in width, and 10 feet high. H. VIERVILLE *Fauna About Champagne* p. 147 [w. l. c. 1879]. The Indian dolmens may truly be said to be identical with those of Western Europe.

dol'men, 1 dol'men; 2 döl'men, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout. **dol'men**, 1 dol'men; 2 döl'men, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout. **dol'men**, 1 dol'men; 2 döl'men, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout.

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Dolphins are ichthyophagous and swim in large schools, frequently leaping out of the water when at play. The average length is 6 to 8 feet, but individuals occasionally attain to 10 feet. The dolphin was sacred to Apollo and was a favorite cognizance in medieval times, giving its name to a province of France and to the heir to the throne. Among sailors the common dolphin is usually known as *porpoise*. 2. The dorado or coryphæne (*Coryphæna hippurata*); popular name. It is a large acanthopterygian fish of the open seas, noted for the brilliant changes of color it undergoes when taken from the water and diving. This fish, which attains a length of 6 feet, is frequent in tropical and temperate seas, being met with as far north as Cape Cod on the United States coast. It is much esteemed as food.

dolphin, 1 dol'fin; 2 döl'fin, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout. **dolphin**, 1 dol'fin; 2 döl'fin, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout. **dolphin**, 1 dol'fin; 2 döl'fin, n. [*Prov. Eng*] A form of jug with a spout.



Nalant Dolphin

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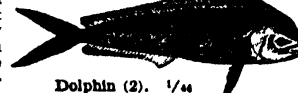
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Dolphin (2). 1/4

flora of Peru and Chile. 2. 1 dom'by: 2 dom'by In
Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, a wealthy London merchant.

Dom'by-a, 1 dom'bi-a, 2 dom'by-a, n. Bot. A genus of
African trees or shrubs of the oleaceae family, frequently
cultivated for their handsome foliage and flowers. Rope
and cordage are made from the fiber of *D. platanifolia* [*<*
J. Dombey, French botanist].

Dom'boe, 1 dom'bōk, 2 dom'bōe, n. Eng Hist. A code
of laws among the Saxons; specif., the compilation
made by Alfred the Great, about A. D. 888-890, from
the Bible and the laws of former Christian kings of
England with some additions of his own, relating to
matters both civil and criminal; not to be confounded
with DOMESDAY BOOK. [*AS. dombook, < dōm, doom,*
+ *bōc*, book.] **Dom'boe**; **Dom'boe**; **Dom'boe**;
He (Alfred) like another Theodorus collected the various cus-
toms that he found dispersed in the kingdom, and reduced and
digested them into one uniform system or code of laws, in his
Domboe or *liber judicialis*.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, p. 411.
Dom-brow'ski, 1 dom-brō'ski, 2 dom-brō'ski, John Henry
(? 1755-?/1818) A Polish general who served in Saxony,
Polish, and French armies.

Dom. Can., abbr. Dominion of Canada.

dom-dan'tel, 1 dom-dan'tel, 2 dom-dan'tel, n. 1. Ar.
Myth. A cave under the ocean where magicians made obeis-
ance to their chief once a year. F. Sup. Dict. 2. [D-] A
haunted cave near Babylon.

dome, 1 dōm, 2 dōm, v. [dōm; dom'ing.] 1. t. To fur-
nish with a dome; shape like a dome; cover with or
as with a dome, as, a domed ceiling. II. t. To rise or
well upward like a dome.

dome, n. 1. Arch. A hemispherical or inverted cup-
shaped roof; the vaulted roof of a rotun-
da; a cupola. 2. Any cuplike cover-
ing, vertical extension, or dome-shaped
top, as of a boiler or of a hemispherical
arch, or the elevatory of a railway-car.
See illus under FIRE-ENGINE. 3. Geol.
A large vertical shaft of a cavern.

4. Astron. The hemispherical
roof of an observatory, arranged
so that the telescope may com-
mand a view of any point in the
heavens through a slit, by the rota-
tion of the whole superstructure.

5. [Poet.] A house; a majestic
building, specif., following Italian
and German usage, a cathed-
ral. 6. Crystal. In the ortho-
rhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic
systems, a crystal face which is
parallel to one lateral axis only,
and therefore intersects the vertical and the other lateral
axis. 7. Geol. An elevated mass of sedimentary rock,
whose strata have a more or less quaquaversal dip.

The dome is an anticlinal fold, in which the axis is reduced to
zero, the dip of the beds being downward in all directions.
W. B. NORTH *An Introduction to Geology* p. 235 [MACM. 1898].

[OF., < L. *domus*, house, < Gr *domos*, house, < *domō*,
build.] - **dom'e-er**, n. The sheet-metal casing of the
steam-dome of a locomotive-boiler, preventing radiation of
heat - **d. head**, n. The top of a boiler-dome or tank-car
dome - **elliptic d.**, a dome whose section is formed of ellipti-
cal arcs - **eye of a d.**, an aperture at the apex of a dome, -
floating d., an observatory dome floating in an annular tank,
for convenience in rotating - **imperial d.** or **roof** (Arch.),
a pointed dome or roof, whose vertical section is an ogee.

domett, n. Doom, judgment; opinion.

dome, n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. A low and degraded caste of
Hindus employed in removing carion and the like, often
professional thieves. 2. A caste of Mohammedans, tradi-
tional musicians. Compare *dom* dom'ba-reet; dom'rat.

Dome Mountain, A peak of the Rocky Mountains, Col-
orado, 12,498 ft. high.

Do-me-ni-cl'i-no, 1 do-mē-ni-cl'i-no, 2 do-mē-ni-cl'i-no, n.
Domenico Zampieri (1581-1641), an Italian painter;
architect of the Vatican, *Martyrdom of St. Agnes*, etc.

do-mēnt, 1 dō'mēnt, 2 dō'mēnt, n. [Colloq.] A performance.
Domes-day, 1 dōm's-dē, 2 dōm's-dē, or dōm's-dē; 2 dōm's-
dē, n. [Anglo-Sax.] A low and degraded caste of
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record which appears in the Exchequer D. in condensed
form.

All the immediate military tenants of the crown amounted not
fully to seven hundred, when *Domesday-book* was framed.

HUME *England* vol. i, app. ii, p. 463. [p. s. c. 1854.]

[DOMESDAY, < AS. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom or decree.]

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dē, n. [Anglo-Sax.] A low and degraded caste of
Hindus employed in removing carion and the like, often
professional thieves. 2. A caste of Mohammedans, tradi-
tional musicians. Compare *dom* dom'ba-reet; dom'rat.

Domes-day, 1 dōm's-dē, 2 dōm's-dē, or dō

do-min'-ca-le, 1 dō-mīn'-kē-lē; 2 dō-mīn'-cā-lē, *n.* R. C. Ch. The veil formerly used when attending divine service on Sundays, or at the celebration of the Lord's supper; still retained in Italy; also, a Sunday dress. [LL. < L. *dominus*; see DOMINICAL.]

Do-min'-can, 1 dō-mīn'-kən; 2 dō-mīn'-cān. *I. a.* 1. Relating to the Dominican order. 2. Of or relating to the Dominican Republic. *II. n.* 1. One of an order of friar preachers founded by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman at Toulouse in 1215. They are known officially as *Frates Prædicatorum* or *Preaching Friars*. In England they were called *Black Friars*, in France *Jacobins*. The rules of the order are based on those of St. Augustine and the Premonstratensians. They take the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are bound by rule to observe silence and abstinence from flesh meat. The special ends of their institute are preaching and the study of sacred sciences. Among celebrated Dominicans were Savonarola, Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas, Fra Angelico, Laocordaire, and Las Casas. 2. A native of Santo Domingo. — **Dominican nuns**, an order of nuns founded by St. Dominic, and chiefly occupied in teaching. D. *terciarles*, the third order of St. Dominic. See TERTIARY.



Dominican Friar.

Do-min'-can Re-pub'-lic. The eastern part of Haiti; 18,045 sq. m.; capital, Santo Domingo. **San-to Do-min'-goi**. 1 dō-mīn'-gōi, 2 dō-mīn'-gōi, *n.* [Rare.] 1. The killing of one's master. 2. One who kills his master. **dom'-i-nie**, 1 dō-mī-nī or dō-mī-nī; 2 dō-mī-nī or dō-mī-nī, *n.* 1. [Scot. & Old Eng.] A schoolmaster.

The good *Domine* bore all his disasters with gravity and serenity. *Scott's Guy Mannering* vol. 1, p. 115 [in m. a. co.] 2. [Colloq.] A domine, a clergyman, especially one of the Dutch Reformed Church. 3. [Eton, Eng.] Formerly, the master of a boarding-house for opidians. See DAME. Compare OPIDIAN. [*L. domine*, voc. of *dominus*, lord.]

Dom'-nie Samp'-son. In *Scott's Guy Mannering*, a tutor at Ellangowan House.

do-min'-ion, 1 dō-mīn'-yən; 2 dō-mīn'-yon, *n.* Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of ruling or governing; domination.

The sceptre is here the symbol of dominion.

domin- *Arthur's Head* bk. ii, p. 311. [in 1855] 2. Law. The right of absolute possession and use; ownership, power of disposal. 3. A country under a particular government; often in the plural; as, the Papal dominions; specif. [D.] (1) Canada (in full, the Dominion of Canada) since the union of July 1, 1867. (2) New Zealand (in full, the Dominion of New Zealand) since Sept. 28, 1907. 4. pl. Same as DOMINATION, 2. [*F.* < LL. *dominio* (*n.*) < *L. dominus*, lord]

dom- authority, command, control, empire, government, jurisdiction, mastery, power, realm, rule, sovereignty, supremacy, sway. — *Anti*: obedience, servitude, slavery, subjection, subjugation, submission — **Dominion day**, July 1, the anniversary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada — a Canadian holiday. — **The Old D.**, the State of Virginia a popular name. [*in* fowls. See FOWL.]

Dom'-ique, 1 dō-mī-nīk; 2 dō-mī-nīk, *n.* A breed of domestic fowls. 1 dō-mī-nīk, 2 dō-mī-nīk, *n.* **Marcantonio de (1566-1624)**. An Italian Jesuit, first to explain the phenomenon of the rainbow. He abjured Catholicism, then recanted, but was executed for heresy by the Inquisition.

do-min'-um, 1 dō-mīn'-um; 2 dō-mīn'-tīm, *n.* *Civ. Law*. The absolute right of ownership and control of property, especially of land; as, dominium in fee simple, or allodium [*L.* < *dominus*, lord] — **dominium directum**, in feudal law, the title of the lord paramount, also, the tenure of a feudal lord as related to that of his vassal, or of a landlord as related to that of his tenant — *d. utile*, the ownership and control of property for use and enjoyment, as by a tenant for years.

dom'-i-no, 1 dō-mī-no; 2 dō-mī-no, *n.* 1. A mask or half-mask worn at masquerades, and formerly by ladies when traveling. 2. An adjustable robe and hood now worn only at masquerades. 3. The wearer of such mask, robe, or hood. 4. A loose flowing hooded garment forming an outer ecclesiastical vestment; also, the hood separately. 5. One of the oblong pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See DOMINOES.



Domino (def 1).

A domino was a black cloak or hood worn by monks, and some think the name of the game derived from the fact that one side of the domino is usually black. Other writers suggest — that the monks, on playing their last piece, said in Latin "Benedicamus Domino" (bless the Lord) A. E. Bortwick in *Young Folks' Cyc. of Games and Sports*. [in m. a. co., 1890]

St. A mourning veil; no longer worn. [LL. ecclesiastical garment, < *L. dominus*, lord] — **domino euche**, d. rounce, d. whilst, etc. forms of euche, etc., played with dominoes instead of cards.

dom'-i-noes, 1 dō-mī-nōs, 2 dō-mī-nōs, *n. pl.* Any one of various games played usually with 28 (but sometimes with 55) small flat oblong pieces divided on one side (the face) into two compartments, each of which is either blank or marked with from one to six spots (sometimes to twelve). The most common form of the game is played by matching the blocks so that the numbers laid together correspond, the winner being he who first gets rid of his stock of pieces. See QUOTATION under DOMINO, 5.



Dominoes.

dom'-nus, 1 dō-mī-nus; 2 dō-mī-nus, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nal; 2 -ni, pl.] [*L.*] 1. Master, sir; a title formerly given to a clergyman, knight, or lord of a manor. Compare DOMINE. 2. Law. The absolute owner of a thing as distinguished from the user — **dominus Hita** (Law), the master of a suit, a client distinguished from his attorney — **D. voluiscum**, "the Lord be with you"; a phrase occurring in Western liturgies.

dom'-ta-ble, a. [Rare] That may be tamed.

dom'-mits, 1 dō-mīt; 2 dō-mīt, *n.* *Parol*. An oligoclase-bearing or oligophytic trachyte. [*L. Dôme* (Puy-de-Dôme) in Auvergne, France.] **do-myte**, *n.* **do-mit'-ic**, a.

Do-mi'-lian, 1 dō-mī-shān; 2 dō-mī-shān, *n.* 1. Titus Flavius (17/181-9/190), a Roman emperor, remembered

chiefly for his submission to the Danians, and his depravities. 2. One of the signatures of Junius. — **Do-mi'-lian, a.** **Dem'-nu**, 1 dēm-nū; 2 dēm-nū, *n.* *Celtic Myth.* Chief god of the giant demons called Fomor.

do-mold, 1 dō-mōld; 2 dō-mōld, *a.* Dome-shaped. [*CONTR.* *do-mold*, *n.* + *-oid*.]

dom'-pe-dro, 1 dōm'-pē-dro; 2 dōm'-pē-dro, *n.* [Pg.] The name of a anchoress who, with the Joke, was a village in the Vosges department, France, birthplace of Joan of Arc.

don, 1 den, 2 dōn, *cf.* [DONNED, DONP, DON'NING] To put on, as an article of clothing, as, to *don* a cloak [*CONTR.* of *DO ON*.]

doni, *n.* [Sp.] 1. Seigneur; sir; a title of respect or address in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries, also, a person bearing the title, a gentleman.

Here *don*, *gracioso*, but chiefly dames about

Byron *Childs Harold* can. 1, st. 72.

2. [Colloq.] Any important personage, or, ironically, one affecting importance. 3. [Univ. Cant, Eng.] A residential fellow or other college dignitary.

The bishops had been selected from college dons

Dissert. *Endymion* ch. 6, p. 30 [a. 1880]

4. [Univ. Cant, U. S.] A professor or instructor in a college.

don, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The system of sending cooked food from place to place to be sold at a nominal price to the poor and unemployed around the London docks.

Don, 1 den, 2 dōn, *n.* 1. A river in S. E. Russia; 1,125 m. to the Sea of Azov, the ancient Tanais. 2. A river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 62 m. to the North Sea. 3. A river in W. Yorkshire, England; 55 m. to the Ouse.

4. A river in Maine-et-Loire department, France, 40 m. long. 5. Region of the Don, a government in S. E. Russia; 61,886 sq. m.; capital, Rostov.

do-na, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Sweetheart; woman. **do-naht**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] 1. Lady; madam: the

feminine of *don*. 2. A Spanish or Portuguese lady.

Do-na An, a county in New Mexico; 3,821 sq. m.

do-na-ble, 1 dō-nā-bl; 2 dō-nā-bl, *a.* [Archaic] Capable of being given or bestowed.

Do-na-ble, 1 dō-nā-bl; 2 dō-nā-bl, *n. pl.* *Conch* A family of conchacean bivalves having a large trenchant foot, separate siphons, very unequal gills, and a triangular shell with an external ligament and one or two cardinal teeth in each valve, wedge-shaped. [*CONCH* — *do-na-ble*, *n.* + *-able*.]

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do-na-tor, 1 dō-nā-tor; 2 dō-nā-tor, *n.* A donor.

don'-a-ter-y, 1 den'-a-tō-ry, 2 dōn'-a-tō-ry, *n.* *Scots Law*. A person to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over by the crown.

Do-na-tus, 1 dō-nē-tus; 2 dō-nā-tūs, *n.* 1. Bishop of Casa Nigra, Numidia, in the 4th century; originated the Donatist schism. 2. B. "the Great" (355), bishop of Carthage; leader of the Donatists, called by Constantine

Don'-na, 1 dō-nā; 2 dō-nā, *n.* See DANUBE.

do'-naught, 1 dō-nāht; 2 dō-nāht, *n.* A donothing. **don'-nati**, *n.* [D.] **Conch**. A genus typical of *Donacidae*.

[LL. < Gr. *donax*, reed, < *dōnē*, shake]

Don Be'-lla-nis of Greece, 1 dōn bē'-llā-nīs, 2 dōn bē'-llā-nīs, *n.* The hero of an old tale of chivalry.

Don Be'-nito, 1 dōn bē-nī'to, 2 dōn bē-nī'to, *n.* A town in Badajoz province, Spain.

Don'-cas-ter, 1 dōn'-kēs-ter; 2 dōn'-kēs-ter, *n.* [Da-num, Rom. the *Don* Cas-ter of the Angles.] An ancient town on the Don, in W. Yorkshire, England, famous for its annual horse-race, especially since 1774, for the St. Leger stakes.

don'-cel-la, 1 dōn-sel'-la, 2 dōn-sel'-la, *n.* [Sp.] One of various labroid fishes, especially of the genus *Platypharus*, as the Florida bluefish (*P. radiatus*), or the ladyfish (*Harpes rufa*).

Don Cē'-sar de Ba'-san, 1 dān sē'-sār de ba'-sā; 2 dān sē'-sār de ba'-sā, *n.* In Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, an impoverished Spanish nobleman who aims to restore his fortune by brigandage, but is chivalrous and cheerful, the hero of a comedy by Dumasoir and D'Ennery, also of a comic opera by Massenet.

Don Cher'-u-bim, 1 dōn cher'-u-bīm, 2 dōn cher'-u-bīm, *n.* In *Lesage's Bachelor of Salamanca* the hero, who mixes in all classes of society, and satirizes each in turn.

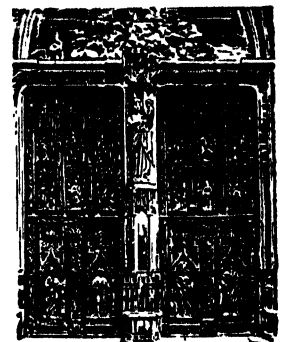
Don Cla'-vi-jo, 1 dōn klā-vī'ho, 2 dōn klā-vī'ho, *n.* In Cervantes' *Don Quixote*, an accomplished cavalier who was metamorphosed by Malandrino into a crocodile and disenchanted by Don Quixote.

Don Cle'-o-fas, 1 dōn klē-o-fās, 2 dōn klē-o-fās, *n.* In *La Sage's Devil on Two Sticks*, the hero, a fiery young Spaniard, noted for his gallantry.

Don'-di-a, 1 dōn-dī-a, 2 dōn-dī-a, *n.* *Bot* A genus of saline herbs or shrubs of the goosefoot family, with sessile, fleshy leaves, and small solitary or clustered flowers. It is widely distributed in the temperate and torrid regions of the northern hemisphere. [*CONTR.* Venetian botanist]

done, 1 dūn; 2 dōn, *pa.* [pp. of *do*, which see] only certain special uses are here given. 1. Completed, finished, ended; as, the work is *done*, I have *done*; *done*, it is a bargain. 2. Cooked sufficiently, as, the bread is *done*. 3. Fatigued; exhausted; also, fatally hurt or mortally ill; with *for*, *up*, or *out*, as, he is

CHANGES ARE NOT MADE TO THE CONTRACT WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE CONTRACTING PARTY.



Doors of the Twelve Sibyls

3. An outer or public entrance to a house, as on a street sometimes used to represent the whole building; as, next *door*, he lives six *doors* from the post-office.

4. Any means or avenue of exit or entrance; passage-way, *дверца, д.,* "a door of hope" *Hosea* li 15. 5. *Courtenish.* One of several openings in the wall of the side pent-house [*АН door, дүрү*] *dort.* *Syn.* see ENTRANCE. — *blank door or blind d.,* a false door — *charged door* — *crapaudine d.,* a door turning on pivots at top and bottom — *door-band* *n.,* A door-bolt — *d.-brand, n.* 1. A bar usually constructed of wood securing a door 2. A hinge extending across a (plank) door and binding its pieces together. — *d.-case, n.* The frame which encloses or surrounds the top and sides of a doorway, and in which a blinged door swings, also, the boxing or chamber in a wall which receives a sliding door when it is opened — *d.-casing;* *d. pocket;* — *d.-cheek, n.* A door-post — *d.-guard, n.* A device inside a freight-car to prevent the freight from falling or sliding against the car-door — *d.-hanger, n.* A



**Electric Door-
Opener.**

Designed to be mounted into a door after the manner of a mortise-lock, *b*, wire connecting with battery, *p*, wire to push button. The magnets operate the latch.

door *n*. 1. A door which folds together, as *double door*. 2. A door that can scarcely be seen when closed — *out of doors*, in the open air, not in an enclosure or under a roof. — *overhanging d.*, a sliding door the hinges of which run on an overhead track. — *royal d.*, in Greek churches, the central door in front of the iconostas, leading out directly to the altar — to be at the *d.*, to be near. — *imminent, or impending — to lie at one's d.*, to be in charge or responsibility upon or against one — *to throw open the d. to*, to extend hospitality to; welcome. — *also*, to take the risk of admitting what is *unwelcome* — *underwriters' d.*, a door built in accordance with the regulations of the fire-insurance companies. — *Venetian d.*, a door having on either side a long narrow glass (frequently colored) panel, so as to afford light to the hall or room beyond.

Other self-explaining compounds have *door* as the first element; as, *door-bar*, *d.-bell*, *d.-frame*, *d.-handle*, *d.-jamb*, *d.-key*, *d.-knob*, *d.-knocker*, *d.-latch*, *d.-lintel*, *d.-mat*, *d.-panel*, *d.-spring*, *d.-step*, *d.-stile*, *d.-strap*. **Door²**, 1 dūr; 2 dōor, n. A county in northeastern Wisconsin, 454 sq m; county-seat, Sturgeon Bay.

Door'ga, *n*. Same as DURGA.
 door'hang'ner, *n*. See under DOOR
 door'ingt, *n*. A door and its casing together.

door'keep"er, 1 dōr'kēp"ər; 2 dōr'kēp"ər, n. 1. A person or official whose duty it is to keep or guard a door or entranceway; a janitor; specif., an appointed

officer of the houses of Congress of the United States and corresponding bodies of State legislatures. 2. An ostuary. **doorn**¹, 1 dōrn; 2 dōrn, n. [S-Afr D.] A thorn; brier.

Doorn, 1 dôrn, 2 dôrn n. A village in E. Holland, S E. of Utrecht, residence of William II of Germany since 1920
door'shay, 1 dūr'shē, 2 dōor'shā, n. [Ir] Small talk; tittle-
 -tattle.

door'stek, 1 dōr'shek, 2 dōr'shēk, n. A Mohammedan
door'stead, 1 dōr'sted; 2 dōr'stēd, n. 1 [Archaic.] A

doorway; all the framing and parts of a door. % (Eng. A square support of timbers in a mine-gallery, resembling a door-frame.

door'strip", d. track. See under DOOR, n.
 door'wa, 1 dūr'wā; 2 dōr'wā, n. [Hindu.] Same as DOOR.
 door'way", 1 dōr'wā, 2 dōr'wā, n. The passage for

entrance and exit into and out of a building, room, or



Doom-palm

last to them. *FRUITING Short Studies*
first series, p. 28. [s 1872]
3. [D-] Same as DOMESDAY.
1 The tree 2 The fruit
a, manner of growth, b, a section
showing husk and horny

dooms'mant, n A judge, one who condemns to death. See DOMESMAN.
doom'star 1 dōm'star 2 dōm'star n. [Archaic.] Scots Law.

The public executioner, who formerly repeated in court the sentence of the judge on criminals condemned to death.

A soldier is placed under by his country to slay his country's enemies, and a doctor is placed there to slay the transgressors of his country's laws. ROBERTSON *Sermons* p. 71. [H. 1870.]

other enclosure, especially that of the main door of a house.—doorway, *n.* A beveled or chamfered jamb and intrados of an arched doorway.

door-yard, *1 dōr'yārd; 2 dōr'yārd, n.* A yard around, or especially in front of, a house: used also attributively.

door-ed, *1 dōr'ed, 2 dōr'ed, a.* Rendered unsound byasures, checked said of timber.

door-sy, *1 dōr'sy, 2 dōr'sy, a.* [Scot.] Nasty; disgusting.

door-vi, *1 dōr'vī, 2 dōr'vī, n.* 1. A dive, plunge. 2. A quick low bow or courtesy. 3. A diving bird: *dōp'pe; dōp'chick'ea, n.* A dabchick. *dōp'per-bird, n.*

dōp'p, *1 dōp, 2 dōp, n.* A copper cup with a wooden handle, in which a gem is soldered to be held while being cut or polished. [*< D. dōp, shell*] *dōp'p.*

dōp', *1 dōp, 2 dōp, n.* [*< Afr 1*] 1. Cape brandy, made from the skins of the grape so called from the dōp of liquor given to vintagers while at work. 2. A basin or cup, also, a pod, husk, or shell, used by natives as a drinking-cup.

dōp-at', *1 dōp-at', 2 dōp-at', n.* [*E. Ind*] A scarf or draping of silk or muslin, usually of two breadths, often beautifully adorned with gold or silver thread, worn by Hindus and Mohammedans of both sexes, a veil. *dōp-at'ti; dōp-at'ti; dōp-at'ti.*

dōpe, *1 dōp, 2 dōp, n.* [*DOPE; DOPEING*] 1. *n.* [*Slang*] Am.] To stupefy or exhilarate, as by a drug, give dope to, as to a race-horse for the purpose of affecting its speed, as he doped the favorite, and won. 2. To map out, as a plan, or figure out, as a problem, judge; calculate, forecast, as the result of a horoscope, on previous performances usually with out, as, to dope out a scheme. 3. To use habitually a narcotic drug, as morphine.

dope, *n.* 1. Any thick liquid or semisolid, as an article of food, a lubricant, or the like, specifically, (1) axle-grease, or (2) opium paste, (3) by extension, any narcotic drug, as morphine, or a dose for a race-horse intended to influence its speed. 2. [*Turf Slang*] Detailed information as to past performances, etc., of any horse; also, a calculation or forecast based on such knowledge.

3. An absorbent material suitable for holding a thick liquid, as cotton-waste, or a substance used to hold nitro-glycerine, as in dynamite. [*< D. dōp, < dōpen, dip, < dōp, deep*] —dope-book, *n.* Horse-racing. A collection of racing information, records, racing-charts, etc. *d. sheet.* —*d. sheet.* —*d. sheet.* A habitual user of a narcotic drug.

dōp'ey, *1 dōp, 2 dōp, n.* [*Slang, U. S.*] Stupid as if from opium, dull, heavy. See *DORÉ*.

dōp'h'kah, *1 dōf'ka, 2 dōf'ka, n.* *Hb Num. xxxiii, 12* *dōp'h'ka'te, 1 dōp'h'ka'te, 2 dōp'h'ka'te, n.* [*G*] Organ-building. A stop or set of organ-pipes with double mouth, giving flute-like tones.

dōp'el-g'g'g'er, *1 dōp'el-g'g'er, 2 dōp'el-g'g'er, n.* [*G*] 1. A person exactly like another, a double. 2. A spectral apparition, a wraith.

dōp'ber', *1 dōp'ber, 2 dōp'ber, n.* 1. A diving bird, the dabchick, the dōp'ber. 2. A dipper, contemptuously, an Anabaptist. [*< AS. dōppa, < dōppian, dive, ult. < dōp, deep*] *dōp'ber.*

dōp'per, *n.* [*S Afr*] A member of an orthodox religious sect in Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and the Free State, characterized by simplicity of dress and manners.

dōp'ping', *n.* A dipping, specifically, in falconry, a collection of sheldrakes.

dōp'pi-o, *1 dōp'pi-o, 2 dōp'pi-o, a.* [*It*] *Mus* Twice, twofold, or double, when referring to tempo, as twice as fast, and twice as slow, deeper and lower, when referring to instruments —dōp'pe, *n.* A play on the pedals in octaves, hence in fingering, "play the octave also" *dōp'pe-at.*

dōp'pler, *1 dōp'pler, 2 dōp'pler, Christian* (*11/11803-1/11803*) An Austrian mathematician and scientist.

dōp'pler-ite, *1 dōp'pler-ite, 2 dōp'pler-ite, n.* *Mineral* A brown amorphous elastic or jelly-like substance (*C₁₂H₁₈CaO₁₂*) found in peat-beds. It is a hydrocarbon containing oxygen and allied to humic acid. [*< C. Doppler, G. physicist*]

dōp'pler-i-zation, *1 dōp'pler-i-zation, 2 dōp'pler-i-zation, n.* *Phys* The application of Doppler's principle. See under *PRINCIPLE*.

dōr', *1 dōr, 2 dōr, n.* 1. A large black European dung-beetle or scarabæid (*Geotrupes stercorarius*), well known by its droning flight. 2. A dorbug. 3. A carabid ground-beetle (genus *Harpalus*). 4. A drone bee. [*< AS. dōra, bumblebee; dōrr; < dōr'bee'tle, n.* 1. The dor. 2. The cockchafer —dor-bug, *n.* 1. [*U S*] A June-bug or scarabæid beetle (genus *Leucosterna*). 2. The cockchafer —dor-fly, *n.* The dor —dor-hawk, *n.* The European goat-sucker.

dōr', *n.* 1. [*Archaic*] A trick, deception, humbug. 2. One who plays jokes. 3. A fool —dor, *vt.* To humbug or make a fool of.

dōr', *n.* *Spong* A monaxial rod with one end hastate and the other with a two- or three-edged blade. [*< Gr. dōr, shaft*]

Dōr', *1 dōr, 2 dōr, n.* *Hb. Josh xvii, 11* *Dōr, dōr* Doric.

Dōr', *1 dōr, 2 dōr, n.* Diminutive of DOROTHEA; EUDORA; THEODORA.

Dōr', *n.* [*Gr Brit*] The Defense of the Realm Act. See under *ACT* a protogram.

dōr'ab, *1 dōr'ab, 2 dōr'ab, n.* A silver-bar fish. See under *DOR* a fish.

Dōr'a d'is-tri-a, *1 dōr'a d'is-tri-a, 2 dōr'a d'is-tri-a* The pen-name of Helen, Princess Koltsoff-Massalsky (*11/11829-1/11829*), a Roumanian writer and painter. *Women*.

dōr'a dō, *1 dōr'a dō, 2 dōr'a dō, n.* [*Sp*] 1. A corvphenoid fish or dolphin. See *DOLPHIN*. 2. [*D*] A constellation. See *CONSTELLATION*.

Dōr'an, *1 dōr'an, 2 dōr'an, John* (*11/11807-1/11807*) An English writer, editor of *Notes and Queries*.

Dōr'ante', *1 dōr'ant, 2 dōr'ant, n.* One of several characters in Molière's comedies.

Dōr'a Spen'low, *1 dōr'a Spen'low, 2 dōr'a Spen'low, n.* In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, David's child wife, lovely, but an unskilful housekeeper.

Dōr'at', *1 dōr'at, 2 dōr'at, n.* 1. Claude Joseph (*11/11734-1/11734*), a French poet and dramatist. *Les Bâtisseurs; Zulica, etc.* 2. Jean (*11508-1/11508*), a French poet and critic, one of the *Fléoliers*, professor of Greek at the Royal College in Paris. *Dau'rat'.*

Dōr'ax, *1 dōr'aks; 2 dōr'aks, n.* In Dryden's *Don Sebastian*, the name assumed by Don Alonso when he deserts Sebastian, king of Portugal.

dōr'ay, *1 dōr'ay, 2 dōr'ay, n.* [*Anglo-Ind*] Gentleman; master: used in southern India. Compare *SAHIB, dū'rat'.*

dōr'ble, *1 dōr'bl; 2 dōr'bl, n.* [*Scot*] 1. A stone-mason. 2. The dunlin —dōr'ble's kneek, a signal rap recognised only by freemasons.

Dōr'ea, *1 dōr'ea; 2 dōr'ea, n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. *Ed.* A female disciple at Joppa. "full of good works." *Act ix, 36.* [*Gr. fem. gasei*] —Dōr'ea society, see under *SOCIETY*.

Dōr'ea-try, *n.* A Of or pertaining to a Dorcas society. 11. Dōr'ea-the-tri-um, *1 dōr'ea-the-tri-um; 2 dōr'ea-the-tri-um, n.* Zool. A genus of chevrotines. [*< Gr. dōrka, deer, + theron, wild beast.*]

Dōr-cheat', *1 dōr'cheit, 2 dōr'cheit, n.* A river flowing 100 m. through Arkansas and Louisiana, to Lake Bistineau.

Dōr'chee-ter, *1 dōr'chee-ter, 2 dōr'chee-ter, n.* 1. Lord (*11/1724-1/1724*), Guy Carleton, a British general: born in Ireland, defended Quebec against American forces, 1775. Commander-in-chief of British forces in America, 1782, twice Governor-General of Canada. 2. A county in E. Maryland: 608 sq. m. county-seat, Cambridge. 3. A county in South Carolina: 664 sq. m. 4. A district in Quebec province, Canada, 912 sq. m. capital, Sainte-Henri.

5. A suburban part of Boston. 6. An ancient town in Dorsetshire, England, with Roman remains. [*Anc Dor'no-va-ri-a or Dorn Cæs'tre*]. 7. A port of entry, county-seat of Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, exporting gray sandstone and jet coal.

Dōr'd'g'ne, *1 dōr'd'nye; 2 dōr'd'nye, n.* 1. A department in southern France, 3,550 sq. m. capital, Périgueux. 2. A river in this province, flowing 350 m. to Garonne river.

Dōr'drecht, *1 dōr'drecht, 2 dōr'drecht, n.* See *DORT*.

Dōr'e't, *n.* A door.—dōr'e'tree', *n.* A door-post.

Dōr'ré, *1 dōr'rē, 2 dōr'rē, n.* Paul Gustave (*11/1833-1/1833*), a French painter and engraver, born in Strasbourg, illustrated the Bible, Dante's *Inferno*, etc.

dōr'ri, *1 dōr'ri or dō'r'i, 2 dō'r'i or dō'r'i, n.* The dory.

dōr'ri-a, *1 dōr'ri-a, 2 dō'r'i-a, n.* A cotton cloth having stripes of varying widths. *dōr'ri-a; dōr'ri-a-hi.*

Dōr'ri-a, *1 dōr'ri-a, 2 dō'r'i-a, n.* 1. A Genoese aristocratic family. 2. Andrea or Andrea (*11/1468-1/1468*), a Genoese naval commander and liberator.

Dōr'ri-an, *1 dōr'ri-an, 2 dō'r'i-an, n.* 1. Relating to or characteristic of the Doric race, or of their original seat, the district of Doris, Greece. 2. After the style of the Dorians, especially in art and verse, simple, direct.

These effects, which the Laureate employs with such variation and continuance that the resultant style is known as *Tennysonian*, were *Dorian* first of all.

Dōr'ri-an, *n.* A native of Doris, more frequently, a member of the Doric race, one of the four great ethnic divisions of the ancient Greeks.

Dōr'ric, *1 dōr'ic; 2 dō'r'i, n.* 1. Relating to or characteristic of the Doric race or the district of Doris. 2. Constructed or formed in accordance with the type or the principles of the Doric, the earliest developed and most refined of the classical orders.

His [Weber's] style was *Doric*, not Corinthian, reminding one by its massive strength of the shafts hewn from the granite hills of his native state.

3. Provincial, harsh, as, a *doric* accent —*Doric architecture*, the earliest perfected of the Greek orders. It combines great solidity with extreme delicacy and artistic taste. In this style, as practised in the great age of Greece, all horizontal lines are slightly convex and all vertical lines slightly inclined inward, to correct optical illusion. The columns, which have 20 shallow, sharp-edged channels, have no bases other than the series of steps on which they stand, and the curve of the plain echinus of the capital is the most subtle found in architecture. Sculpture and painting united to glorify the great monuments of this style. An altered and debased imitation became the second of the Roman orders, between their so-called Tuscan, itself a debased form of Doric, and Ionic. See *GREEK AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE*, under the adjectives, and plate under *ARCHITECTURE*, fig. 10 —*D. dialect*, the language of the Dorians, a broad-based hard *Doric* dialect. *Dōr'ic-ism, n.* A Doric idiom or peculiarity of speech. *Dōr'ic-ism; Dōr'ic-ism, n.* To make Doric, give a Doric character to. *Dōr'ic-ism.*

Dōr'ic, *n.* 1. The Doric dialect. 2. A harsh, provincial English or Scottish dialect. 3. Print. A type-face, in England, the style called *gothic* in America; in the United States, a heavy face now little used.

This line is in minion Doric.

Dōr'ic-les, *1 dōr'ic-les, 2 dō'r'i-les, n.* In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, the name assumed by Florisel, under which he courts Perdita.

Dōr'ic-sour, *1 dōr'ic-sour, 2 dō'r'i-sour, n.* In Mrs Cowley's *Relic's Stratagem*, the hero, a man of the world.

Dōr'id', *1 dōr'id', 2 dō'r'i-d', n.* From *Gr. dōr'id', 1 dōr'id', 2 dō'r'i-d', n.* A family of anthrobranchiate nudibranchiata with hooked teeth, and a crown of retractile gills round the anus including sea-lemons.

Dōr'id'-d', *1 dōr'id'-d', 2 dō'r'i-d'-d', n.* —*dōr'id'-d', a.* —*Dōr'id'-d', n.* A family of aglossate entonothecan testibranchiata, without tentacles and with a proboscoidiform mouth. *Dōr'id'-d', n.* (a. g.) —*dōr'id'-d', n.* —*dōr'id'-d', a.* —*Dōr'id'-d', n.* A family of nudibranchiata, containing the *Dorididae* and allied families.

Dōr'id'-d', *1 dōr'id'-d', 2 dō'r'i-d'-d', n.* The *Dorididae*. —*Dōr'id'-d', n.* (a. g.) —*dōr'id'-d', n.* —*dōr'id'-d', n.* —*dōr'id'-d', n.* Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Dōr'ri'ny', *1 dōr'ri'ny', 2 dō'r'i'ny', n.* Sir Nicolas (1658-1748) A French engraver, *Cartoons of Raphael*, etc.

Dōr'mant, *1 dōr'mant, 2 dō'r'i-mant, n.* In Etheridge's *The Man of Mode*, an aristocratic rake intended for John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.

Dōr'm'ne', *1 dōr'm'ne', 2 dō'r'i'm'ne', n.* The heroine in Molière's *Le Mariage Forcé*, the young wife of Scapellato.

Dōr'in-da, *1 dōr'in-da, 2 dō'r'i-da, n.* Same as DOROTHEA.

Dōr'ine, *1 dōr'in, 2 dō'r-i, n.* [*F*] A small vanity box, usually of metal, for rouge or powder, powder puff, and mirror.

Dōr'op'al-dē, *n.* *pl. Conch* A family of anthrobranchiate nudibranchiata having a suctorial mouth, no teeth, and a crown of retractile gills round the anus. *Dōr'op'al-dē, n.* [*< Dōr' + op'al, appearance*] —*dōr'op'al-dē, n.* A family of notopodous brachyurans with a crab-like form and the male organs arising from the sternum. *Dōr'op'al-dē, n.* (a. g.) —*dōr'op'al-dē, n.* —*dōr'op'al-dē, n.*

Dōr'is, *1 dōr'is, 2 dō'r-i, n.* *Conch* 1. A genus typical of *Dorididae*. 2. [*D*] A mollusk of this genus, a sea-lemon. [*< Gr. dōris, knife, prop. Dorian, < Dōris, Doris*]

Dōr'is, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. *Gr. Myth.* A sea goddess, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of the Nereids. 3. An eparchy in Phocis, Greece, capital, Lidliri.

Dōr'ize, *1 dōr'ize; 2 dō'r-i-ze, n.* [*Dōr'ize, Dōr'ize-ing*] *n.* 1. To render Dorian. 11. A. To turn Dorian, become Dorian in speech, custom, or ideas.

Dōr'king, *1 dōr'king; 2 dō'r-i-king, n.* One of a breed of the domestic fowl, characterized by five toes on each foot and a long square form. See *POUL*. [*< Dorking, England*]

Dōr'king, *n.* A town in Surrey, England.

dōr'lach, *1 dōr'lach; 2 dō'r-i-lach, n.* [*Scot*] 1. A bundle; knapsack. 2. A short sword. 3. A quiver. *dōr'lach.*

dōr'm, *1 dōr'm, 2 dō'r-i, n.* [*North Eng*] To slumber; dose. [*< Ice dōrma, < L. dormio, sleep*] —*dōr'm, n.* A slumber.

dōr'man-cy, *1 dōr'man-si; 2 dō'r-i-man-cy, n.* The state of being dormant; sleep; lethargy.

Error and truth are now at last alive, . . . Their day of dormancy is past.

BONAPARTE *My Old Letters* bk. iv, 1 538.

[*< OF. dormance, see DORMANT*]

dōr'mant, *1 dōr'mant, 2 dō'r-i-mant, a.* 1. Being in a state of or resembling sleep; torpid, especially, hibernating in a state of lethargy, as bears and some other animals in winter, as, a *dormant* serpent. 2. Not aroused to action, the capable of it; not used, asserted, or enforced, inoperative, as, *dormant* energies, a *dormant* title, *dormant* buds. 3. In a fixed position, stationary, as a sill-timber.

From volcanoes which, like Solfatara of Naples, have been dormant for centuries steam sometimes still rises without intermission. [*GRIGIUS Test-Book of Geology*, p. 181 [MACM 1885]

3. *Her* In the attitude of sleep, as, a lion *dormant*. Compare *COUCHANT, RAMPANT*, etc. 4. Hidden from view. 5. Fixed, ready. [*CHAUCER, C. T. l. 355. [F., < L. dormient(-is), ppr. of dormio, sleep]* *dōr'maunt; dōr'mi-ent; dōr'mount.* —*dormant judgment*, a judgment on which the right to issue execution has expired from lapse of time —*d. lock*, a lock having an inside bolt operated by a key or knob —*d. partner*, a silent partner.

dōr'mant, *n.* 1. A side or cold dish, as of meat, which remains on a table, as at a formal spread or feast. 2. A beam, sleeper, *dormant-tree; dōr'mond't.*

dōr'mer, *1 dōr'mer, 2 dō'r-i-mer, n.* 1. A dormer-window. 2. A sleeping-room. 3. A sleeper or beam. [*< OF. dormer, < L. dormitorium, see DORMITORY*]

dōr'mar', *1 dōr'mar', 2 dō'r-i-mar', n.* Arch. A vertical window placed in or forming a small gable rising from a sloping roof, and usually opening into a sleeping-room, whence the name, also, the gable-like structure containing it. *dormant window.*

Thatched were the roofs with dormer-windows LONG-YELLOW Evangelina at 1

dōr'mer'd, *a.* Built with dormer-windows.

dōr'meur', *1 dōr'meur', 2 dō'r-i-meur', n.* [*F*] A lobotoid fish, the tripletail.

dōr'mi-at, *1 dōr'mi-at; 2 dō'r-i-mi-at, n.* [*Eng*] A license for a student to stay from early prayer, literally, let him sleep.

dōr'mi-ol, *1 dōr'mi-ol or -ol, 2 dō'r-i-mi-ol or -ol, n.* Chem. A colorless fluid or compound of chloral and anylene hydrate, *C₆H₅(OH)·C₆H₅(C₆H₅)*, used as a hypnotic.

dōr'mi-on, *1 dōr'mi-on, 2 dō'r-i-mi-on, n.* [*Rare*] The act of sleeping, or the state of being asleep, prolonged sleep.

dōr'mi-tive, *1 dōr'mi-tiv, 2 dō'r-i-mi-tiv, n.* A causing *dōr'mi-tiv*, sleep, soporific. 11. *n.* A medicine to induce sleep, an opiate.

This is the *dormitive* I take to bedward T. BROWNE, *Religio Medici* p. 134 [CAS 1886]

[*< L. dormitus, ppr. of dormio, sleep*]

dōr'mi-to-ry, *1 dōr'mi-to-ry, 2 dō'r-i-mi-to-ry, n.* [*RARE*] 1. *rix, 2-rix, pl* 1. A building at or belonging to a school or college, in which students study and sleep and sometimes board, also, any large room in which a number of persons sleep. 2. Originally, a large sleeping-room for monks, containing a number of beds, or a room into which sleeping-cells opened. It was usually on the first floor, connecting directly with either church or chapel. 3. A place of burial, a cemetery. [*< L. dormitorium, < dormio, sleep*]

dōr'mouse', *1 dōr'maus', 2 dō'r-i-maus', n.* [*mic', 1-mus', 2-mic', pl* 1. A small Old World arboreal myoxodont rodent of squirrel-like aspect and habits, with long hairy tail, large eyes and ears, and short forelimbs. The common European dormouse (*Myodinus avellanarius*) is about the size of a house-mouse. *Myoxotis* is the fat dormouse. 2. [*U. S.*] The common white-footed mouse. 3. A drowsy or sleepy person. [*< DORM + MOUSE*]

dōr'mowat', *1 dōr'mowat, 2 dō'r-i-mowat, n.* —*dōr'mouse-plas-lan'ger*, *n.* A dormouse-like platanoid marsupial (genus *Dromicia*) of western Australia, Tasmania, etc.

dōr'my, *1 dōr'mi, 2 dō'r-i-mv, n.* 1. A being as many holes ahead of an opponent as there are holes to play. 11. *n.* The condition of being as many holes ahead as there remain holes to play. [*< F. dormi, ppr. of dormir, < L. dormio, sleep.*]

dōr'n, *1 dōr'n, 2 dō'r-i, n.* A fish, the thornback-ray.

Dōr'nach, *1 dōr'nor, 2 dō'r-i-nach, n.* A village in Switzerland, where the Swiss defeated the Austrians in 1499.

Dōr'ner, *1 dōr'ner, 2 dō'r-i-ner, Isaac August* (*11/1809-1/1809*) A German Protestant theologian, *Christian Doctrine of Faith*, etc.

dōr'nick, *1 dōr'nik; 2 dō'r-i-nik, n.* 1. Cloth manufactured at Tournay (Flemish Dornik), Flanders, especially damask-linen, hangings, and carpets. 2. A similar damask-linen made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. 3. [*Prov. Eng*] Linsey-woolsey. 4. [*Local, U. S.*] A fragment of rock, pebble, cobblestone. *dōr'neck; dōr'neck; dōr'neck; dōr'neck.* [*blenny*].

dōr'ni-cle, *1 dōr'ni-cl, 2 dō'r-i-ni-cl, n.* [*Scot*] The viviparous *Dor'noch Firth*, *1 dōr'noch, 2 dō'r-i-nout* An inlet from the North Sea, between Sutherlandshire and Ross, Scotland.

Dōr'o-go-bush', *1 dō'r'o-go-bush', 2 dō'r-i-go-bush', n.* A town in Smolensk government, Russia, scene of disasters to the French army on its retreat from Moscow.

Dōr'o-go'i, *1 dō'r'o-hōt, 2 dō'r-i-hōt, n.* A town in northern Moldavia. *Dōr'o-hōt.*

Dōr'on, *1 dōr'on; 2 dō'r-i, n.* In Greene's *Menaphon*, a character intended for Shakespeare.

Dōr'on-cum, *1 dōr'on-cum, 2 dō'r-i-cum, n.* Bot. A genus of asteraceous herbs with showy yellow flower, native of Europe and temperate Asia; the leopard's-bane.

Dōr'os, *n.* [*Gr*] Same as DORUS.

Dōr'os-ma, *1 dōr'os-mo; 2 dō'r-i-mo, n.* A town in Little Cumania, central Hungary.

D

in making dots in embroidery.—dot-wheel, n. A blunt-toothed wheel turning freely in a handle: used for producing a dotted line on leather-work, in bookbinding, etc.—to dot, v. to stich.

dot, n. [F. *dot*.] *Cis. Lou.* The portion brought by a woman to her husband at marriage, the income from which he may apply to family support, the principal remaining the wife's separate property: dowry.—dot-tail, n. Pertaining to or constituting a dot or dowry, or comprised in it. Dot, n. In Dickens's *Cricket on the Hearth*, a pet name of John Peerybingle's wife, Mary.

dot-tail, 1 dot-tail; 2 dot-tail, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). Dot-tail (Apocrypha, margin).

dot-tail, 1 dot-tail; 2 dot-tail, n. 1. Feebleness of mind arising from old age; senility; as, an old man in his dotage. A man ought to be in his dotage at fifty.

dot-tail, 1 dot-tail; 2 dot-tail, n. 1. Foolish and extravagant affection; also, any object of it.

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dotard. [ME. *dotard*; see *dot*, v.] dot'tard; dot'tard. To deride the dotterel, to cheat the simpleton.

dotting-peg, dotting-wheel, n. Same as dot-wheel.

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An instrument of the oboe family, an octave below the ordinary bassoon in pitch.—d.-belling, n. [Rare] Having two edges.—d.-bell, n. *Naval Engng.* To take two turns of the cable around the bitts.

d.-breast, n. Having a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side of the breast, so that it may be buttoned on either side said of a coat or vest.—d.-claw, n. *Bot.* The unicorn-plant.—d.-concave, n. *Concavo-concave*—d.-cone, n. *Arch.* Consisting of a range of cones placed alternately base to base and point to point: noting a type of molding—d.-convex, n. Convex on both sides.—d.-court, in lawn-tennis, a court for four players, two on a side—d.-dealer, n. A trickster.—d.-dealing, n. *Arch.* Treacherous, deceitful.

d.-deck, n. Treachery, duplicity, deception.—d.-decker, n. 1. A vessel with two decks above the water-line, specific in the navy, a ship having two tiers of guns below the spar-deck. 2. A street-car with seats on the top, or a freight-car with two floors. 3. [Slang, New York] A tenement-house with two families on the same floor.—d.-dutch, n. 1. Language not easily comprehended, "Greek." 2. [Local, New York] A game of skipping-rope in which two ropes are used—d.-dyed, n. Dyed twice over. 3. Figuratively, thoroughly imbued, thorough, as, a double-dyed rascal—d.-dyeing, n. The process of dyeing hank wool and cotton goods with two dyes, one of them having no affinity for cotton and the other having none for wool—d.-effect, n. In sugar-making, a combination of two pans used to evaporate cane-juice, which after passing through them becomes sirup—d.-ender, n. Anything having two ends alike. Specif. (1) A locomotive having either a truck or a pilot at each end (2) A machine having a circular cross-cut saw at each end of a mandrel, to cut off both ends of a piece at once (3) A double-pointed file (4) A vessel, as a ferry-boat, designed for propulsion with either end foremost—d.-entry, see *doorway*—d.-eyed, n. 1. Keeping a sharp lookout, keensighted. 2. Having the eye divided by a horizontal septum, as certain fishes—d.-face, n. Hypocrisy, double-dealing—d.-faced, n. 1. Having two faces, as the Roman god Janus. 2. Having a pattern on each side said of a fabric. 3. Deceitful; hypocritical—d.-facedness, n. Duplicity.—d.-fast, n. In Oxford University, one who gains the highest honors both in classics and mathematics, corresponding to double-man in Cambridge, also, the distinction itself, as, he is a double-fast, he took a double-fast—d.-floor, *Arch.* 1. In English usage, a floor consisting of building-joists to which are nailed the ceiling-joists below and the bridging-joists above, which carry the flooring-boards. 2. A floor consisting of an under layer of rough boards, and an upper layer of finely matched boards called the finished floor.—d.-framed floor, a floor having girders for the heaviest timbers, into which the binding joists are mortised, the latter carrying the joists or floor-beams—double-ganger, n. Same as *port-felganger*—d.-gear, n. *Mach.* Clearing to vary the speed of a lathe-spindle; back-gear—d.-handed, n. 1. Having two handles, made to be used with both hands. 2. Having two hands, inane, double-dealing—d.-headedness, n.—d.-header, n. 1. [U. S.] A railroad-train hauled by two locomotives. 2. [U. S. & Canada] In baseball, lacrosse, and other games, the act of playing two distinct games on the same day by the same opposing teams. 3. *Lumbering* A place where parts of loads are assembled to make the maximum drawing capacity of teams. 4. [U. S.] A variety of fireworks of small size—d.-hearted, n. False, deceitful.

Be brave indeed, singly, and thoroughly, he not a double-headed mongrel. *Danow Works* vol. 1 p. 100 c. n. 1845

—d.-hub, n. In plumbing, a straight pipe-fitting with two sockets or wings. 1. Balanced by weights on each side, as a window-sash. 2. Having both sashes of a double-sashed window suspended by sliding weights.—d.-leg, n. Having an excessive lop, as the ears of certain rabbits—d.-man, n. See *DOUBLE-VENT*—d.-minded, n. Unsettled, unstable. James I. S.—d.-mindedness, n.—d.-note, in music, a breve, d. octave, in music, an interval of two octaves, or fifteen notes—d.-play, in baseball, a play by which two men are put out.—d.-ply, n. Same as *two-ply*. See under *two*—d.-point, in geometry, a point at which a curve intersects itself, a crunode—d.-quilt, n. & m. To march, or cease to march, in double—d.-quilted, n.—d.-quilt, n. & m. Of or performed in double-quick time: very quick—d.-quick, n. *MU* A march at the rate of 165 to 180 32-inch steps per minute, in the British and United States armies, now termed *double time*—d.-ripper, n. A coasting-sled composed of two small bobs or pairs of runners connected lengthwise by a long seat or board—d.-runner, n.—d.-salt, a salt consisting of an acid radical combined with different bases or basic radicals; also, sometimes, a compound salt, as an alum.—d.-shuttle, n. A variety of cloth or jig dance.—d.-snipe, n. The greater European snipe (*Gallinago major*)—d.-sneeze, n. A sneeze, as if one were sneezing at two persons—d.-star (*Astron.*) two stars so near to each other as to be indistinguishable except through a telescope—d.-stop, n. To stop two notes of, as a violin, simultaneously with the fingers, as in playing two-part harmonies—d.-struck, n. In coinage, having a double impression of the die, owing to the accidental shifting of the planchet while being struck—d.-surfaced, n. 1. Having two surfaces. 2. *Arch.* So constructed as to contain between upper and lower skids the necessary reinforcing ribs, braces, etc., as an aeroplane-wing—d.-threaded, n. 1. Having or sewing two threads, as a sewing-machine needle. 2. Having two screw-threads; with double pitch.—d.-time, a marching step at the rate of 180 32-inch steps to the minute—d.-tongue, n. *Mus.* To apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and hard palate alternately, as in flute- and cornet-playing in executing a staccato passage.—d.-tongue, n. 1. *Bot.* The horse-tongue (*Ruscus hypoglossum*), tongue-blade, or double-leaved butcher's-broom. 2. Duplicity.—d.-tongued, n. Characterized by duplicity of speech.—d.-tooth, n. 1. The greater bur-marigold—d.-touch, n. 1. A mode of effecting magnetization by simultaneously touching the magnetisable body with two magnet-poles of opposite sign. 2. *Organ-building* An adaptation of the key-board mechanism for the production of different effects by depressing the keys fully or partially—d.-track, n. *Railroad.* To supply with two tracks.—double-tree, n. The bar or crosspiece to the ends of which two swing-trees are fastened—d.-trouble, n. [Southern U. S.] A step in a breakdown or rustic dance.—d.-window, a window having two glass sashes with an air-space between them.—d.-worked, n. Grafted twice, said of trees.

double, n. 1. A number, quantity, or value increased by a sum equal to itself; something that is twice as much, as, the double of the amount specified, often for brevity used without the article and without the following of; as, double the amount. 2. A fold or plait, or the place where a thing is folded or doubled; as, the double in a leaf. 3. A person or thing that closely resembles another; a counterpart; duplicate; hence, an apparition or wraith.

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My soul went forth, and, minding with the tree,
Danced in the leaves or floating in the cloud,
Saw its white double in the stream below.

Lowell Under the Willows at 7.

4. A turning back on the same or a parallel course, or the place where such a turn is made, as by a fox when pursued; also, a trick or piece of duplicity.
And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare, ...
How he outruns the winds, and with what care
He cranks and crowses with a thousand doubles

HAKKERSBARR Venus and Adonis at 114.

5. *Mus* (1) That which is an octave below the unison in pitch, as an organ-stop or instrument. (2) An opera-singer who understudies the part of a principal artist, so as to be able to supply his or her place in case of illness, etc. (3) A repetition of words in singing. (4) A variation. (5) *pl* Changes on five bells; so called by change-ringers. 6. *pl* *Lavettensis* (1) Games between two pairs of players. (2) Two successive faults. 7. *Print*. (1) A doublet. (2) A sheet spoiled by having two similar impressions on the same side. 8. *Eel*. A feast on which the antiphon is said both before and after the psalms. 9. *pl* Narrow ribbons of double thickness for shoe-strings, and the like [C]. 10. *Baseball*. A two-base hit. 11. Beer of extra strength. 12. *Billiards*. A doubling hazard. 13. A coin of Guernsey, equal to one-half a farthing, 8 doubles being the equivalent of an English penny. 14. *pl*. Thin sheets of iron, from 1/32 to 1/16 inch in thickness, used to make tin plates—double and twist, two threads twisted together—expressed by putting the figure 2 in front of the number of the single yarn.

double, *adv*. Same as *DOUBLY*.—to see double, to see two images of the same object.

double, 1 dōb'l, 2 dū'b'l, a [F]. Literally, doubled, said of a book having double covers.

Double-day, 1 dūb'l-dē; 2 dūb'l-dā, *Abner* (1810-1813).

An American major-general, distinguished in the Civil War at Fort Sumter, Antietam, and Gettysburg.

double en-tête, 1 dōb'l en-tā'tr, 2 dōb'l en-tā'tr. A word or phrase of double meaning, the less obvious one often of doubtful propriety. An incorrect usage, unknown in French. [Prob. *en-tête* = *double entente*.]

double-ness, 1 dūb'l-nēs, 2 dūb'l-nēs, n. 1. The state or quality of being double. 2. Duplicity.

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, n. 1. One who or that which doubles, especially, a device for increasing an electric charge by induction. 2. A milk-doubling machine. 3. A still for catching and redistilling the vapors of distillation. 4. *Calico-print*. A blanket or felt laid between an impression-cylinder and the fabric to be printed. 5. A double-ripper.

doublet, n. [Scott & Prov Eng.] A deep platter or dish of wood, pewter, or earthenware. *doublet*.

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, n. 1. One of a pair of *doublet*, like things; less properly, a pair or couple. *Spelt*. (1) One of two dice that, when thrown, show on the upper surface the same number of spots usually in the plural, as, he threw *doublets*. (2) *Print*. A word or words duplicated by mistake. (3) *Philos*. A duplicate form of a word due to the difference of function, origin, or dialect, as *of* and *off*, to and *too*. (4) *Her*. A chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. [C]. (5) *pl*. A game or exercise in which the object is to connect two words having the same number of letters by a chain of other words each of which shall differ from the preceding by only one letter.

2. A close-fitting outer body-garment with sleeves, and sometimes worn in England about A. D. 1660 (*Handle Holmes*).

3. A lens or pair of lenses combined so as to reduce aberration. 4. *Gems*. (1) An imitation gem consisting of a real stone, as garnet, cemented to a piece of glass colored to simulate the imitated gem. (2) A paste jewel mounted with a thin face of a genuine jewel. 5. Same as *doublet*, 12.

6. An old gammon, somewhat resembling backgammon. [F. < *doublet*; see *doublet*, a. 1. — *photographic doublet*, a lens combination consisting of two separated lenses or systems of lenses.

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, n. 1. Something doubled over or together, a fold, plait. 2. *Her*. The fur lining of a mantle or robe. 3. *pl*. *Naut*. (1) The section of a mast between the cap and trestletrees. (2) A sheathing of plank strakes bolted to the outer skin of a vessel as a protection from ice. 4. The second distilling of spirits. 5. The double course of slating or shingles at the eaves of a house. 6. *Bot*. *Chorism*. 7. In textile manufacturing, the process of winding a double thread or sliver upon a spool or the like, preparatory to twisting; said chiefly of warp. 8. *Bot*. Same as *REDUPLICATION*. 9. *Bookbinding*. The strengthening of the covers of a book by adding heavy paper or light boards. 10. *Met*. A process to remove sulfur from antimony through fusion with iron, forming iron sulfide — *compensatory doubling* (*Phon*), the doubling of a consonant immediately following an accented long vowel which has been shortened — *doublet-frame*, a machine on which to wind double threads of silk — *d. in*, a. *Railroad*. A double switching for the purpose of putting a car in a particular section of a train. 11. *Machine*, n. A machine for making holes for planting seed.

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, n. 1. A former *illu*. in next column [*F*. *doublet*, < *Sp*. *doblon*, < *doblo*, double, < *L*. *duplus*; see *POUBLE*, a.].

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, n. 1. *Bookbinding*. The lining of a book-cover, especially when ornamental. [*F*. *doublet*, to line, = *POUBLE*, a.].

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, *adv*. 1. In twofold degree *doublet*, for extent; in a twofold manner.

Great men gain doubly when they make foes friends

BULWAT-LITTON *Richelieu* act 1, sc. 2.

2. In a manner marked by double-dealing, deceitfully. *Doubs*, 1 dūb; 2 dūb, n. 1. A river in E. France, length, 270 m. to Meuse river. *Dubist*. 2. A department in E. France, 2,018 sq. m., capital, Besançon.

doubt, 1 daut, 2 dout, v. 1. 1. To hesitate to accept *doubt*, I as true or certain, be skeptical concerning, as, to doubt a rumor, I doubt the wisdom of this course. 2. To be apprehensive of; fear, suspect, as, I doubt he is a greater rascal than we know. I doubt some foul play. *SHAKESPEARE Hamlet* act 1, sc. 2.

3. To cause to fear; fright. *II*. 1. 1. To be inclined to doubt, be uncertain or fluctuating as to truth, propriety, etc., waver in opinion; be in suspense; be undecided what to believe or accept, as, it is natural to some to doubt, he doubts about everything. See *DOUBT*, n.

We doubt in order that we may believe

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 64 [a. 1. 1859]

2. To be afraid [*F*. *douter*, < *L*. *dubito*, be uncertain, < *duo*, two] *Syn*: distrust, mistrust, surmise, suspect. To doubt is to lack conviction. Incompleteness of evidence may compel one to doubt, or some perverse bias of mind may incline him to distrust my own judgment, or it may be nearly equivalent to suspect, as, I distrust that man from the start. *Mistrust* and *suspect* imply that one is almost assured of positive evil, one may distrust himself or others, he suspects others. *Mistrust* is now rarely, if ever, used of persons, but only of motives, intentions, etc. *Distrust* is always serious, *mistrust* is often used playfully. See *QUESTION*, *SUSPECT*. Compare synonyms for *DOUBT*, n. — *ANT*: believe, confide in, depend on, depend upon, rely on, rely upon, trust. *doubt-a-ble* (e), a. — *doubt'er*, n. One who doubts — *doubt'ing-ly*, *adv*.

doubt, 1. The state of suspended judgment through lack of certain knowledge, uncertainty as to fact, indecision in belief or opinion as between contrary or contradictory views; as, he was often in doubt.

Doubt is that state of mind in which we hesitate as to two contradictory conclusions—having no preponderance of evidence in favor of either. Any improbable doubt has been distinguished as provisional or tentative. Definitive doubt is skepticism. Provisional or methodical doubt is a voluntary suspending of our judgment for a time, in order to come to a more clear and sure conclusion. K-F. *Vocab Philos*, p. 146 [a. & co. 1878].

Doubt, the Latin *dubium*, expresses literally the position between two points, from *duo*, just as the German *Zweifel* points back to *swel*, two. Max MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, p. 300 [a. 1876].

2. An uncertain or unsettled opinion; a matter or case of dubitation, hence, also, uncertainty as pertaining to an event or state of things, question; as, I shall go without a doubt, there was a doubt in his mind.

Every person accused of crime must have the benefit of the doubt, if there be reasonable doubt of his guilt. B. V. *Assort Famous Trials* No. vi, p. 55 [a. & co. 1884].

3. Something that requires settlement; an objection, problem, difficulty; as, we must solve that doubt. 4. *Rhet*. A figure of speech in which, for the purpose of winning a stronger confidence from the hearer, a speaker represents himself as unable to decide what course to take. *du'b'i-ta'tio*. Compare *ANACONOSIS* and *DIAPHRASE*. 5. *Fear*, dread, apprehension; doubtance. [*F*. *doute*, < *DOUBT*, n.].

Syn: disbelief, distrust, hesitancy, hesitation, incredulity, indecision, irresolution, misgiving, perplexity, question, scruple, skepticism, suspense, suspicion, unbelief, uncertainty. *Doubt* may refer either to matters of belief or to matters of practice. As regards belief, *doubt* is lack of conviction, *disbelief* is conviction to the contrary, *unbelief* refers rather to a settled state of mind, generally accompanied with opposition of heart. *Perplexity* is active and painful, *doubt* may be quiescent. *Perplexity* presses toward a solution, *doubt* may be content to linger unresolved. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity*. In theological usage *unbelief* and *skepticism* have a condemnatory force, as implying wilful rejection of manifest truth. As regards practical matters, *uncertainty* applies to the unknown or undecided, *doubt* implies some negative evidence. *Suspense* regards the future, and is eager and anxious, *uncertainty* may relate to any period, and be quite indifferent. *Misgiving* is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided, *hesitation*, *indecision*, and *irresolution* have reference to something that remains to be decided or done, and are due oftener to infirmity of will than to lack of knowledge. *Distrust* and *suspicion* apply especially to the motives, character, etc. of others, and are more decidedly adverse than *doubt*. *Scruple* relates to matters of conscience and duty. — *ANT*: assurance, belief, certainty, conviction, decision, determination, resolution, resolve. — *In doubt*, subject to doubt, in uncertainty. — *no d.*, unquestionably — *out of d.*, beyond doubt. — *without d.*, with certainty; decidedly.

doubt'ance, n. Uncertainty.

doubt'ful, 1 daut'ful; 2 dout'ful, a. 1. Subject to or *dout'ful*, admitting of doubt, uncertain; unsettled, undecided, as, it is doubtful whether I shall go or stay, a doubtful case. 2. Affected by or experiencing doubt, having or entertaining doubt; dubious, uncertain; as, he was doubtful of the patient's recovery.

When reason doubtful ...
Points him two ways, the narrower is the better.

Pope The Duncion bk. iv, l. 161.

3. Of uncertain issue; contingent; as, a doubtful battle. When the sun of that day went down, the event of Independence was no longer doubtful. *Warren Works*, *Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. 1, p. 91 [a. & co. 1858].

4. Indistinct in appearance, character, or meaning, so as to cause question or doubt; vague; ambiguous; as, a doubtful inscription; a doubtful shade of color.

He [the expositor] may claim light from the manifold radiance of the whole New Testament to let him see the meaning of a doubtful verse.

PHILLIPS *Brooks Lectures on Preaching* p. 181. [a. r. d. 1879.]



Obverse of a Doubloon of Charles IV. of Spain, 1794.

5. Of questionable value or propriety or of suspected character; as, doubtful measures.

People did not understand him, so they said he was a doubtful sort of a man and passed by on the other side.

Kipling *Plain Tales*, *Miss Youghal's Story* p. 30. [a. co. 1889].

6. *Pros*. Capable of being used as either long or short; said of syllables and of their quantity. 7. Fearful; apprehensive. *doubt'ous*; *doubt'somet*. *Syn*: see *AMBIGUOUS*, *APOCRYPHAL*, *EQUIVOCAL*, *OBSCURE*, *PRECAUTION*, *doubt'ful*, *adv*. — *doubt'ful-ness*, n.

Doubt'ing Castle, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. Giant Despair's castle, where Christian and Hopeful were imprisoned and from which they escaped by using the key Promise.

doubt'less, 1 daut'les, 2 dout'les, a. 1. Confident; *doubt'less*, fearless; as, doubt'less and dauntless. 2. Indubitable, certain — *doubt'less-ness*, n.

doubt'less, *adv*. Without doubt, unquestionably; certainly frequently at the beginning of a sentence or clause; as, doubt'less you know best. *doubt'less-ly*.

Doubtless there was a time when the surface of our Earth was as hot and luminous as the surfaces of the Sun and stars are still.

J. N. Lockyer *Elements of Astron* p. 104 [a. 1889].

douce, 1 dōk, 2 duc, n. [F]. A brilliantly colored cerise-colored monkey (genus *Semnopithecus*).

douce, 1 dōs; 2 duc, a [Scott]. 1. Sober; sedate, not frivolous.

For now I'm grown and cured douce
I pray an' ponder butt the house.

BURNS *Letter to James Tait* l. 10.

2. Sweet — *douce-ly*, *adv* — *douce-ness*, n.

douced, 1. Possibly same as *DOUCET*, n. 3. CHAUCER *Remig* iii, l. 131.

douce-ty, 1. a. Dulcet. *II*. n. 1. A sweet pastry. 2. A ducet. 3. A form of dute.

dou'ceur, 1 dō'sūr, 2 dū'sūr, n. 1. A small present to conciliate or secure favor, a gift; especially, a bribe.

The service they are going upon [large of Yorktown] is disagreeable to northern regiments, but I make no doubt that a *douceur* of a little hard money would put them in a proper temper.

Washington in Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, Aug. 27, 1781 in vol. viii, p. 149. [a. 1839].

2. A compliment. 3. Sweetness of manners. [F. < *L*. *dulcor*, sweetness, < *L*. *dulcis*, sweet.]

douche, 1 dūsh, 2 dūch, v. & n. [*DOUCHED*, *DOUCH'ING*.]

To give or take a *douche*.

douche, n. 1. A current of water or vapor suddenly directed upon a certain part of the body, as in a bath. 2. The instrument for administering and directing such a jet. [F. < *L*. *duco*, lead.] — *catarrhal douche*, an appliance for irrigating the fauces. — *Scotch d.*, a *douche* of hot and cold water alternating. — *uterine d.*, a device for irrigating the womb.

dou-cine, 1 dō-sin, 2 dū-sin, n. [F.] *Arch*. A cyma recta.

douck'er, 1 dūk'er, 2 dūk'er, n. [*Prov. Eng* & *Scott*]. 1. The scoter (*Scotia nigra*). 2. A duck. *douck'er*; *duck'er*.

Dougal, 1 dū'gal, 2 dū'gal, n. A Celtic personal name signifying "black stranger".

dough, 1 dō, 2 dō, n. [*Rare*]. To mix and knead into dough. — *dough-ing*, *ma-chine*, n. A power-machine for cutting dough in large quantities into pieces of a size for loaves — to *dough* in (*Brewing*), to mix malt with water.

— *dough'er*, n. A baker.

dough, n. 1. A soft mass of moistened flour or meal, mixed in readiness for baking into bread, cake, etc. 2. Any soft paste mass resembling the dough for bread, as pottery-clay. 3. [*Slang*]. Money. 4. A small cake [*AS* *dah*, = *Goth* *dag-s*, dough, < *V* of *drigan*, knead].

doughet — *dough-bag*, n. [*Slang*, U. S.] A money-bag, corruption-fund; bribe — *d.-baked*, a [*Arch*]. Half-baked, hence, unfinished, imperfect, also, soft-witted, foolish — *dough-bell'y*, n. A cyprinoid fish (*Camptostoma anomalum*), the stone-lugger — *d.-bird*, n. [U. S.] The Eskimo curlew.

dough-bol, 1 dō-bol, 2 dū-bol, n. 1. *Naut*. A dumping of raised dough, boiled in salt water, a corruption of *dough-bol*. 2. [U. S. Army] An infantry soldier so called humorously by the cavalrymen because of the globular buttons on the uniform — *d.-brake*, n. A dough-kneading machine with corrugated rolls. *d.-kneader*; *d.-maker*; — *d. day* [*Slang*, U. S.], a day on which the "dough" or money is distributed, as at election time — *dough-face*, n. [U. S.] One who is flexible and easily molded; during the anti-slavery agitation in the United States, a Northern politician who was accused of truckling to the slave-power.

Northern men with Southern principles were called "dough-faces." H. C. Lousin *D Webster* p. 243 [a. & co. 1847].

— *dough-faced*, a. — *dough-face'ism*, n. — *d.-head*, n. A witless person, a simpleton — *d.-rainer*, n. A trough containing hot water for raising dough, which is placed in pans above it on perforated shelves. *d.-trough*.

Dough'er-ty, 1 dō'er-ti, 2 dō'er-ti, n. 1. Dennis J. (1825-), an American Roman Catholic prelate, cardinal (1891-), a county in S. W. Georgia; 339 sq. m., county-seat, Albany.

dough'nut, 1 dō'nūt, 2 dō'nūt, n. A small cake made of dough fried in lard.

dough, 1 daut, 2 dout [*Scott*], *imp*. of *bow*, v. Could, was *dough'er*, n. [*Scott*], *pl*. Daughter.

dough'ty, 1 dō'ti, 2 dō'ti, a. [*DOUGH'TY-MA*; *DOUGH'TY-EST*]. 1. Brave, valiant; redoubtable.

The ballads relating to this *dough'ty* hero [the Odi] have been collected into a sort of patchwork epic.

PARSONS *Miscellaneous, Scottish Songs* p. 571. [a. 1845].

2. Boastful of bravery, exhibiting bravado.

The *dough'ty* oath that shocked my ears at first.

HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet* second movement, at 50.

[< *AS*. *dyhtic*, < *dugan*; see *DO*, v.] *Syn*: see *BRAVE* — *dough'ty-hand'ed*, a. Strong-handed — *dough'ti-ly*, *adv*. — *dough'ti-ness*, n.

Dough'ty, 1 dō'ti, 2 dō'ti, Thomas (1793-1856). An American landscape-painter.

dough'ty, 1 dō'ti, 2 dō'ti, a. 1. Like, suggesting, or having the characteristics of dough; soft; easily impressed; yielding. 2. Containing dough; partially or insufficiently baked, as bread — *dough't-ness*, n.

Dough'las, 1 dū'glas, 2 dū'glas, n. 1. Archibald, Earl of (1569-1642), a Scottish warrior; captured by Hotspur at Homildon Hill. 2. David (1798-1854), a Scottish botanist. 3. Gawin or Gavin (1474-1522), a Scottish divine and poet; translated the *Æneid* into Scottish verse. 4. Sir Howard (1776-1861), an English general; governor of New Brunswick; *Nassau Gamers*, etc. 5. Sir James, "the Good" (1286-1330), a Scottish chief at Bannockburn; invaded England; killed by Moors in Spain. 6. James, Earl of (1357-1411), a Scottish warrior; fell at Otterburn. 7. James, Earl of (1426-1488), a Scottish chief; took up arms against James II. 8. Stephen Arnold (1813-1861), an American lawyer, United States Senator, and judge, nicknamed "the Little Giant." 9. William, Earl of (1457-1514), a Scottish chief; rebelled against James II of Scotland. 10. A county in E. central Illinois; 420 sq. m.; county-seat, Tuscola. 11. A county in N. E.



Doublet (def 4) worn in England about A. D. 1660 (*Handle Holmes*).



Doublet (def 2) parted to show layers.

a, hard stone, b colored glass

3. *pl*. *Naut*. (1) The section of a mast between the cap and trestletrees. (2) A sheathing of plank strakes bolted to the outer skin of a vessel as a protection from ice. 4. The second distilling of spirits. 5. The double course of slating or shingles at the eaves of a house. 6. *Bot*. *Chorism*. 7. In textile manufacturing, the process of winding a double thread or sliver upon a spool or the like, preparatory to twisting; said chiefly of warp. 8. *Bot*. Same as *REDUPLICATION*. 9. *Bookbinding*. The strengthening of the covers of a book by adding heavy paper or light boards. 10. *Met*. A process to remove sulfur from antimony through fusion with iron, forming iron sulfide — *compensatory doubling* (*Phon*), the doubling of a consonant immediately following an accented long vowel which has been shortened — *doublet-frame*, a machine on which to wind double threads of silk — *d. in*, a. *Railroad*. A double switching for the purpose of putting a car in a particular section of a train. 11. *Machine*, n. A machine for making holes for planting seed.

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, n. 1. A former *illu*. in next column [*F*. *doublet*, < *Sp*. *doblon*, < *doblo*, double, < *L*. *duplus*; see *POUBLE*, a.].

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, n. 1. *Bookbinding*. The lining of a book-cover, especially when ornamental. [*F*. *doublet*, to line, = *POUBLE*, a.].

doublet, 1 dūb'l, 2 dūb'l, *adv*. 1. In twofold degree *doublet*, for extent; in a twofold manner.

soft hairs which first appear on the human face. 4



Soft short hairs, pubescence, as on plants or fruits; also, the feathery pappus of certain seeds, as those of the dandelion.

Smooth-skinned fruits suffer far more from a beetle, a curculio, than those with down. *Downy* (*Dr. of Dec. p. 81*, 1866) [cp. *thoe dān*, *ō dān*]. *Downy* *downet*—down bed, a bed filled with eider-down or the like, any very soft bed, hence, luxury—down-feath'ers, *n.* One of the plumules composing the down of birds—*d. tree*, *n.* A West-Indian corkwood-tree (*Ochroma lagopus*) with woolly seeds—down'weed', *n.* (Old Eng.) The cotton-rose (*Malva germanica*) downed, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down—down'less, *a.* Having no down.

down, *n.* 1. A downward movement, especially, a reverse of fortune, as, the ups and downs of life. 2. Football. The act of putting a ball down for a scrimmage, after the player in possession of it has been fairly held. 3. (Colloq. Austral. & Eng.) A prejudice.

down, *n.* [Eng.] 1. A hill having a broad, treeless, grass-grown top, also, the open space on the top of such a hill. 2. *pl.* Specifically, turf-covered, undulating tracts of chalky upland, more or less overgrown with furze and brambles, and with copious along the slopes used for sheep-pasture; as, the North Downs in Kent, and South Downs in Sussex, England. 3. A dune. 4. [D.] [Eng.] A sheep raised on the Downs; specifically, a Southdown sheep. See plate of sheep, figs. 3 & 7. [*A8 dān*, prob. < *tr dān*, fortified hill.] *downet*—down-share', *n.* [Eng.] A breast-plow used on downs for paring off the turf—the Downs, a roadstead near Dover on the coast of Kent, England, much used by shipping; so called because bordered by the North Downs in Kent.

Down, *n.* A county in Ulster province, Ireland, 957 sq. m.; county-seat, Downpatrick.

down, *adv.* 1. From a higher (literally or figuratively) to or toward a lower level, position, condition, etc., in a descending or downward direction (as from a capital to the provinces), course, or order; downward, as, to go down to the basement; to sit down upon the floor; from the king down to the peasant.

Look not thou down but up!

Brownie Rabbi Ben Ezer at 30.

2. From an approximately upright position to a prone or prostrate one, as, the man stumbled and fell down. 3. At the lowest point, to the very bottom; to the point of exhaustion. 4. In or into subjection or dependence, under control. 5. Below the horizon; as, the sun went down. 6. To a smaller bulk; as, to boil sap down. 7. From a former time or owner; onward in time or descent, as, the estate came down to him.

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease.

Lower Lowell Arsenal at Springfield at 11.

8. To or into a less active or violent state or condition, as, the wind went down; the fever is going down. 9. To a lower price, rate, demand, etc.; as, to mark down goods; to beat down the price. 10. On the counter, into the hand; as, to pay cash down. 11. Upon or as upon paper or other material for writing; as, write or set it down. 12. *Naut.* To or toward the lee side, that side being the lower of a sailing ship in motion; as, to put the helm down. 13. Into close application; as, to get down to work or business. 14. *Theat.* Toward the front of the stage. 15. [Eng.] Away from said specifically of leaving a university. 16. *Golf.* Behind one's opponent as to score; opposed to up.

Down sometimes has merely an intensive force; as, wagons were loaded down (heavily loaded). It is also used elliptically for down in or into the, and in expressions with a verb understood, as, down cellar, down on your knees and beg for pardon.

(Short for *down*, < *A8 dān*, *ō dān*, < *ō*, from, + *dān*, hill) *down*; *downet*—down at the heel, shabby, poverty-stricken—*d. boom* (*Naut.*), the command to lower the studding-sail-booms when the sails are furled—down'bow', *n.* *Mus.* In stringed instruments, the downward stroke of the bow from nut to point, which is used to elicit a very full tone, opposed to up-bow—*d. bow* mark, in violin music, the sign (—) used to indicate a down-bow—*d. East*, in or into the eastern portion of the United States (New England, and especially Maine)—*d. east*, *a.* [U.S.] Dwelling, belonging to, or being in New England, especially in Maine—*d. easter*, *n.*—*d. face* (I.), to persist in an argument—*d. faced*, *a.* Having a sloping face-line, from the skill to the nose said of dogs—*d. faulted*, *a.* *Geol.* Brought to a lower level by faulting—*d. helm* (*Naut.*), in sailing, a direction to put the helm to leeward—*d. in the mouth*, in low spirits, dejected—*d. money*, *n.* [Local, U.S.] Money paid to bind a bargain—*d. on one's luck* [Colloq.], depending on—*d. South*, in or into the States south of Mason and Dixon's line—*d. with*, tear or throw down, destroy, overthrow, as, down with the Bastille; down with the tyrant—one *d.* (*Golf.*), the state of being one or more holes behind an opponent—to be *d. on* (or upon), to regard with disfavor or anger, have a grudge against; also, to assail, snub, or berate—to give *d.*, to permit to form and flow, as milk in the udder said of cows—to lie *d.* 1. [Colloq.] (1) To give up without a struggle; submit tamely to oppression or difficult circumstances. (2) To recline on a couch for a while. 3. To go to bed. 3. To be brought to childbed.

down, *prep.* In a descending direction (literal or figurative) along, upon, or within, from a higher to or toward a lower level, part, or place of or in, along the course or current of, down; as, down a page or column; down a shaft, down the river down; down; down—down'gate', *n.* Descent—downstream, *a.* & *adv.* In the direction of the current, to and the mouth of a river—*d. the country*, in the direction of the general slope of the land or trend of the streams; toward the sea—*d. town*, *adv.* Toward or in the lower part, especially the business part, of a city or town—*d. wind*, in the same direction as the wind, as in sailing, to leeward.

down'bear, 1 daun'ber'; 2 down'bar'. *vt.* To bear or press down chiefly in the participle and verbal noun; as, downbearing pressure; a strong downbearing.

down'by', *adv.* [Scott.] Down that way; as, I'm going down-by presently.

down'cast, 1 daun'kast'; 2 down'cast'. *a.* 1. Directed downward or toward the ground, as, a downcast look. 2. Low in spirits; dejected, depressed, as, a downcast manner. 3. Mining. Descending; also, occupied by a descending current; as, the downcast shaft. *Syn.*: see *sad*—*ly*, *ado*—*ness*, *n.*

down'cast', *n.* 1. [Rare.] The act of casting or directing downward, as, the downcast of her eye. 2. Mining. A shaft down which a ventilating air-current enters a mine; the

downtake, as distinguished from the uptake or upcast. 3.

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ascending or tending from a higher to a lower level (literal or figurative); as, the downward flow of a river; a downward course of life. 2. Descending in course from that which is more remote; as, a downward procession of events—downward-ly, *adv.*

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down'ward,

D. P. H., abbr. Diploma in Public Health (sanitation): also given by some English universities but not properly a degree.

D. P. O., Dpt., etc., abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

D. P. S., Dpt., etc., abbr. See D. P. S. S.

drab¹, drab², drab³, n. To associate with prostitutes; where—*drab¹bert*, n.—*drab¹blat*, n. Local, whorish.

drab⁴, v. (Prov. Eng.) To spot, stain, splash with mud.

drab⁵, n. 1. A yellowish-gray color, used also adjectively.

2. One of various noctuid moths; a quaker. [Color of undyed cloth. < F. *drap*: see *DRAP*.]—*drab⁶blish*, a.

drab⁷, n. In salt-manufacturing, a box in which the salt is allowed to drain after removal from the boiling-vats.

drab⁸, n. (Archaeol.) 1. A saltern. 2. A prostitute.

Draba¹, 1 draba²; 2 draba³, n. Bot. A genus of low tufted cruciferous herbs of temperate and arctic regions—the whitlow-grasses—with simple, mostly stellate, pubescent leaves, racemose flowers, and flat oblong or linear siliques.

drab⁴ant¹, n. A halberdier.

drab⁵bet¹, 1 drab²et²; 2 drab³et³, n. A coarse drab linen duck made in Yorkshire, England. [Prob. < F. *drap*; see *DRAP*.]

drab⁶ble¹, 1 drab²ble²; 2 drab³ble³, v. [DRAHB¹LED, DRAHB²LD²; drab⁴ble⁴, } DRAHB¹BLING. 1. To draggle; as, to *drab⁵ble* a dress. 2. To fish for barbel with a rod and long line. (Cp. L.G. *drabben*, *drabble*).—*drab⁶ble*, n. A rabble of dirty, ragged people.—*drab⁷ble-tail¹*, n. A saltern.

drab⁸bler¹, 1 drab²bler²; 2 drab³bler³, n. Naut. A small additional sail laced on a square-sail bonnet of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel to give it greater depth.

Drac¹, 1 drac²; 2 drac³, n. An elish spirit, once superstitiously dreaded among the peasantry of France.

Dracaena¹, 1 draca²; 2 draca³, n. 1. Bot. A tropical genus of palm-like plants of the lily family, frequently becoming trees, with large leaves, and dense clusters of small flowers. The dragon-tree (*D. draco*) which yields the resin, dragon's blood, is the best-known. 2. [d.] Hort. A plant of this genus or the closely related *Turris*. [LL. the dragon, < Gr. *drakaina*, f. of *drakon*; see *DRAGON*.]

drac⁴anth¹, 1 drac²anth²; 2 drac³anth³, n. Gum tragacanth. See GUM.

Drachenfels¹, 1 drach²en-fels²; 2 drach³en-fels³, n. 1. A mountain in the Siebenbürgen on the Rhine, Germany. 2. A ruined fortress-castle on the mountain: named from a mythical dragon slain there by Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungenlied*. [G., *drachen*, rocks.]

drach⁴le¹, 1 drach²le²; 2 drach³le³, n. [Scott.] A slugard.

drachm¹, 1 drach²m, 2 drach³m, n. Name as *DRACHM*.

drach⁴ma¹, 1 drach²ma²; 2 drach³ma³, n. [DRACH¹M or DRACH²MAS, 1 -m or -mas, 2 -m or -mas, pl.] 1. A modern and an ancient Greek coin. See COIN.

Half a silver shekel was a *drachma*, and this was therefore the true ancestor of our shilling.

MAX MÖLLER *India* p. 20 [l. c. a. co. 1883]

2. An ancient unit of weight. See WEIGHT. 3. In modern Greek, a gram. [LL. < Gr. *drachmē*, Attic weight, handul, < *drasomai*, grasp with the hand.] *drach⁴ma²*, *drach⁵ma³*, 1 *drach²ma*, 2 *drach³ma*, n. Same as *DRACONIN*. *drach⁴ma²*, *drach⁵ma³*.

Draco¹, 1 drac²; 2 drac³, n. 1. A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. 2. [d.] A dragon-lizard (*Draco*). [LL. < Gr. *drakon* (*drakōn*); see *DRAGON*.]

Drac⁴on¹, n. Archon at Athens about 621 B. C., and reputed author of the first Athenian written code of laws, which imposed so severe penalties that it was said to have been written in blood.

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make a draft on (a lithographer's stone).—*drafter¹, n.* 1. A person occupied in drafting. 2. A draft-horse. 3. [Austral.] A herder who selects and takes charge of drafts of cattle or sheep.—*drafting¹, n.* [Austral.] A gate made to open and close quickly between different compartments of a drafting-yard.—*drafting², n.* A contrivance by which correct drawings of plans and diagrams can be quickly and accurately made.—*drafting³, n.* A draftsman's or surveyor's graduated straight-edge.—*drafting⁴, n.* [Austral.] A yard in which cattle are separated for purposes of sale, slaughter, and the like.

draft¹, n. 1. A current of air passing through a channel or entering by an aperture; as, sitting in a draft, the draft of a chimney. 2. The act of drinking, or the amount drunk or to be drunk at one time, a drink; potation; as, a cooling draft; a fatal draft.

I leaned low and drank
 A long draught from the water where she sank.
 D. G. ROSSITER *Willowweave* div. iv, st. 2.

KEY 1: aise; ou = out; ell; f = feud; chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boh, dñne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bōk, bōt; full, ryle, cñre, bñt, bñrn; ðil, bñy; e = k; ç = s; gō, gēm; ink; ç = z; thin, this; F. boh, dñne; n = loch.

drag
draw

see DRAGON 1 — gray drake (*Anping*), a gray-and-white fly-like lure. — green d. [Eng], a May-fly (*Ephemera vulgata*).
drake, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as DRANE.
Drake, n. 1. **Daniel** (1717-1802), an American physician and writer, founded Medical College of Ohio, *Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of N. Am.* 2. **Sir Francis** (1540-1616), an English navigator and naval commander; conducted expedition against Spain, West Indies, etc. 3. **Francis Samuel** (1718-1802), an American writer, son of Samuel G.; *Indian Tribes of the U. S.*, etc. 4. **Friedrich** (1780-1855), a German sculptor, *Madonna and Child*. 5. **Joseph Rodman** (1795-1880), an American poet, friend of Fitz-Greene Halleck; wrote *The American Flag* (1819), *Cutpurf Fay*, etc. 6. **Samuel Gardner** (1791-1878), an American writer, bookseller, *His and His of Indians of N. Am.*, etc.
drām, 1 drām, 2 drām, n. [DRAMEN, DRAMEN, DRAMEN] 1. **1**. To treat to liquor; give a dram or drams to, as, he *dramed* his friends. 2. To size (thrown silk). **II**. 1. To use intoxicants freely, drink.
drām, n. 1. A unit of weight, in apothecaries' weight, 60 grains or one-eighth of an ounce, in avoirdupois, 27.34 grains or one-sixteenth of an ounce. 2. A drachma. 3. A drink of spirits, as, a *drām* of whisky. 4. [St. Lawrence river] The twentieth part of a raft of staves. 5. A Persian coin, daric. See DARIC, under COIN. 6. [Rare] A small portion. 7. pl. Battens from the Norwegian port of Drammen. **drām'tim'bers**, [**OF** *drām*, < *L. drachma*; see DRACHMA] **drām'i-** — **drām'drink'er**, n. A tippler — d. *seller*, n. One who sells drama, a saloon-keeper — d. *shop*, n. A place where drama are sold, a liquor-saloon — **fluid drām**, one-eighth of a fluid ounce, 54.8 grains of water — 3.55 cubic centimeters (Great Britain), 57.1 grains — 3.70 cubic centimeters (United States). Commonly written, in medical use, *fluidrachm*.
drām, abbr. Dramatic dramatist.
drām'a, 1 drām'a, 2 drām'a (XIII), n. 1. A composition, in prose or in poetry, usually intended to be acted upon the stage, presenting a story by means of characters speaking and acting in situations contrived to develop a plot, and with such accessories of scenery, stage machinery, costume, etc., as are fitted to produce an impression of reality, play, as, the *drama* of "Hamlet". The *tragic drama*, or *tragedy*, formed the first stage of the English drama. It was acted in churches and convents, either by the clergy or by persons coached by them. Gradually this was displaced by the *moral play* from which dates the second stage of the drama in England. (Compare *MIRACLE, MORALITY, MYSTERY*) The drama assumes two principal forms, tragedy and comedy, the former representing some signal event or period and generally tending in all its parts to a fatal issue, the latter presenting the lighter and usually humorous aspects of character and life, individual and social. Minor forms of drama are tragedy-comedy, farce, burlesque, melodrama, etc. The usual division of drama is into acts (ordinarily from three to five) and scenes. 2. Theatrical entertainment in general, stage representations, the theater. Compare THEATER, 1.
England had a drama as early as the twelfth century, — a drama used by the priests as a mode of amusing the people into a knowledge of religion. E. P. WHIFFLE *Lit. Age of Elizabeth, Characteristics* 14 (to a c. 1871).
3. A whole body of dramatic compositions taken collectively and as a department of literature, as, the classical drama.
The Elizabethan drama gives us the stuff of life itself, the coarse with the fine, the heroic, the humorous and grotesque with the tragic and terrible.
Downs *Shakespeare, His Mind and Art* p. 20, [tr.]
4. A series of actions, events, or purposes, considered collectively as possessing dramatic unity. [LL., < Gr. *dramatō*], < *drāō*, perform.
drām'at'ic, 1 drām'at'ic, 2 drām'at'ic, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the drama, constituting or resembling a drama, composed or fitted for representation on the stage, as, the *dramatic* profession, *dramatic* literature. 2. Characterized by the action and spirit of the drama; theatrical, vivid, as, a *dramatic* situation, a *dramatic* orator. [**LL.** *dramaticus*, < Gr. *dramatikos*, < *dramatō*], see DRAMA] **drām'at'ic-ally**, adv.
drām'at'ic-poetry, 1. Poetry that has the form or the spirit of the drama. 2. Strictly, a drama in verse. See DRAMA, 1. — d. *unities*, see UNITY — **drām'at'ic-ally**, adv.
drām'at'ics, 1 drām'at'ics, 2 drām'at'ics, n. [Colloq.] A dramatic performance, especially by amateurs, or such performances collectively, dramatic writings.
drām'a-tism, 1 drām'a-tism, 2 drām'a-tism, n. 1. Dramatic form; dramatization. 2. *Pathos*, a bombastic and dramatic method of speech or behavior, as in certain forms of mental derangement.
drām'a-tis-ter, 1 drām'a-tis-ter, 2 drām'a-tis-ter, n. A dramatic author, one who writes plays. **drām'a-tist**, 1 drām'a-tist, 2 drām'a-tist, n. A dramatic author, one who writes plays. **drām'a-tist**, 1 drām'a-tist, 2 drām'a-tist, n. A dramatic author, one who writes plays.
All the great creative dramatists of the Greeks were born in Attica, and formed their style in Athens. A. W. SCHLEGEL, *Dramatic Literature* tr. by Morrison, lect. ii, p. 34, [1871].
[**F.** *dramatiste*, < *L.L.* *dramatista*], see DRAMA.]
drām'a-tize, 1 drām'a-tize, 2 drām'a-tize, v. [**LL.** < *DRAMATIZARE*] 1. To set forth in dramatic form, make a drama from or out of, as, to *dramatize* the reign of Henry VIII. 2. To relate or represent in a dramatic or theatrical manner, impart dramatic quality or interest to; as, to *dramatize* a bit of personal experience. 3. To change the form of (a literary work) from a novel or story to a drama distinguished from *adapt*. **II**. 1. To allow of dramatization. [**F.** *dramatiser*, < *L.L.* *dramatista*]; see DRAMA] **drām'a-tist**, 1 drām'a-tist, 2 drām'a-tist, n. A dramatist. **drām'a-tist-ic**, 1 drām'a-tist-ic, 2 drām'a-tist-ic, a. That can be dramatized or put in dramatic form. **drām'a-tist-ic-ally**, adv. — **drām'a-tist-ic-ation**, n. The act or process of dramatizing, a dramatized version. **drām'a-tist-ic-ally**, adv.
drām'a-tur-gic, 1 drām'a-tur-gic, 2 drām'a-tur-gic, n. The composer of a drama, especially one who also directs and oversees the performance of it, a playwright.
Fate in the *dramaturge*, necessity allots the parts.
J. A. SYMONDS *Sonnets on Thought of Death* sonnet xx
[**Gr.** *dramaturgos*, < *dramatō*], (see DRAMA) + *ergon*, work] **drām'a-tur-gist**, 1 drām'a-tur-gist, 2 drām'a-tur-gist, n. Of or pertaining to *dramaturgy*, histrionic, befitting the stage, artificial. **drām'a-tur-gic-ally**, adv. — **drām'a-tur-gy**, n. The art of making dramas and placing them properly on the stage; dramatic composition and representation.
drām'age, 1 drām'age, 2 drām'age, n. The size of thrown silk expressed by weight, in drams, of 1,000-yard skeins. **Drām'men**, 1 drām'men, 2 drām'men, n. A seaport town, capital of Drām province, S. Norway.
drām'mock, 1 drām'mock, 2 drām'mock, n. [Scot.] Drummock.
Drām. Pers. abbr. *Dramatis personae*.
drane, n. Same as DRONE, 2.

Dranes'ville, 1 drānz'vil; 2 drānz'vil, n. A district of Fairfax county, Va., scene of the first victory by the Army of the Potomac, Dec. 20, 1861.
drang, 1 drang, 2 drang, n. [Prov. Eng.] A narrow way or road, as between hedges, walls, etc.
drank, 1 drank, 2 drank, *imp.* of DRINK, v.
drank, n. [Prov. Eng.] Wild oats, darning-grass.
drant, 1 drant, 2 drant, v. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. To draw or drone out, as a song. **II**. 1. To draw or drone in speaking, spend time tediously. **drant**, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. A drawing or droning tone. 2. A slow, dull air or tune. **draunt**, n.
drānu, 1 drānu, 2 drānu, n. [Fijian] *Bot.* See TARO.
drap, 1 drap, 2 drap, v. & n. [Scot.] 1. To drop. 2. To drape. 3. To drape. 4. To drape. 5. To drape. 6. To drape. 7. To drape. 8. To drape. 9. To drape. 10. To drape. 11. To drape. 12. To drape. 13. To drape. 14. To drape. 15. To drape. 16. To drape. 17. To drape. 18. To drape. 19. To drape. 20. To drape. 21. To drape. 22. To drape. 23. To drape. 24. To drape. 25. To drape. 26. To drape. 27. To drape. 28. To drape. 29. To drape. 30. To drape. 31. To drape. 32. To drape. 33. To drape. 34. To drape. 35. To drape. 36. To drape. 37. To drape. 38. To drape. 39. To drape. 40. To drape. 41. To drape. 42. To drape. 43. To drape. 44. To drape. 45. To drape. 46. To drape. 47. To drape. 48. To drape. 49. To drape. 50. To drape. 51. To drape. 52. To drape. 53. To drape. 54. To drape. 55. To drape. 56. To drape. 57. To drape. 58. To drape. 59. To drape. 60. To drape. 61. To drape. 62. To drape. 63. To drape. 64. To drape. 65. To drape. 66. To drape. 67. To drape. 68. To drape. 69. To drape. 70. 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itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. To attract is to exert a force that tends to draw, tho it may produce no actual motion, all objects are attracted toward the earth, tho they may be sustained from falling. To drag is to draw against strong resistance, to drag a sled over bare ground, or a carriage up a steep hill. To pull is to exert a drawing force, whether adequate or inadequate, as, the fish pulls on the line, a dentist pulls a tooth. To tug is to draw, or try to draw, a resisting object with a continuous straining motion, as, to tug at the oar. To haul is to draw somewhat slowly a heavy object, as, to haul a seine, to haul logs. One vessel tows another. In the figurative sense, attract is more nearly akin to induce, draw to induce. We are attracted by one's appearance, drawn to his side. See ACQUAINTANCE, ALLURE, ARRAY, CONCENTRATE, DELINEATE, INFLUENCE. Ant. allonate, estrange, repel, repulse. See synonyms for DRIVE. — Prep.: to draw water from or out of the well, draw the boat through the water, to the shore; draw air into the lungs, draw with cords of love; the wagon is drawn by horses, along the road, across the field, over the stones, through the woods.

— to draw a blank. 1. To be unsuccessful, as in a lottery. 2. [U. S.] To drill a dry hole in oil-well drilling — to d. a cover, to beat it so as to drive out the game. — to d. against, to make out checks, drafts, etc., against (an account, bill, or other collateral) — to d. back, to receive again, as duties paid on goods imported, to d. breath, to breathe — to d. in. 1. To allure, inveigle. 2. To draw through the loops of a heddle or harness in accordance with the pattern to be produced — said of warp-threads. 3. To cover (book-cover boards) with leather — to d. interest, to produce interest, as a promissory note — to d. it mild, to refrain from exaggerating to d. level, to equal the score of an opponent or opposing team, as in bowling, cricket, etc. — to d. off. 1. To withdraw. 2. To assume an offensive position, as to strike — to d. on. 1. To approach, be near at hand, as the time draws on. 2. To bring on, occasion. — to d. one out, to lead one to express his thoughts and feelings.

Above all, I was struck by his . . . tact — the faculty of drawing one out. DINAH M. CRAIK My Mother and I p. 61 (n 1874) — to d. out, to extend, lengthen, prolong — to draw out a sermon — to d. over, to cause to leave one side or party for another — to d. rein, to tighten the rein, ride slowly or stop. — to d. stumps (cricket), to end a match by drawing out the stumps — to d. the fire. 1. To remove burning fuel from a grate, furnace, or the like. 2. To incite the aim and discharge of the enemy's firearms by offering oneself, others, or some object, as a mark, to d. the jack, to deprive the sinkers in a loom so as to make double loops — to d. the leg (scot.), to play a joke on; deceive — to d. the line, to fix the limit, refuse to go further — to d. to a head (Pathol.), to ripen, as a boil, figuratively, to approach a crisis — to d. up. 1. To put in the required or legal form of writing, as a deed or will.

Our fathers, the pilgrims, before they left the vessel, drew up a simple constitution of government. EVANS & ORATIONS and Speeches, Aug. 20, 1824 p. 16 [a. c. 1820] — to d. up in line. 2. To set or form in array, as the troops draw up in line (scot.) To arrive on time, get to a rendezvous and attend. — draw-a-bite, n. Capable of being drawn.

draw, n. 1. An act of drawing. Specif. (1) The drawing of a billiard-ball, as, he made a fine draw. (2) The taking of one thing from among others, as cards from a pack. 3. The conclusion of a contest won by neither party; a tie game; as, the boat-race was a draw. 4. The movable section of a drawbridge; as, the draw was open. 5. A drawn chance or ticket, as in a lottery. 6. In archery, the act of drawing the string of a bow. 7. In forging, the lengthening of a rod. 8. In weaving, the action of rollers on fiber. 9. **Spanning** (1) The motion of a mule or jack after the feed is stopped by which it draws out the roving. (2) The forward and backward movements of the mule-carriage. 10. [U. S.] A ravine usually dry, but forming a watercourse in a freshet, furrowed vertically by torrents. 11. The forcing of a game animal from cover. 12. Anything that draws or produces drawing, specif., a play or an exhibition that attracts a crowd. 13. A quantity drawn. 14. **Geol.** A valley or basin readily convertible into an irrigation-reservoir by constructing a dam across its outlet. 15. **Hort.** A new shoot or bud, a sprout, as of the sweet potato. 16. **Mech.** Angle or taper; draft. 17. The strength of tea. 18. [Slang] Some means by which a person is induced to disclose his intentions or his secret knowledge. 19. [Colloq.] Draw-poker.

— draw-arch, n. The movable part or span of a draw-bridge — d. arm, n. **Print.** A device for drawing the roller carriage, beds, or platen of a platen press — d. bar, n. 1. A bar or heavy beam under the body of a railway-car, and projecting at the end, for coupling cars. Some arrangement for coupling is placed at the outer end, and an arrangement of springs at the inner end, to lessen recoil in starting, coupling, etc. 2. [U. S.] The bar of a fence that can be removed — d. beam, n. A kind of shoe-lasting. 3. **baize** — d. beam, n. A windlass — d. bench, n. An apparatus in which wire is drawn from rods by pulling them through successively smaller openings in hard plates — d. bolt, n. A coupling-pin — draw-bore, n. To make a draw-bore in — d. bore, n. A hole passing through a tenon and the cheeks of its mortise, to enable the former to be drawn up to its shoulder by driving in a pin — d. bowl, n. A wooden calender-roll, designed to draw cloth from a bleaching-ket — d. box, n. In cotton-machinery, a combination of rollers used for drawing or reducing the diameter of the roving — d. boy, n. A boy who helps a weaver to actuate the loom-heddles in pattern-weaving. 2. A mechanical device for the same purpose — d. cut, n. A sliding out — d. dock, n. An inlet in the bank of a river, serving as a dock — d. gate, n. A sluice-valve — d. gear, n. 1. The apparatus by which railway-cars are coupled. 2. The harness of a draft-horse — d. glove, n. Same as DRAWING-GLOVE — d. head, n. 1. In spinning, an apparatus for giving an additional twist in lengthening silvers. 2. The head of a draw-bar. 3. That portion of a tensile-strength testing machine to which the actual pull is applied — d. hole, n. A hole in a furnace through which the spent ore is removed — d. hook, n. A hook on the end of a railway draw-bar — d. horse, n. A trestle-like stool with a frame on it to clamp or otherwise hold the work on which a draw-knife is being used — d. iron, n. The attachment at the end of a shaft by which it is connected to a slight — d. knife, n. A drawing-knife — draw-latch, n. A thief or sneak-thief — d. lid, n. A sliding lid — d. link, n. A link for coupling cars — d. loom, n. 1. An old form of loom for weaving figured designs. 2. A kind of damask woven on the draw-loom — d. net, n. A net with wide meshes, for catching birds — d. pit, n. A pit built in a furnace wherein the treated ore is received.

d. plate, n. 1. The plate on a locomotive to which the draw-bar is attached. 2. A hard plate with holes of successively diminishing diameters for drawing out metal rods or wire — d. point, n. A dry-point. — d. poker, n. A game of cards — d. post, n. **Railroad.** A rod passing through the draw-gear from each end of the car. — d. seine, n. A seine capable of being pulled — d. shave, n. A drawing-knife — d. shot, n. **Billiards** 1. [U. S.] A shot in which the cue-ball, by being struck below the center, is drawn away from the object-ball and toward the striker. 2. [Eng.] A screw-back stroke — d. spring, n. 1. A spring opposing the extension or compression of a draw-bar. 2. A device to counteract recoil when a tow-ropes breaks — d. stop, n. The knob by which a set of organ-pipes is opened, a stop-knob — d. taper, n. **Foundry.** A taper given to a pattern to permit its being withdrawn easily from the mold — d. tie-rod, n. A rod — d. timber, n. One of a pair of timbers extending from the platform end-mills of a car to the body-bolster, and containing between them the draw-bar and attachments — d. tongue, n. pl. Pincers by which to pull wire through draw-plate holes. — d. tube, n. The tube, consisting of two sliding parts, containing the lenses of a microscope. — d. well, n. 1. A well from which water is drawn by cord and bucket, or by some similar device. 2. A deep drawer in a desk or cabinet — sand-d., n. A watery filled with sand and immediately above a subterranean stream — spread d. (Billiards), a shot in which the cue-ball is struck low on the side so that it draws off from the object-ball to the right or left side, instead of returning direct.

draw-back, n. 1. drō'bak, 2. drā'bak, n. 1. Anything that checks or hinders progress, success, prosperity, enjoyment, contentment, or the like, a disadvantage; as, poverty is a great drawback to a student, envy is a drawback to friendship, the heat was a drawback to the picnic. Standing while royalty rots his bones is one of the drawbacks to a maid of honor's felicity. HOLMES Our Hundred Days in Europe p. 135 [n. & co. 1888]

2. An allowance, consisting in a total or partial paying back, as of duties previously paid on imported articles on their being exported, or as of freight paid to a railway company, rebate. 3. **Mech.** A section that can be withdrawn, specif. (Foundry), a section of a mold made removable for the withdrawal of the pattern, also, the iron frame to which the drawback is held in place. 4. (One who retires.

draw-bar, n. See under DRAW, n.
draw-bridge, n. 1. drō'brj, 2. drā'brjdg, n. 1. A bridge that may be drawn or turned to one side, or lifted up, either bodily or in sections, so as to permit vessels to pass in the stream which it spans. See BRIDGE. 2. A bridge in front of a castle or fortified place, spanning a moat or a chasm, and that may be raised or lowered so as to prevent or permit ingress or egress. Rolling-lift Drawbridge



draw-can, n. 1. drō'kan-sr, 2. 1. Closed. 2. Open. **drā'can-sr.** n. A bully, braggart, swash-buckler used also adjectively. [C. a character in The Rehearsal by Villiers, 1872, who in a battle killed every one on both sides] The arrogant nephew and his two draw-caners unless appeared as completely cast in steel, that they and their steeds were like moving masses of iron.

Living Walford's Host, Widow's Ordinal p. 128 [a. r. 1863] **draw-cut, n.** d. dock, etc. See under DRAW, n.

drawet, pp. Drawn, moved
draw-ee, n. 1. drō'ē, 2. drā'ē, n. Finance. The person or party upon whom another draws a bill of exchange or other order for the payment of money.

draw'er, n. 1. drō'r, 2. drā'r, n. 1. One who draws, as water from a well or wine from a cask, hence, formerly, a waiter in a taproom.

Robert Preston, whom drawer at the tavern

Living Sketch-Book, Bow's Head Tavern p. 150 [a. r. 1861]

2. **Com.** One who draws a bill of exchange or other order for the payment of money. 3. One who or that which attracts, as a popular actor or play. 4. [Colloq.] A draftsman. 5. A sliding receptacle, as in a cabinet, bureau, table, chest, bench, or the like, for containing clothing, papers, valuables, etc.

draw'ers, n. 1. drō'ers, 2. drā'ers, n. pl. A trousers-like garment for either sex; usually an undergarment.

draw'file, n. drō'fil, 2. drā'fil, n. [DRAW'FILED; DRAW'FILE'ING.] To file lengthwise while holding the file crosswise. — draw'fil'ing, n.

draw'gate, n. d. head, etc. See under DRAW, n.
draw'ing, n. 1. drō'ing, 2. drā'ing, n. 1. The act of one who or that which draws, in any sense.

Here all the pursuits of human life are represented, and the best qualities of men drawn out with the drawing of the tea

J. Ross BROWN Land of Thor p. 64. [n 1867.] 2. **Art.** (1) The art of representing objects by lines made with a point, as a pen, pencil, crayon, or piece of charcoal; delineation as distinguished from painting; design. He who knows what good drawing is, and where to look for it, will find more of it in a horse's leg by Deltelle, sketched from memory in five minutes, than in many a laboured engraving.

HAMSTON Kissing and Echers bk. III, p. 235 [n. n. 1876.] (2) The delineation of an object so made; a sketch, study, or representation with pen, pencil, crayon, or the like, an architectural or other working plan, a design.

Holbein made the original drawings for the Dance of Death before he left Haul in 1526
G. E. WOODBURY Haul Wood Engraving ch. 6, p. 128 [n 1883]

3. **Spanning.** An attenuation of silvers from the carding or the combing-machine, to be transformed by means of twist into yarn or thread (for practical use). 4. [Eng.] The receipts of sales in a shop or other establishment generally in the plural. 5. A small quantity of tea for steeping. 6. **Curling.** The act of putting the stone into the eight-foot or the fourteen-foot circle in the point-medal game.

Syn: see FIGURE, PICTURE; SKETCH — a drawing of tea, a small portion of tea for drawing or steeping — architectural d., a geometrical representation of a building in plan, elevation, section, or perspective; the process of making such a representation. — cut-line d., a drawing on paper used for marking out a stained-glass design — drawing — a sketch with a hole near the point for the insertion of a thread. — d. bench, n. 1. A machine for giving soft metal plates an exact thickness by drawing them between

two locked or passively rotating rollers the distance apart of which determines the gage. 2. A bench or trestle for use with a cooper's drawing-knife, a draw-horse — d. block, n. 1. A millstone for cylinder — d. which wire is attached in drawing, and which pulls it through a die and coils it. 2. A block of drawing-paper. — d. board, n. A board on which paper or tracing-cloth is stretched to be drawn upon. — d. book, n. A blank book of prepared drawing-paper on which elementary designs are sometimes sketched for guidance in drawing — d. box, n. Textile. A machine for straightening wool in its manufacture into worsted yarn, also for diminishing the size (thickness) of the silver — d. compasses, n. A pair of compasses with one leg terminating in a needle-point and the other in a pen or pencil — d. engine, n. An engine for raising and lowering in a mine-shaft, draft-engine. — d. frame, n. 1. A machine for making silvers of textile fibers finer by their passage between pairs of rollers of successively increasing speed. 2. A machine for laying flax-fibers parallel, a water-frame, throstle — d. glove, n. A glove worn by an archer for protecting the fingers of the right hand — d. hook, n. A hook for clutching and withdrawing well-boring rods — d. in two or three colors. 1. A drawing in black and white, or the like, or the art of thus drawing. 2. A method of drawing with colored crayons, current in the 18th century, in imitation of pastel — d. knife, n. 1. A knife with a handle at each end, used for cutting with a drawing motion. 2. An edged tool for making an incised line which a saw is to follow — d. lift, n. That lift of a deep-well pumping system in which the water enters by atmospheric pressure — d. machine, n. 1. A machine by which metal strips are reduced to proper gage and smoothness; a drawing-bench. 2. A machine for elongating rovings. 3. A metal-spinning machine — d. master, n. A man who teaches drawing — d. on (Engin), the process of setting large pulleys or wheels upon shafts — d. paper, n. A stout paper for drawing upon while for pencil-drawings, often tinted for crayons — d. pen, n. A pen consisting of two bowed steel blades with a screw to regulate, by their distance apart, the width of lines made used in mechanical drawing — d. pin, n. A flat-headed thumb-tack or pin, used for fixing sheets of paper on drawing-boards, etc. — d. pliers, n. pl. Pliers used in drawing wire through a draw-plate — d. point, n. 1. A scribing-tool. 2. A dry-point — d. press, n. A machine for making sheet-metal articles by means of an exterior and an interior die, between which the sheet is placed, and which cut and press it into shape — d. roller, n. One of a series of fluted rolls in a drawing-frame, for making thinner the silvers of textile fiber — d. roll, n. d. slate, n. A variety of slate containing sufficient carbon to be used as a crayon, black chalk. — d. table, n. 1. A table specially arranged for drawing. 2. An extension table — free-hand d., a drawing done by the hand and eye, without the aid of rule or compass, or the art of thus drawing — geometrical or mechanical d., a drawing made with accuracy by the use of squares, compasses, scales, etc., or the art of thus drawing — photographic d., a picture made by a photographic process, or the art of making such pictures, particularly where the object which is copied, as a landscape, or a small part of a scene, is used as a negative. Blue-printing is a species of photographic drawing.

draw'ing-room, n. 1. drō'ing-rūm, 2. drā'ing-rūm, n. 1. A room reserved for the reception of company, literally, the room to which guests withdraw after dinner. 2. A reception held or the company assembled in such a room. 3. [Eng.] Specif., a formal court reception. [Abbrev. of WITHDRAWING-ROOM]

— drawing-room car, a parlor car.

draw'ing-room, n. An architect's or engineer's room where plans are drawn.

draw'ing-slate, n. d. table, etc. See under DRAWING, n.

draw'iron, n. See under DRAW, n.

drawk, n. 1. drāk, 2. drak, n. [Scot.] To drench. **droukt, n.** (Prov. Eng.) Darnel.

draw'knife, n. See under DRAW, n.

drawl, n. 1. drāl, 2. drāl, n. 1. To pronounce slowly and lazily, protract in utterance. 2. [Rare.] To speak away, pass indolently, as time. II. 1. To speak slowly and monotonously, as from indolence, indifference, or affectation. 2. [Rare.] To move slowly; dawdle. [Freq. of draw] — draw'ler, n. — draw'ling-ly, adv. — draw'ling-ness, n.

drawl, n. The act of drawing, slow, lengthened, or spiritless utterance.

draw'statch, n. d. lid, etc. See under DRAW, n.

drawl, pp. Drawled

drawl, n. 1. drōn, 2. drān, n. 1. Equally contested, undecided, as, a drawn battle, a drawn game. 2. Evincered, as, drawn fowl, drawn and quartered. 3. Having all iron removed by magnets, said of brass filings. 4. **Mech.** Subjected to a process of elongation, as, hard-drawn wire, a drawn clay, play shrunk by burning. — draw'work, n. A kind of ornamental work in which some of the threads of a woven fabric are drawn out and others fastened, so as to form a pattern — d. lace, n.

draw'net, n. d. pit, d. rod, d. seine, d. taper, d. well, etc. See under DRAW, n.

drax, n. 1. draks, 2. draks, n. [DRA'CES, 1. drā'ces, pl.] Sponges. A cluster of fine threads on the spicules of sponges. [C. Gr. drax, handful]

dray, n. 1. drē, 2. drā, n. To transport in a dray; cart.

dray, n. 1. A strong, heavy vehicle, two- or four-wheeled, and usually low for convenience in loading heavy articles.

dray'cart, n. 2. [Eng.]

A wheelless sledge or cart. 3. A small cart on wheels. [C. AS.

dray, n. 1. drā, 2. drā, n. A horse for drawing a dray, a cart-horse — dray'man, n. A man who drives a dray.

dray, n. A squirrel's nest.

dray'age, n. 1. drō'ij, 2. drā'ij, n. 1. The act of conveying in a dray. 2. The charge for draying.

Dray'ton, n. 1. drē'ton, 2. drā'ton, n. 1. Michael (1563-1631), an English poet laureate, 1626-1631; *Polyolbion*, etc. 2. Percival (1718-1791), an American naval officer; in command of "Passaic" against Sumter, and of Farragut's flagship "Hartford" against Mobile. 3. William Henry (1742-1779), an American lawyer; patriot, historian, *Memoirs of An Revolution*.

Dr. Bot., abbr. Doctor of Botany a European degree ranking with Ph. D.

Dr. Chem., abbr. Doctor of Chemistry. a European degree ranking with Ph. D. Ch. D.

dread, n. 1. dred, 2. drēd, n. I. 1. To fear greatly; an-dred, n. 1. A state with horror or shrinking; as, to dread punishment. 2. To venerate. 3. To frighten. 4. To doubt, distrust. II. n. [Archaic.] To be in great fear, or



Key 1: ale: en = out; ell; lā = loud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin; this; agure; F. boh, dūne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bōk, bōt; full, ryle, oñre, bāt, bārū; ēll, bōy; e = k; g = s; go, gem; lñk; g = x; thin, this; F. boh, dūne; n = loch.

draw
drenching

doubt. [*< AS. -dradan.*] **dreamt**, **dream'er**, *n.* One who dreams.
dream, *v.* 1. Causing great fear; inspiring terror; terrible; as, a *dream* summons. 2. Exciting awe or reverential fear; as, *dream* lord.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign King James 8 (1 Goodrich Lights and Shadows of Am. Hist. The Pilgrims p. 308 tr. a co.)

Syn: see *awful*. — **dream-bolt**, *n.* [Foot.] Armed with dream bolts, as, *dream-bolted* Joe.
dream, *n.* 1. Great and continued fear, terrifying anticipation, as of evil or danger; as, *dream* of financial ruin, or of retribution; guilty *dream*.
And cold *dream* stiffen'd up his hair. LAMSON *Globe* bk. II, l. 237.
2. Unconquerable fright; shivering horror; as, a *dream* of snakes. 3. Fear united with deep respect; awe. 4. [Archais.] That which causes awe or fear.
For that holy piece of bread Charms the dangers and the dread HARRIS *Another* l. 6.

St. Doubt *dreamt*; *dreamt*; *dreamt*; *dreamt*; *dreamt*. Syn: see *alarm*, *anxiety*, *fear*, *fright*. — **dream-a-bit** (*e*), *a*. — **dream'y**, *a*. Afraid.

dream'ful, *1* *dream'ful*; *2* *drēd'ful*, *a*. 1. Inspiring dread; **dream'ful**, terrible, as, a *dream'ful* monster; a *dream'ful* war, a *dream'ful* oath. 2. Inspiring awe; *awful*; as, *dream'ful* power or majesty. 3. Full of dread or awe. *dream'ly* (also *adv.*). **dream'ful**. Syn: see *awful*, *frightful*. — **dream'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dream'ful-ness**, *n*

dream'ful, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A harrowing novelette; a journal that prints melodramatic stories, as, a penny *dream'ful*. **dream'ing-ly**, *1* *dream'ing-ly*, *2* *drēd'ing-ly*, *adv.* [Rare.] With or as with *dream*.

dream'less, *1* *dream'less*; *2* *drēd'less*, *a*. 1. Free from dread; intrepid. 2. Secure from dread, free from danger. 3. Having no fear; undreaded. **dream'lest**, *adv.* — **dream'less-ly**, *adv.* — **dream'less-ness**, *n*

dream'lest, *adv.* Beyond fear or doubt, doubtless. **dream'naught**, *1* *dream'not*; *2* *drēd'not*, *n*. 1. A heavy long-piled cloth for outer garments; also, a garment made of such cloth; *fearnaught*. 2. One who fears nothing. **dream'naught**.

dream'naught, *1* *dream'not*; *2* *drēd'not*, *n*. *Naval Arch.* One of a type of modern battleships of high speed, large tonnage, and heavy armament, the first of which was completed by Great Britain in 1906. The characteristics of this type are a displacement of 17,000 to 20,000 tons, an armored belt 10 to 12 inches, an indicated horsepower of 23,000 to 44,000, and a maximum speed of 27 knots. The main armament is often 12-inch guns, and five torpedo-tubes are carried — *super-dread'naught*, *n*

One of a type of modern battleships exceeding the *dreadnaught* class in size, speed, and armament. The characteristics of this type are approximately displacement, 20,000 to 29,000 tons; armored belt, 11 to 13 1/2 inches; indicated horsepower, 24,000 to 78,000; maximum speed, 21 to 30 knots; main armament, 10 to 14 1/2 to 16-inch guns.

dream'our, *1* *dream'er*; *2* *drēd'er*, *n* [Scot.] **Dream**, *1* *drim*; *2* *drēm*, *v* [DREAMED OF DREAMT, DREAM'D, DREAM'T, DREAM'ING.] 1. *1*. To experience as in a dream; imagine and think of, as the dreaming, picture without regard to reality, as, to *dream* the solution of a problem.

O Ratcliff, I have *dream'd* a fearful dream! SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III* act v, sc 3
I *dream* that still George might be free BYRON *Don Juan* can. 3, st. 80

2. To while away in idle reverie or empty speculations, as, to *dream* away one's time, to *dream* out the day.

II. 1. To experience a succession of mental images and thoughts, usually confused and incoherent, while sleeping, to be in the dream-like condition of consciousness, have *dreams*; often with of before an object; as, to *dream* of home. 2. To have a vague idea or extravagant conception through the free exercise of imagination, imagine, also, to fall into reverie, indulge in fancies or day-dreams; with of before an object; as, to *dream* of wealth.

We *dream* in our waking moments and walk in our sleep. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 190 tr. a co. 1888
3. To consider even in a dream as possible; to have any remote idea of; imagine, usually with a negative expressed or implied, as, I did not *dream* of it.

Syn: see *unreal*.
dream, *n*. 1. (1) A succession of mental images and thoughts, usually confused and incoherent, experienced while sleeping; a condition of consciousness in which fantasy and susceptibility to weak and obscure sensations are heightened, with a corresponding depression of the higher rational powers and of self-control. Compare SOMNAMBULISM, HYPNOTISM, and FANTASY. (2) Any mental condition similar to that of one sleeping. Come, gentle *dreams*, the hour of sleep bequeil! LONGFELLOW *The Child Asleep* st. 5

2. A visionary idea or anticipation, a vague notion of what the future may be; vain fancy, wild scheme, as, *dreams* of greatness; a chimerical *dream* of reform. Wide of the mark ev'n for a madman's dream TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act v, sc 3

3. A figure or object seen in a vision. 4. Something of exotic beauty or charm such as is ordinarily seen only in dreams. [ME. *dream*, < AS. *drēm* (cp OS *drēm*, *dream*), < Germanic stem *draumo-*, for *draugmo-*; cp Ice *draugr*, phantom, ghost.]

Syn: day-dream, fancy, hallucination, reverie, romance, trance, vision. A *dream* occurs during sleep, a *vision* when one is awake, a *trance* in an abnormal state, which is different from normal sleep or wakefulness. *Vision* is often applied to something mentally perceived, as through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or wakefulness, and conceived as more real and authoritative than a *dream*. A *reverie* is a purposeless drifting of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental images, a *day-dream* that which passes before the mind in such condition. A *fancy* is some image presented to the mind, often in the fullest exercise of its powers. *Hallucination* is the seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or delirium. In the figurative sense, we speak of *dreams* of fortune, *visions* of glory, with little difference of meaning except that the *vision* is thought of as fuller and more vivid. We speak of a *trance* of delight when the emotion almost sweeps one away from the normal exercise of the faculties. — Ant: certainty, fact, reality, realization, substance, verity.

— **dream'a-naï'y-als**, *n*. *Psychol.* 1. The method pursued by Freud in the investigation of dreams in order to arrive at the latent dream-content. 2. The result of such method — *d.* consciousness, *n*. *Psychol.* The detached condition of the consciousness during a dream, characterized by unrestricted freedom of association and lack

of control. — **d.-content**, *n*. *Psychol.* The subject-matter of a dream as remembered after waking, of this content much may be only latent, requiring analysis for its disclosure — **d.-day**, *n*. *Psychol.* The day preceding the night of a dream, on whose incidents the dream-content is apt to be based. — **d.-doctor**, *n*. One who claims the ability to interpret dreams. — **d.-hole**, *n*. [Prov. Eng.] A small window in a steeply — **dream-land**, *n*. The realm of dreams, fairyland — **d.-like**, *a* — **d.-tide**, *n*. [Rare.] Dream-time — **d.-while**, *n*. The period of time apparently covered by a dream. — **d.-world**, *n*. A world or region of illusions — **Freud's theory of dreams** (*Psychol.*), an analytical theory of the causes and phenomena of dreams propounded by Dr Sigmund Freud, a German neurologist, who placed the origin of dreams in the inhibited desires of waking life, especially those of childhood and early youth, which usually appear in the dream-content in a distorted form — **waking d.**, a dream-like state, varying from normal reverie, or day-dreaming, to the hallucinations of the ecstatic, occurring in waking life — **dream'ful**, *a* — **dream'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dream'ful-ness**, *n* — **dream'less**, *a* — **dream'less-ly**, *adv.* — **dream'less-ness**, *n*

dream'er, *1* *drim'er*; *2* *drēm'er*, *n*. 1. One who dreams in sleep. 2. One who indulges in waking dreams, one who forms projects, but does not act, an idle schemer, a visionary. 3. A puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera* 4. [D.] A member of a North-American Indian religious body of whose belief visions and trances form a prominent feature. The sect was originated by the Shashapian chief Smohalla in 1850-60, and has adherents in several of the Washington, Idaho, and Oregon tribes

Dream'er, *n*. Pen-name of Major John Aubrey (1751-1780); *The Cow Chase*.

dream'er-ly, *1* *drim'er-ly*; *2* *drēm'er-ly*, *n*. [Rare] 1. A place that invites dreams. 2. A dreaming or musing; reverie. **dream'ing-ly**, *adv.* As in a dream, dreamily.

dream'let, *1* *drim'let*; *2* *drēm'let*, *n*. [Rare] A short or momentary dream.

dream'y, *1* *drim'y*; *2* *drēm'y*, *a* [DREAM'-ER; DREAM'-EST] 1. Of or pertaining to dreams, given to dreams. 2. Appropriate to or characteristic of dreams, as, a *dreamy* place, a *dreamy* eye. 3. Like a dream, faint, visionary. Syn: absent, absent-minded, abstracted, drowsy, fanciful, imaginative, speculative, vague, visionary, wandering — Ant: active, attentive, awake, clear, collected, definite, earnest, efficient, energetic, intense, practical, substantial, wide-awake — **dream'y-ly**, *adv.* — **dream'y-ness**, *n*

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dređg'ing, *1* *drej'ing*, *2* *drēd'ing*, *n*. 1. The act of using a dredge. 2. That which is taken up with a dredge.

— **dređg**'ing, *n*. *ma-chine*, *n*. A scoop or suction apparatus, operated by power, and mounted usually on a flat-bottomed boat, for clearing out or deepening channels, harbors, etc., by taking up and removing mud or gravel from their bottoms. The three leading types are provided with either (1) an endless chain of steel buckets, (2) a scoop or grab at the end of a long lever, or (3) a suction tube or pump. Dredging-machines are sometimes named either by the shape of some working part of the machine, as the clam-shell bucket dredging-machine, dipper-d-machine, orange-peel bucket d-machine, or by their method of operation, hydraulic, vacuum, etc. — **d.-tube**, *n*. The large tube of a dredging-machine that operates by suction.

Dred Scott Case, *U S Hist* A claim for the freedom of a negro slave. Dred Scott, who lived with his owner, Dr. Emerson, in Missouri, but was taken by him to Illinois and Minnesota, then free soil, and lived there from 1834 to 1838, but was taken back to Missouri in the latter year. Scott brought suit in 1848, claiming the status of a free man through residence in free territory. The Supreme Court of Missouri denied the claim (1852), holding that on his return to a slave State his status as a slave still held. The case, involving a question under the Federal laws and Constitution, was brought, in 1854, before the Federal Circuit Court, which held that Scott was a citizen of Missouri and could be a party to a suit before a Federal court, but decided the suit against him. However, in 1857 the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taney presiding, reversed this decision, holding that under the form of government then existing a negro "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."

dreē, *v*. 1. 1. [Scot or Obs.] To suffer; endure. 2. [Archais or Obs.] To spend, pass, as one's days. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To prolong, draw out. II. 1. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] To hold out, put up with. **dreē**, *a*. 1. [Prov. Eng.] Tedious, tiresome. 2. Large, great; important. **dreēlit**; **dreēlit**; [Scot.] — **dreē-ly**, *adv.* 1. Tediously. 2. Nobly, earnestly.

dreē, *n*. 1. [Dial, Eng.] The longest part, length. 2. [Scot.] Care, adversity, grief.

dreē-draw, *1* *drē-dra*; *2* *drē-dra*, *n*. [Eng.] An apparatus used for lifting.

dreē'ite, *1* *drē'it*; *2* *drē'it*, *n*. *Mineral* A variety of barite containing calcium sulfate. [*< M. de Drée*, a patron of science]

drēen, *1* *drin*; *2* *drēn*, *v* & *n* [Dial] **Drain** **drēint**. **drēep**, *1* *drēp*; *2* *drēp*, *n* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To drip. 2. To droop, lose heart or courage. **drēep**.

drēg, *n*. Singular of *drēgs*. **drēg'y**, *1* *drēg'y*; *2* *drēg'y*, *a*. 1. Containing *drēgs*, full of *drēgs*, foul. 2. [Tennessee] Turbid — **drēg'g-ly**, *adv.* — **drēg'g-ness**, *n*. Foulness — **drēg'gish**, *a*

drēgs, *1* *drēgs*; *2* *drēgs*, *n*. *pl* The sediment of liquids, especially of beverages, hence, figuratively, worthless residuum; the coarse part, as, the *drēgs* of society: this word is now always used in the plural, but Shakespeare and other Elizabethan authors occasionally use it in the singular.

To the *drēgs*, we drank the bitter draught. DAVENANT *Britannia Rediviva* l. 154.

[ME. *drēgges*, a *pl* form of *drēg*, mire, < Ice *drēgg*, *pl* *drēggjar*, *drēgs*, < *draga*, draw.] Syn: *drōss*, *drōsses*, *lees*, *offal*, *offscouring*, *refuse*, *sediment*, *slag*, *trash*, *waste*.

drēl'bunt, *1* *drū'bunt*; *2* *drū'bunt*, *n*. [G.] A triple alliance, specif. [D-], the defensive alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy made in 1883.

drēl'kan-ter, *1* *drū'kan-ter*; *2* *drū'kan-ter*, *n*. *pl* Pebbles whose angles and polyhedral shapes are due to cutting by wind-blown sand, *elyptolites*, *gibbers*.

drēln, *v*. To drain. **drēlnet**, *pp*. Drenched *drēnt*; *drēynt*.

drēl'er, *1* *drū'er*; *2* *drū'er*, *n*. [Theodore (1815-1871-)] An American novelist and journalist. *An American Tragedy*.

Drēl'se-na, *1* *drū'se-na*; *2* *drū'se-na*, *n*. *Cuneh* 1. A genus typical of *Drēl'se-na*. 2. [D-] A mussel-like bivalve of this genus, as *D. polymorpha*, now common in Europe [*< Dr. Drēlsen*, of Belgium]

Drēl'se-n-dē, *1* *drū'se-n-dē*; *2* *drū'se-n-dē*, *n*. *pl* *Conch* A family of mytilacean bivalves having the mantle closed except for the foot and siphons, the foot ligulate and near the umbones, the two separate siphons at the other end, and a mussel-like shell. **Drēl'se-na-e-a**; **Drēl'se-ni-dē**.

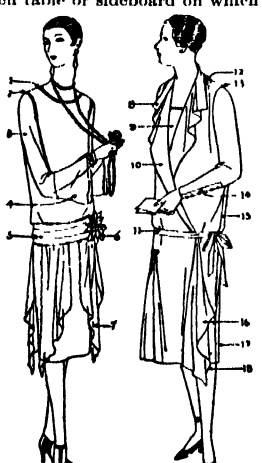
— **drēl'se-nid**, *n* — **drēl'se-nold**, *a*

Drēl'n'court, *1* *drū-lan'kūr*; *2* *drū-lan'kūr*, *n*. 1. Charles (1596-1660), a French Protestant minister and writer, *Consolation against the Fear of Death*, etc. 2. Charles (1633-1687), a French physician and writer, son of preceding, physician to Louis XIV, professor at Leyden.

drēmēt, *n*. *Dream*. **drēmēt**; **drēm'elst** — **drēmēt**, *v*.

drench, *1* *drench*; *2* *drēnch*, *v*. 1. *t*. 1. To wet thoroughly; as, garments *drenched* with water or blood. 2. *Vel*. To administer a drench or potion to, force to swallow a draft, as, to *drench* a cow. 3. In tanning, to bate. 4. To physic or purge. 5. To drown, overwhelm. II. *t*. To drown, sink [*< AS. drenchan*, caus. of *drincan*, drink] **drenchet**; **drenket**. Syn: *drown*, *immerse*, *foundate*, *saturate*, *soak*, *steep*, *wash*, *wet* through, *wet* to the skin — Ant: *desiccate*, *drain*, *dry* — **Prep**: *with*.

drench, *n*. 1. *Vet* A liquid medicine, esp a purgative, given abundantly or by compulsion



Details of Dressmaking

drilling¹, *n.* A very firm twilled fabric of linen or cotton, drill. [*< G. drillisch, < OHG. drillā, < L. trix, of three threads, < tri-, three, + lucum, thread.*] — **drilling²**, *n.* Same as **drilling¹**.
drill¹, *v.* *d. drille, d. driller, etc.* See under **DRILL**, *n.*
drill², *adv.* Same as **drill¹**.
drill³, *n.* 1. *drill³*, *n.* The chemical principle (C₂H₂O₂) occurring in the bark of *Dryas winteri*. See table under **DRY**. [*< G. drinys, drinys.*]
drill⁴, *n.* 1. *drill⁴*, *n.* 2. *drill⁴*, *n.* A colorless crystalline compound (C₂H₂O₂) occurring in the leaves of *Dryas winteri*. [*< G. drinys, drinys.*] 3. *drill⁴*, *n.* 4. *drill⁴*, *n.* A small genus of magnoliaceous shrubs and trees mostly natives of the southern hemisphere. 5. *drill⁴*, *n.* The medicinal Winter's bark of commerce.

Drin, 1 *drin*; 2 *drin*, *n.* A river in Albania, flowing 110 m to the Adriatic. [*< the name.*]
Drin², 1 *drin*; 2 *drin*, *n.* A river in Bosnia, flowing 180 m. [*< Drin, 1 drin.*] 2. *drin*, *n.* [*< Dial. Eng. & Scot.*] To hang about, waste time, loaf. **drin³**, *n.* [*< drin, 1 drin.*] 3. *drin*, *n.* To soak up, suck in, absorb. 3. To affect in a particular way in or by drinking.
Bee-headed was drinking himself drunk in the pavilion.

1. *drin*, *n.* 16. 4. Figuratively, to receive through the senses with eagerness, as, the ear *drinks* the melody of sweet sounds, the eye *drinks* the beauty of a landscape. 5. [*< Colloq.*] To drink the health of; drink to; toast (see phrase); as, let us *drink* the prosperity of the cause. 6. To inhale. 11. 1. To take a liquid into the stomach through the throat. 2. To take spirituous liquors, especially to excess, be intemperate in drinking. 3. To affect the sense of taste, as, the beer *drinks* bitter. [*< AS drincan.*] **drinker**, *n.* Syn. see **ABSORB** — **drink hall**, drink good health — the big *d.* (slang, U. S.), the Atlantic or Pacific ocean, also, the Mississippi river — to *d.* 1. To take a full draught. 2. To drink to excess — to *d.* down, to quench the thought or memory of by drinking, as, to *drink down* sorrow — to *d.* health to or to the health of, to wish well to the person or persons named with the draught, toast — to *d.* in, to absorb, receive with eagerness — to *d.* like a fish, to be very fond of alcoholic drink, and drink to excess — to *d.* off, to receive a portion of, literally or figuratively, as, he *drinks* of the cup — to *d.* off, to drink the whole at a draught — to *d.* to, to drink health or success to, signify one's desire of by drinking. — to *d.* up, to drink the whole.

drink, *n.* 1. Any liquid that is or may be taken into the stomach by swallowing, especially for the purpose of quenching thirst, a beverage. 2. Specifically, strong or alcoholic liquor, as, maddened by *drink*. 3. As much as is or may be taken at one time, a draught, as, he took a *drink*. 4. [*< Colloq.*] Water, in general, as, duck him in the *drink*.

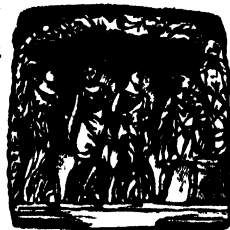
In England this term is little used except as applied to the drink of animals or to strong alcoholic liquors. [*< AS drinc, < drincan, drink.*] **drinker**, *n.* 1. *drinker*, *n.* Money to buy drink a tip — *d.* offering, *n.* A sacrificial offering of wine, milk, etc. See **OFFERING**. 2. *drinker*, *n.* A solution of cream of tartar with sugar and flavoring potus imperialis. — in *d.*, overcome by liquor — strong *d.*, alcoholic liquors. **drink²**, *n.* 1. *drink²*, *n.* 2. *drink²*, *n.* That may be drunk, *n.* be drunk, fit to be drunk; as, this water is not *drinkable* — *drink²*, *n.* 3. *drink²*, *n.* Fitness for drinking — *drink²*, *n.* 4. *drink²*, *n.* 5. *drink²*, *n.* 6. *drink²*, *n.* 7. *drink²*, *n.* 8. *drink²*, *n.* 9. *drink²*, *n.* 10. *drink²*, *n.* 11. *drink²*, *n.* 12. *drink²*, *n.* 13. *drink²*, *n.* 14. *drink²*, *n.* 15. *drink²*, *n.* 16. *drink²*, *n.* 17. *drink²*, *n.* 18. *drink²*, *n.* 19. *drink²*, *n.* 20. *drink²*, *n.* 21. *drink²*, *n.* 22. *drink²*, *n.* 23. *drink²*, *n.* 24. *drink²*, *n.* 25. *drink²*, *n.* 26. *drink²*, *n.* 27. *drink²*, *n.* 28. 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Syn.: deluge, engulf, immerse, inundate, overwhelm, sink, submerge, swamp. Compare synonyms and antonyms for



Modern Russian Droshky and Troika

subfamily of colubroid snakes with grooved teeth, slender



Three Dryads, led by Hermes,
making an offering to Pan.
(Votive bas-relief from
Lampsacus.)



du'pli-ca-ture, 1 diô'pli-ka-chûr or -tûr; 2 dô'pli-ca-chûr or -tûr, n. *Anal.* A doubling; a folding, as of a membrane upon itself.

Du'pli-ci-den-ta'ta, 1 diô'phi-m-den-tê'ta, 2 dô'pli-ci-dên-ta'ta, n. pl. *Mam.* A suborder of rodents with two pairs of upper incisors, the second behind the larger first pair, as in hares and pikas.

Du'plex (duple), see DUPLIX.

a) + dentatus, see DENTATE.

Du'pli-ci-den-ta'ti: 1 du'pli-ci-dent, a. & n. 2 du'pli-ci-den-tate, a. Duplidentate Dentition.

du'pli-ci-pen'tate, 1 diô'phi-si-pen-tê, 2 dô'pli-ci-pên'tat, a. *Entom.* Having the wings folded lengthwise said of some insects [*L.* *duplez*, twofold, + *penna*, wing].

du'pli-ci'ty, 1 du'phi-ti, 2 dô'pli-ci'ty, n. [-TI-ES, 1-TI-Z, 2-TIS, pl.] 1. A tricky doubleness in character, in spirit, or in speech and conduct; especially, an acting or speaking differently with different persons in relation to the same thing, with intent to deceive one or more of them; double-dealing.

2. [Chauc.] The state of being two, doubleness.

3. *Religion.* Saints are again divided into Dualists, and . . . Monists, according as they are, or are not, content with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duality of subject and object in perception. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 204 [a & L. 1850].

3. (1) *Common Law* A fault in pleading consisting in alleging more than one distinct cause of action or ground of defence in the same count. (2) *Crim. Law* The charge of two dissimilar offenses. [*F.* *duplici*, < *L.L.* *duplicata* (-t)-s, < *L.* *duplez*, see DUPLIX, a.]

SYN.: see DECEPTION.

du'pli-ty-lous, a. Given to or characterized by duplicity.

Du'pli-graph, 1 diô'pli-graf, 2 dô'pli-graf, n. A printing-machine for reproducing typewritten letters, and for which it automatically supplies a different address.

Du'plin, 1 diô'plin; 2 dô'plin, n. A county in southeastern North Carolina, 830 sq. m., county-seat Kenansville.

du'ply, 1 diô'ply; 2 dô'ply or dô'ply, n. *Scott. Law.* A defendant's answer to the plaintiff's reply once common in inferior courts. [*L.L.* *duplico*, < *L.* *duo*, two, + *plico*, fold].

Du-pon'reau, 1 du-pôn'sô or (F) diô'pôn'sô, 2 du-pôn'sô or (F) dô'pôn'sô, *Peter Stephen* (b/1760-4/1844). A French-American soldier, lawyer and philologist; first president of the American Philosophical Society.

du-pôn'di-us, 1 diu-pôn'di-us, 2 dô'pôn'di-us, n. [-I, 1-ai, 2-î, pl.] [*L.*] An ancient Roman bronze coin of the value of two asses.

Du'pont', 1 diô'pôn', 2 dô'pôn', n. 1. de l'Étang, 1 de l'Étang, 2 de l'Étang, Pierre (b/1785-4/1838), a French general at Jena and Friedland, Minister of War to Louis XVIII. 2. de l'Eure, 1 de l'êr; 2 de l'êr Jacques Charles (b/1767-1/1855), President of the Executive Council of France, formed on the abdication of Louis Philippe. 3. de Nemours', 1 de ne-mûr', 2 de ne-mûr' Pierre Samuel (b/1739-4/1817), a French economist and revolutionist who defended Louis XVI, 1792. 4. Henry (b/1812-10/1889), an American publicist, son of de Nemours, founder of the Dupont powder-works. 5. 1 diô-pent', 2 dô-pôn't' Samuel Francis (b/1803-3/1865), rear-admiral, U. S. N.

du'pôt, 1 diô'pôt, 2 dô'pôt, n. [W. Ind.] A ghost or haunting spirit, utilized by oblation in sorcery.

Du'pré', 1 diô'prê', 2 dô'prê', Jules (b/1811-10/1880). A French landscape-painter of the Barbizon school.

Du'puis', 1 diô'pwi', 2 dô'pwi', Charles François (10-11, 1742-3-11, 1809). A French savant and statesman who constructed a mechanical telegraph from Belleville to Bagneux.

Du'puy'tren', 1 diô'pwi'trân', 2 dô'pwy'trân', Guillaume, Baron (b/1777-3/1835). A French surgeon, attended Louis XVIII and Charles X of France - Dupuytren's disease, contraction of the fingers and palm of the hand, due to chronic inflammation of the palmar fascia. Called also Dupuytren's contraction.

Du'que'ness, 1 diô'kên', 2 dô'kên', Abraham (1610-1-1, 1688). French naval commander, victorious over Danish, Dutch, and Spanish fleets. 2. 1 diu-kên', 2 du-kgên' A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

Du'ques'noy', 1 diô'kê'nwâ', 2 dô'kê'nwâ', or Fla'mand', 1 diô'mân', 2 diâ'mân', François (1594-7/11646). A Flemish sculptor at Brussels, St. Andrew, etc. (county, Ill.)

Du-quoïn', 1 diu-kwôin', 2 dô-kwôin', n. A city in Perry dur, 1 diô'r, 2 diô'r, a. [G.] *Mus.* Major.

du'ra, 1 diô'ra, 2 dô'ra, n. 1. Bot. Duramen. 2. *Anal.* The dura mater. [*L.* *durus*, hard].

Du'ra, 1 diô'ra, 2 dô'ra, n. *Bib.* Dan ill.

du'ra-bil'i-ty, 1 diô'ra-bil'i-ti, 2 dô'ra-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being durable; the power of long resistance to decay or change. [*F.* *durabilis*, < *L.L.* *durabilis* (-is), < *L.* *durabilis*, lasting, < *durus*, hard] du'ra-bil-i-ty, n. [*L.*]

du'ra-ble, 1 diô're-bl, 2 dô're-bl, a. Able to continue du'ra-bl', } long in the same state, having power to resist change and decay; lasting; as, a durable color, durable friendship.

du'ra-ble, } ever acquired durable fame by his loyalty to merely conventional decencies and refinements, or by outrages upon taste and morals. E. P. Whipple *Keays and Reviews, Poets of Am* in vol. 1, p. 47 [to a co. 1871].

du'ra-bly, adv. SYN.: see CHANGELING, PERMANENT.

du'ral, 1 diô'ral, 2 dô'ral, a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from the dura mater.

du'ra-lu'min, 1 diô're-lû'min, 2 dô're-lû'min, n. (Recent.) A patented aluminum alloy, discovered by W. Wilson of Berlin, Germany. It is not easily corroded, strong as steel, and readily rolled, stamped, drawn, or forged, its specific gravity being slightly higher than aluminum and about one-third that of brass. [*L.* The arachnoid and pia mater are still undisturbed, a. s. superior longitudinal sinus, l. lateral sinus, s. Trölar's vein, l. Labbé's vein.

du'ra-ma'ter, 1 diô're-mâ'ter, 2 dô'ra-mâ'ter, n. [*L.*] *Anal.* The tough fibrous membrane that envelops

Dura Mater

View of the left side of the human cerebrum with its membranes. The dura mater has been partially cut away and reflected by hooks. The arachnoid and pia mater are still undisturbed. a. s. superior longitudinal sinus, l. lateral sinus, s. Trölar's vein, l. Labbé's vein.

or case of a watch for the purpose of excluding dust.—*d.-bin*, *n.* A receptacle, as a bin, box, or barrel, for dust, ashes, rubbish, etc. *d.-hole*?—*d.-box*, *n.* 1. A box



supplied with dust for the use of poultry, to aid them in expelling lice. 2. A box of powder or fine sand formerly sprinkled on wet writing to dry it. 3. A receptacle for the dust, dust-bin. 4. A dust-chamber in the flue of a furnace. - *d. brand*, *n.* A disease of cereals; smut. - *d. brush*, *n.* A brush for removing dust, as from furniture, walls, etc. - *d. cart*, *n.* [Eng.] See *CART*. - *d. chamber*, *n.* A chamber leading to the chimney of an ore-roasting furnace, in which the heavier portions of the dust settle while the gaseous products of combustion escape through the chimney. - *d. cloak*, *n.* Same as *duster*. 3. - *d. coat*, *n.* Same as *duster*. 3. - *d. collar*, *n.* A grooved ring to hold a dust-guard. - *d. collector*, *n.* An appliance for collecting and removing injurious or explosive dust, as from a flour-mill. - *d. contractor*, *n.* [Eng.] One who has made a contract to remove dust and garbage, as from yards. - *d. counter*, *n.* An instrument by which the particles of dust in a unit volume of air may be computed. - *d. devil*, *n.* [India.] A pillar or spout of sand, sometimes seen during tropical sandstorms. - *d. feather*, *n.* A downy feather of particular character, as one that is greasy or dusty, found on some birds, as bitterns, pulvillums or powder-down. - *d. flow*, *n.* A flow of volcanic ashes completely saturated with water. - *d. fog*, *n.* A cloudy mass of volcanic or desert dust drifted by the wind. - *d. guard*, *n.* A guard, as of leather or waste, fitted to or packed around a journal-box for the exclusion of dust. - *d. house*, *n.* A minute pooid insect. - *d. numerals*, *n. pl.* Primitive Arabic digits, probably deriving their name from being inscribed on a tablet covered with loose dry earth or sand. - *d. pans*, *n.* An implement, resembling a short-handled shovel, into which dust from a floor is swept. - *d. plate*, *n.* In an iron blast-furnace, a vertical plate to support the slag-runner. - *d. point*, *n.* An ancient rural game like push-pin. - *d. prig*, *n.* [Eng.] One who steals from dust-bins. - *d. priggish*, *n.* - *d. process* (*Ceram.*), a process by which buttons, tiles, etc., are made out of moistened clay dust compressed. - *d. proof*, *n.* Capable of excluding dust. - *d. shot*, *n.* The smallest shot. - *d. mustard-seed*, *n.* - *d. storm*, *n.* A wind-storm carrying clouds of dust along with it. - *d. trunk*, *n.* A box-like receptacle through which cotton freshly removed from the bale is pressed before shaking to free it of dirt. - *d. well*, *n.* A small hole in the surface of a glacier, formed by the melting of the ice beneath a lump of dirt. - *d. whirl*, *n.* Dust whirled about by an eddy of wind. - *founders' d.*, fine sifted pulverized charcoal, coke, or coal used for molding and casting purposes, facing-powder. - *to kick up or raise a d.* [Colloq.] to make a disturbance. - *to make one take the d.*, to drive by or before one so that the dust is borne toward him. - *to take any one's d.*, to follow, esp. to be compelled to follow, in the dust raised by a preceding vehicle. - *to throw d.* in one's eyes [Colloq.], to deceive or mislead one, esp. by confusing statements.

dust-tee, 1 *dus-tē*, 2 *dus-tē*, *n.* [West Indies] A child of a fustee and a white parent.
dust'er, 1 *dus-ter*, 2 *dus-ter*, *n.* 1. One who dusts. 2. That by which dust is removed; as, a feather *duster*. 3. A light linen or cotton overcoat, or any covering to protect from dust. 4. *Mech.* A sifting, brushing, or aspirating apparatus fitted to remove fine particles, as from bran; rags destined for paper-pulp, etc. 5. A device for sifting poison upon plants to destroy insects. 6. A boring for oil yielding small or no results.
dust'feather, *d. guard*, etc. See under *dust*.
dust'less, 1 *dus-les*, 2 *dus-les*, *a.* Free from dust.
dust'house, *n.* See under *dust*.
dust'man, 1 *dus-man*, 2 *dus-man*, *n.* [*dus't-men*, *pl.*] 1. [Eng.] One whose business is the removal of ashes, refuse, etc., from yards and houses; ashman. 2. In nursery lore, the spirit of sleep from the sensation in the eyes of a sleepy child, as if they were filled with dust. - *flying dustman* [Eng.], one who removes rubbish from dust-bins without license.
dust-tour, 1 *dus-tūr*, 2 *dus-tūr*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] 1. Custom, fashion, regulation. 2. A Parsee high priest. 3. Same as *dustrout*.
dust-tour, 1 *dus-tūr*, 2 *dus-tūr*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, a commission or percentage paid by tradesmen to agents and servants in all money transactions, to secure the patronage of their employers. - *dust-tour*.
dust'up, *n.* *d. shot*, etc. See under *dust*.
dust'up, 1 *dus-tūp*, 2 *dus-tūp*, [*du* *du*] *n.* A pass or permit, especially one issued by the customs authorities, passport, summons, literally, clapping of the hands *dus-tuck*.
dust'ward, 1 *dus-ward*, 2 *dus-ward*, *a.* Tending or directed downward, as to the dust, hence, debased, ignoble.

Labor with this desire, but to erect
 The dustward spirit of my countrymen.
 W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk. 1, st. 13

dust'ward, *adv.* Toward the ground, or into the condition of dust.
dust'y, 1 *dus'ty*, 2 *dus'ty*, *a.* [*dus'ti*, *adv.*; *dus'ti-est*, *1*. Covered with or as with dust, as, *dusty* clothes. 2. Of the color of dust, as, *dusty* white. 3. Having dust-like scales, as the wings of a butterfly. 4. Of the nature of dust; powdery. [*AS. dyttig*, *< dust*, *dust*] - *d. husband*, *n.* The rock-creep. - *d. wing*, *n.* Any member of the family *Contoprygidae*, so called from the dust-like powder on their wings. - *dust'y-ly*, *adv.* - *dust'y-ness*, *n.*
dust'y, *n.* [Eng.] A street-sweeper.
dust'y-foot, *n.* 1. Same as *PIEPOWDER*. 2. [Scott.] A traveling pedlar, wayfarer.
dust'y-mill'er, 1 *dus'ty-mil'er*, 2 *dus'ty-mil'er*, *n.* 1. The auricula (*Primula auricula*), from its white powdery appearance. 2. A foliage-plant (*Cineraria maritima*), from Europe, which has a silver-gray foliage, downy underneath. 3. A moth-miller.
dutch, 1 *dudh*; 2 *dûch*, *st.* To clean (a quill) by plunging (it) in hot sand and afterward scraping off the loosened fiber. [*< Dutch*, *a.*, this process originating in Holland.]
Dutch, *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the Netherlands or its people; Hollandish. 2. Belonging or relating to the Teutonic or German race; applied also, slightly or jocosely, to any German. Formerly *Dutch* and *Dutchland* were used in English for "German" and "Germany," what is now called *Dutch* being then *Low Dutch*. 3. Resembling the Dutch in character, frequently used in a contemptuous sense. 4. Designating a style of furniture originating in Holland in the 17th century, and giving inspiration for the Queen Anne style in England. [*< G. deutsch*, German, *< OHG. diutisk*, belonging to the people, *< diot*, *diota*, people.]
Dutch barn [Eng.], a covering, or rude shed, to protect hay, straw, or grain. - *D. brass*, a variety of brass used in the manufacture of cheap jewelry; Mannheim gold. - *D. bulb* (*Hort.*), any plant-bulb imported from Holland. - *D. carpet*, a cheap floor-covering made of cotton or cotton

mixtures, or hemp, similar to Venetian. Sometimes called *hemp carpet*. - *D. chair*, an armless chair, having a straight back with a broad apron and generally curved legs. - *D. cheese*. 1. *Bot.* The common mallow. 2. See under *cheese*. - *D. clinker*, a hard, narrow, yellow brick made in Holland. - *D. clover*, white clover (*Trifolium repens*). - *D. collar* (*Harnes*), a broad band across the breast of a horse, uniting the ends of the tugs and supported by a strap from the neck. - *D. consolation*, a suggestion that circumstances might be or might have been worse. - *D. courage*, false or temporary courage inspired by or as by intoxicating drink, also, the drink itself. - *D. door*, a door divided horizontally in the middle so that one half may be open while the other is shut. - *D. engine* (*Paper-making*), same as *HOLLANDER*. - *D. foll*, *D. gold*, *D. leaf*, see *DUTCH METAL*. - *D. gleekt* (Slang), liquor, or any tippie. - *D. liquid*, a thin oily liquid (oil) with a fragrant odor and sweet taste, formed by the union of chlorine with olefin gas, named from being first discovered by Dutch chemists. - *D. metal*, a very malleable alloy of copper and zinc, usually sold in the form of thin leaves, and used in bookbinding, etc. - *Dutch mineral*. - *D. nightingale* (Prov. Eng.), a frog, in humorous reference to its croak. - *D. paper*, a superior variety of deckle-edged and rough-faced rag paper made by hand. - *D. pen*, a quill pen that has been treated by the dutching process for hardening and cleaning. See *DUTCH*.
D. pins, a game, or the nine pins with which it is played, resembling skittles, except that the pins are longer and thinner, with a tall king-pin in the center. - *D. rubber*. - *D. pump* (*New*), a former mode of punishment in which the offender could only save himself from drowning by continuing to pump. - *D. Quaker* (*Recler. Hist.*), a Collector. - *D. roll*, a roll effected while skating by gliding with the feet parallel and pressing on the alternate edges of either foot. - *D. rush*, the scouring-rush (*Equisetum hyemale*). - *D. sauce* (*Cookery*), a sauce made of butter and the yolk of eggs, with lemon or vinegar. - *D. school*, the Holland school of painting and art, of which Rembrandt, Ruysdael, the Teniers, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are the chief exemplars. - *D. treat* (Slang, U. S.), an entertainment in which each pays for himself. - *D. wife*, a cylindrical rest for the arms or legs, made of rattan or cane, or a long round bolster, usually stuffed with fine strips of paper, in use in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries. - *to talk like a D. uncle*, to talk with firmness amounting to severity and at the same time with kindness.

Dutch, *n.* 1. The Low Germans, especially the Hollanders. 2. The Teutonic German race in general, including High Germans and Low Germans. 3. The dialects spoken by these races, especially the Low German branches of the Teutonic class of languages. See *GERMAN*.

The literary cultivation of the Netherlands or Dutch can be traced back to the thirteenth century. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. vi, p. 211. [s. 1874.]

double-Dutch, *n.* See under *DOUBLE*.
high-D., *n.* [*AFR.*], a corrupt form of South-African Dutch spoken by the Cape Boys. - *Low D.*, see *LOW GERMAN*, under *GERMAN*. - *Pennsylvania D.*, a High German dialect spoken in Pennsylvania by descendants of emigrants from German and Swiss provinces of the upper Rhine, many of them fleeing from religious persecution, and received by Pennsylvania at the beginning of the 18th century. It has now taken up many English words.

Dutch East Indies, Parts of Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, Bali, Lombok, Timor, the Molukkas, etc., 736,400 sq. m. capital, Batavia. [2. A German

Dutch'er, 1 *duch'er*; 2 *duch'er*, *n.* [Colloq.] 1. A Hollander. *Dutch'er*, 1 *duch'es*, 2 *duch'es*, *n.* A county in S. E. New York; 800 sq. m., county-seat, Poughkeepsie.

Dutch'man, 1 *dut'-mān*, 2 *dut'-mān*, *n.* A Dutch colony in South America, formerly part of the Dutch West Indies, 46,060 sq. m., capital, Paramaribo.

dutch'-ly, 1 *dut'-li*, 2 *dut'-li*, *st.* [*-lied*, *-ly'ing*] 1. *Naut.* To convert the square stern of into a round one, as, *to dutchify* a vessel's hull. 2. [*D.*] To make like the Dutch. [*< Dutch*, *a.*, + *-ly*.]

Dutchman, 1 *dutch'mān*; 2 *dutch'mān*, *n.* [*-MEN*, *pl.*] 1. A Hollander, in the United States often applied colloquially to Germans. 2. One who belongs to any of the Dutch peoples. 3. *Naut.* A Dutch ship. 4. [*D.*] A layer of wet inserted in a lean roast and fastened with skewers. 5. [*D.*] A piece (1) inserted in a crevice to fill it or hide bad fitting, or (2) to take the place of a defective piece cut out, or a piece broken out. 6. [*D.*] A shim. 7. [*D.*] *Logging*. A stick placed transversely between the outer logs of a load to prevent any logs from falling off. - *Dutchman's breeches*, a small patch of blue sky seen when a gale is breaking. - *Dutchman's-breech'es*, *n.* A low woodland herb (*Blitumella cucullaria*) with widely spreading spurs suggesting the name. - *Dutchman's-land*, *n.* A Jamaica plant (*Passiflora murucua*) of the passion-flower family (*Passifloraceae*), also, a narcotic tincture prepared from it. - *Dutchman's-pipe*, *n.* A climbing shrub (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) of the Mississippi valley, which has a calyx-shaped like the bowl of a meerschaum pipe. - *Slying D.* 1. A legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen near the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather. According to the legend, its Dutch skipper, for blasphemously swearing that he would double the cape against the wind, is doomed to beat against the wind till the day of judgment. 2. The captain of this ship. - *Little Dutchman* (*Painting*), a group of second-rank masters of the Dutch school, including Gerard Dow, Terburg, and Jan Steen.

Dutch West Indies, a colony of the Netherlands which includes Surinam or Dutch Guiana, capital, Paramaribo, and Curaçao and its five dependent islands, total area, 46,463 sq. m.

duteet, *n.* [F.] Duty CHAUCKER C. T. 1, 3, 062.

du'te-ous, 1 *dû'ti-us*, 2 *dû'ti-us*, *a.* 1. Rendering proper or due respect and obedience; showing duty or submission to natural superiors, dutiful. 2. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to duty, enjoined by duty. 3. Subservient, compliant. *Syn.*: see *DUTIFUL*. - *ly*, *adv.* - *ness*, *n.*
du'ti-a-ble, 1 *dû'ti-a-bl*, 2 *dû'ti-a-bl*, *a.* *Law*. Subject *du'ti-a-bl*, to a duty, especially a customs duty. - *du'ti-a-bil'i-ty*, *n.*

du'til, 1 *dû'tid*; 2 *dû'tid*, *a.* [Rare, U. S.] Subjected to duties, taxed for customs dues.

du'ti-ful, 1 *dû'ti-ful*; 2 *dû'ti-ful*, *a.* 1. Performing the duties or observant of the obligations of one's position; especially, submissive to natural or legal superiors, obedient; dutuous, as, a *dutiful* son, servant, or subject.

*O make us day by day like Him to grow:
 More pure and good, more dutiful and meek.*

DINAM M. CRAIK *The Year's End* st. 3
 2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty, required by duty; respectful, as, a *dutiful* address; *dutiful* attentions. *Syn.*: deferential, docile, dutuous, obedient, respectful, submissive. See *MORAL*. - *Ant.*: disobedient, intractable, rebellious, refractory, undutiful. - *ly*, *adv.* - *ness*, *n.*

du'tro'chet, 1 *dû'trô'ché*; 2 *dû'trô'ché*, René Joachim Henri (11/11/1776-4/1847). A French physician, physiologist, and physicist.
Dutt, 1 *dut*, 2 *dût*, Toru (9/1856-9/1877) A Hindu poetess and novelist, born at Calcutta. *Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindostan*.

Dut'ton, 1 *dû'tn*, 2 *dû'tn*, Mount, Utah, 10,800 ft.

Dut'ton's dis-ease, Sleeping-sickness.

du'ty, 1 *dû'ti*, 2 *dû'ty*, *n.* [*du'ti*, 1 -*ti*; 2 -*ti*, *pl.*] 1. That which one is bound, by any natural, legal, or moral obligation, to pay, do, or perform, as, *duty* to friends, parents, or to one's business. 2. That which a particular person is required to do; specific obligatory service or function, or the condition of being engaged in such service, as, the *duty* of a soldier, he is on *duty* at headquarters. 3. *Ethics*. Any single action or course of conduct which is conceived of as morally obligatory; that which one is morally bound to do; the right considered as a debt. The source of this obligation is variously attributed by different schools of ethics, either to the moral law, to regard for the welfare of the individual or society, to obedience to God, or to the ideal of personal worth. See *MORAL*; *RIGHT*; *VIRTUE*. In this way the significance of the very word *duty* becomes apparent, it is the conduct that is owing, is due (debtum), because the mental image of it arouses the feeling of oughtness or moral obligation. A *duty* is a formulated oughtness.

G. T. LADD *Phil. of Conduct* p. 366. [s.]

4. The obligation to do that which is prescribed or required, especially by the moral law; also, the controlling and impelling force of such an obligation; in ethics, moral obligation, oughtness, as, love and *duty* in conflict. 5. An impost, or customs, esp. one chargeable upon goods imported, exported, or consumed. Under the terms of the Constitution of the United States (art. 1, § 1, § 5), no tax or duty may be laid on articles exported from any State. In Great Britain both import, and, rarely, export duties are levied. As used in Great Britain the term *duty* also embraces all personal or indirect imposts collected by the government, as the stamp duty on legal documents, checks, receipts, etc. See *CUSTOMS*, *EXCISE*, *TARIFF*.

An *ad valorem duty* is the duty assessed upon imported merchandise at a given rate per cent upon its value as invoiced by the importer. A *specific duty* is the duty chargeable upon imported merchandise by quantity, weight, or number, without regard to value.

6. *Geol. & Engin.* In hydrography, the quantity of water necessary, in artificial irrigation, to supply adequately a definite surface of land; also, the acreage which a stated amount of water will adequately serve. *Duty of water*. 7. *Mech.* The efficiency of or useful work done by an engine or motor compared with the fuel or fluid consumed. 8. [R.] (1) Free labor given by tenants to their landlords on certain days in every year. (2) (*R. C. Ch.*) The obligation of going to confession and communion at Easter. 9. *Steam-engine*. The efficiency of a steam-engine considered as a whole expressed in terms of its capacity to lift a definite number of millions of pounds one foot high while consuming a certain quantity of coal, one bushel, or 94 lbs., being the old standard, and 100 lbs. the new standard in England, or 12 lbs. in the United States. A *duty* of 99 millions of foot-pounds (ft. lbs.) or 110 millions (Eng.) is now reckoned as that derivable from a consumption of 2 lbs. of coal per horsepower-hour. 10. That which is due any one or which one is bound to pay; a debt. 11. [Archaeol.] A formal expression or act of respect; reverence, homage; regards.

My duty, madam, and most humble service.

SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act iii, sc. 1.

12. A fee, compensation. [*< DUT*] *du'tet*; *du'tet*.
Syn.: business, obligation, responsibility, right, righteousness. Etymologically, *duty* is that which is owed or due; obligation, that to or by which one is bound, right, that which is correct, straight, or in the direct line of truth and goodness, responsibility, that for which one must answer. *Duty* and responsibility are thought of as to some person or persons, right is impersonal. One's duty may be to others or to himself, his obligations and responsibilities are to others. *Duty* arises from the nature of things, obligation and responsibility may be created by circumstances, as by one's own promise, or by the acceptance of a trust, etc. We speak of a parent's duty, a debtor's obligation, or of a child's duty of obedience, and a parent's responsibility for the child's welfare. Right is that which accords with the moral system of the universe. Righteousness is right incarnated in action. In a more limited sense, right may be used of what one may rightly claim and so be the converse of duty. It is the creditor's right to demand payment, and the debtor's duty to pay. See *BUSINESS*.

counterbalancing duty. *Econ.* 1. A duty on imports compensating for an excise on similar goods of domestic manufacture. 2. A duty on certain imports to counterbalance the subsidies granted to foreign manufactures by their respective governments. - *du'ty-free*, *a.* Free from customs duties. - *d. proof*, *a.* Bearing a mark employed in the Chinese customs that insures goods having already paid duty from further import. - *German d.* [U. S.], a rebate or remission of duty made by the German government when German manufactured goods are withdrawn from bond for export, an element of dutiable value of the merchandise brought into the United States. - *Indicated d.*, the work done by a steam-engine, per unit of fuel or of steam, as determined by an indicator. - *In d.*, at one's post, fulfilling one's office or service. - *to hire one's d.* (*U. S. Army*), to hire another to perform one's duties, engage a substitute. For this offense both parties are punishable by court martial.

du-um'vir, 1 *diu-um'vir*; 2 *dû-ûm'vir*, *n.* [*-vi-rî*, 1 -*vi-rî*, 2 -*vi-rî*, or -*vi-rî*, 2 -*vi-rî*, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* One of two magistrates holding an office jointly, as the chief magistrates of a provincial municipality. [*L.* *< duo*, two, + *vir*, man.] - *du-um'vi-ral*, *a.* Pertaining to duumviri. - *du-um'vi-rate*, *n.* The joint office of duumviri. - *du-um'vi-ra-cy*, [*Rare*].

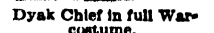
Du-val, 1 *dû-val*, 2 *dû-val*, *n.* 1. A county in N. E. Florida, 822 sq. m.; county-seat, Jacksonville. 2. A county in S. central Texas, 1,887 sq. m., county-seat, San Diego. *Du'val'gier* de Ha'franne', 1 *dû-ver'zh'* de ô'rân', 2 *dû-ver'zh'* de ô'rân' (9/1798-4/1891). A French publicist and historian.

du-vel', 1 *dû-ve'*, 2 *du-ve'*, *n.* [F.] A down bedquilt.

du've-ty'n, 1 *dû've-tyn*, 2 *du've-tyn*, *n.* Any one of several plush-like fabrics used for making dresses, etc., a trade name.

dux, 1 *duks*, 2 *dûks*, *n.* [*dux*, 1 *dûks*, 2 *dûks*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. A leader, speef [Scott. & Eng.], the head or leader of a class in a school. 2. *Mus.* The subject or principal melody of a fugue, distinguished from the comes or answer.

Dux-bæ-y, 1 *dûk-bæ-y*, 2 *dûk-bæ-y*, *n.* A village in Plymouth county, Mass.



Dyak Chief in full War-costume.

Names	Description	Examples.
acid dyes	Dye wool and silk (rarely cotton) with acid bath. Include sulfonated basic colors, azo-sulfonic acids, and nitro compounds	anilin blue
alizarin dyes	Chiefly anthraquinone derivatives, closely related to natural dyestuffs, producing very fast colors	alizarin maroon
azo-dyes	A division of azo dyes, primary aromatic amines; combining with phenols and amines like the simpler amines.	amido-azo-benzene
aniline dyes	Made chiefly from triphenyl-methane, anilin being used in making most of them	rosolan
anthracene dyes	Include a large number of coal-tar dyes, acid and mordant, the anthracene being frequently obtained from petroleum residues in manufacturing illuminating gas	alizarin brown
azo dyes	Include numerous dyes, prepared by the diazo reaction. See AMIDO-AZO and OXY-AZO dyes	resorcin brown
basic dyes	Dyes which require acid mordants, being the salts of organic bases of artificial origin	magenta
coal-tar dyes	Include 2,000 colors, coal-tar being the great source of modern dyes	naphthylamin violet
disperse dyes	Dyes not existing independently, but produced on the fiber itself	diamin fast yellow
disperse dyes	Include numerous azo colors, used chiefly as direct cotton dyes	Bavarian blue
disperse dyes	Coal-tar dyes, sometimes made by heating anilin with anilin hydrochloride	diphenyl blue
disperse dyes	Dye cotton without mordants, form lakes with basic colors, chiefly tetrazo compounds	rose bengale
disperse dyes	Phthalain derivatives, including some wool, silk, and cotton dyes, salts of fluorescein	indigo blue
disperse dyes	Include dyes made from the plant, and from sodium salt of indigotin disulfonic acid synthetically obtained	indigo blue
disperse dyes	Nitrogen derivatives of quinone, giving blue shades	Coupler's blue
disperse dyes	Artificial blue and violet dyes, complex derivatives of quinone	
disperse dyes	Same as mineral pigments	
disperse dyes	Formerly, alizarin dyes from madder root, now made from anthracene	alizarin maroon
disperse dyes	Synthetic oxazin dyestuffs, coloring cotton blue or violet	Meldola's blue
disperse dyes	Colors fixed upon the fiber by means of some adhesion	chrome green
disperse dyes	Dyes which, when mixed with metallic oxides, color textile fibers, including alizarins, azo compounds, derivatives of pyrogallol, and nitroso compounds	chrome yellow
disperse dyes	Include all dyes whose original affinities are neutral or become so by coupling with a suitable acid or basic complement	toluylene red
disperse dyes	A division of azo dyes, chiefly sodium salts of sulfonic acids of oxy-azo compounds	crocein orange
disperse dyes	Dyes ready for use in the form of a semi-liquid mass	artificial alizarin
disperse dyes	Dyes from phenol, which is obtained from coal-tar oils, chiefly acid dyes for wool	phenol black
disperse dyes	Triphenyl-carbinol derivatives, their alkali salts are fluorescent in solution	rose bengale
disperse dyes	Coloring matters made from quinolin, one of a homologous series of bases derived from coal-tar naphthas	quinolin red
disperse dyes	Synthetic dyes derived from quinone, used chiefly on cotton	alizarin maroon
disperse dyes	Dyes derived from triamido diphenyl tolyl carbinol	magenta
disperse dyes	Triphenyl-carbinol derivatives, made by condensation of various phenols, giving a red color	rosolic acid
disperse dyes	Mixtures of phenyl and tolyl safranins, giving red shades	anilin rose
disperse dyes	Anilin dyes, derived from triphenyl-carbinol, including rosanilin, rosolic acid, and phthalain dyes	magenta
disperse dyes	Coal-tar derivatives, used on silk and wool	magenta
disperse dyes	Dyes prepared by the vat-process	indigo

ing dyes (those formed on the fiber; see INGRAIN COLOR), lakes and pigments (insoluble coloring-matters which are fixed on the fiber). (3) according to the coal-tar compounds which they resemble or from which they are derived, and from the organic groups which they contain. See COLOR, n., 19.

For specific dyes, see *Alexandria blue*, *alizarin brown*, etc. see tables under the respective colors, as *blue*, *brown*, etc.

dye't, n. *Dye*; *basard*.
dye'house', 1 *dai'hou's*, 2 *dy'hou's*, n. A building in which dyeing is carried on.
dye'house', n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A house where milk is kept. See DAIRY *dy'house'*.

dye'ing, 1 *dai'ing*; 2 *dy'ing*, n. The act, process, or trade of fixing colors in cloth or other porous material.

True dyeing can only result when the coloring matter is presented to the fibre in a soluble condition, and is then, by some means or other, rendered insoluble while it is absorbed by, or in direct contact with, the fibre. There must always be some marked physical or chemical affinity existing between fibre and coloring matter, and this depends upon the physical and chemical properties of both. *Encyc Brit* 11th ed., vol. viii, p. 745.

dye'pine', n. Name as *KING-PINE*.

dy'er, 1 *dai'er*; 2 *dy'er*, n. One who dyes; especially, one engaged in the business of dyeing fabrics. *dy'eret*.

dy'er's broom', n. A shrubby plant (*Genista tinctoria*) yielding a yellow dye which with wood becomes a permanent green. *dy'er's green*; *dy'er's weed*; *dy'er's moss*, n. Same as *ARCHIL* - *dy'er's weed*, n. 1.

The European wood or weed (*Reseda luteola*), used for dyeing green, yellow, or blue, according to the mordant employed, especially in coloring wall-paper. 2. Wood or dyer's wood (*Genista tinctoria*).

dy'er, n. 1. John (1700-1758), an English clergyman and poet, born in Wales; *Ruins of Rome*, etc. 2. A county in N. W. Tennessee; 500 sq. m., county-seat, Dyersburg. 3. A town in Gibson county, Tenn.

Dy'ersburg, 1 *dai'ers-bürg*, 2 *dy'ers-bürg*, n. A city, county-seat of Dyer county, Tenn.

Dy'ersville, 1 *dai'ers-vil*, 2 *dy'ers-vil*, n. A town in Du-buque county, Ia.

dye'st, n. [*Scot.*] A dyer.

dye'stone', *dy'e'tri-al*, etc. See under *DYE*, n.

dyet, n. To diet.

dy'go-gram, 1 *dai'go-gram*; 2 *dy'go-gram*, n. A diagram showing how the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle varies while the vessel is making a circuit or curve. [*Gr. dynamis* (see *DYNAMITE*) + *gōna*, angle, + *gramma*, a writing]

dy'go-graph, 1 *dai'go-graf*; 2 *dy'go-graf*, n. An apparatus used for correcting ships' compasses.

dy'ing, 1 *dai'ing*, 2 *dy'ing*, n. 1. Departing from the present life; ceasing to live, near to death; expiring; hence, gradually failing, or coming to a close, as, a *dying* man; the *dying* day. 2. Destined to death, mortal; perishable, as, *dying* bodies. 3. Of or pertaining to death, also, given, uttered, or manifested just before death, as, a *dying* bed, *dying* grace, a *dying* declaration. 4. [*Collon.*] Extremely eager or solicitous - *dy'ing-ly*, *adv.* - *dy'ing-news*, n. The state of *dy'ing*, or the affection of a dying state, languishment.

dyket, n. To make dikes.

dyke, n. Same as *DIKE*.

dyke'hop'per, 1 *dai'k'hep'er*, 2 *dy'k'höp'er*, n. [*Local, Scot.*] A bird, the wheatear.

dy'ker, 1 *dai'ker*, 2 *dy'ker*, n. *Ecol.* A two-branched candlestick, *dicleron* [*Gr. dikrōn* = two-horned].

Dykes, 1 *dai'ks*, 2 *dy'ks*, *John Baechus* (1823-1878). An English clergyman, composed sacred music, *Nearer, my God, to Thee*, etc.

dy'kle, 1 *dai'ki*, 2 *dy'ki*, n. [*Local, Eng.*] The hedge-sparrow.

Dy'lan, 1 *dai'lan*, 2 *dy'lan*, n. A Welsh-Breton Neptune, or sea-divinity.

Dy'mond, 1 *dai'mend*, 2 *dy'mond*, *Jonathan* (1706-1786) (1828). An English Quaker, moralist, *Principles of Morality*.

dy'na-, 1 *dai'na-*, 2 *dy'na-* From *Gr. dynamis*, power, a combining form. In English words beginning with this prefix the sound of *t* in *sta* prevailed up to the middle of the 19th century. This, while etymologically correct, and still occasionally heard, is now practically rejected in favor of the *at* sound, as in *dynamite*.

dy'nae'ti-nom'e-ter, 1 *dai-nak'ti-nom'e-ter*, 2 *dy'nae'ti-nom'e-ter*, n. An apparatus for measuring actino power, or for comparing the quickness of action of lenses in photography. [*Gr. dynamis* (see *DYNAMITE*) + *aktis* (*aktin-*), ray, + *metron*, measure.]

dy'na-graph, 1 *dai'na-graf*, 2 *dy'na-graf*, n. Same as *DYNAMOGRAPH*.

dy'nam, 1 *dai'nam*, 2 *dy'nām*, n. 1. The work required to raise one pound through one foot, a foot-pound, used as a unit. 2. The resultant of all the forces acting on a body, either a force or a couple. [*Gr. dynamis*, see *DYNAMITE*]. *dy'namet*.

dy'nam'e-ter, 1 *dai-nam'e-ter*, 2 *dy'nām'e-ter*, n. A device for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes. [Shortened from *DYNAMOMETER*]. - *dy'na-met'ric*, *dy'na-met'ri-cal*, a.

dy'nam'ic, 1 *dai-nam'ic*, 2 *dy'nām'ic* From *Gr. dynamis*, power, a combining form.

dy'nam'ic, 1 *dai-nam'ic*, 2 *dy'nām'ic*, -i-cal, 2 *dy'nām'ic*, -i-cal, a. 1. *Phys. Sci.* Of or pertaining to forces not in equilibrium; pertaining to motion as the result of force: opposed to *static*.

Strictly speaking, all quiescent electricity is static, and all electricity in motion, from whatever source, is dynamic.

B. SILLIMAN, *Jn. Physics* § 809, p. 532 (1854 & co.)

2. Pertaining to or characterized by mechanical force.

Modern physical investigation has entirely set aside the idea, still lingering among metaphysicians, that extension is the only essential quality of matter. *Dynamical energy* is also essential. *McClellan's Government* bk. ii, p. 77, note 10, a. 1860.

3. Producing or involving activity or action of any kind, motive; efficient: applied sometimes to mental, moral, and spiritual conditions.

It (the Greek intellect) has been the great dynamic agency in European civilization.

LUCY ENGLISH in the *Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, p. 16 [A. 1888]

4. *Econ.* Relating to the equilibrium changes of economic forces, due either to unusual conditions or to a gradual varying of a people's habits and ideals.

5. *Phon.* Enunciated with force or stress, as a syllable.

6. *Med. Functional*, as opposed to organic; as, a *dynamical disease*. [*Gr. dynamikos*, powerful, < *dynamai*, be able.] - *dynamical cooling* (*Physics*), the cooling of a gas by expansion. - *d. electricity* (*Elec.*), electricity with a low potential but of considerable quantity; distinguished from *static electricity*. - *d. heating* (*Physics*), the heating of a gas

by compression. - *d. metamorphism* (*Geol.*), see under *METAMORPHISM*. - *d. murmurs* (*Med.*), cardiac murmurs caused by an unusual shape of the heart's internal surface.

- *d. relations*, relations of cause and effect - *d. stability* (*Ship-building*), a measure of the work done by inclining forces in keeping a ship to a given angle from the upright position of equilibrium, assuming that the medium in which the ship floats does not resist rolling.

- *d. theory*, one of the various theories of dynamism. - *d. theory of heat*, see *HEAT* - *dy'nam'i-cal-ly*, *adv.* 1. In accordance with the principles of dynamics. 2. With force or power, energetically.

dy'nam'ic, n. 1. Dynamics. 2. The moving force or motive for any action.

dy'nam'ic-le'ty, 1 *dai'nam'ic-le'ti*, 2 *dy'nām'ic-le'ty*, n. *Chem.* Same as *ATOMICITY*.

dy'nam'ics, 1 *dai-nam'iks*; 2 *dy'nām'ics*, n. 1. *Physics* (1) The branch of mechanics that treats of the effects of forces in producing motion, and of the laws of the motion thus produced. Sometimes called *kinetics* - opposed to *statics*. (2) The science that treats of the laws of force, whether producing equilibrium or motion in this sense including both statics and kinetics. 2. The forces producing or governing activity or movement of any kind; also, the methods of such activity, as, *spiritual dynamics*, collective term.

Philanthropy is the dynamics of Christianity, that is to say, it is Christianity in action. R. T. ELY *Social Aspects of Christianity* essay iii, p. 85 (1877).

3. *Mus.* The department of musical science that treats of the powers and qualities of tones, as piano, mezzo, forte, clear, somber, dolce - *chemical dynamics* (*Phys. Chem.*), the study of chemical changes as manifested by their velocities - *vital d.* (*Med.*), the effects of remedial agents on the human organism not ascribable to either mechanical or chemical causes.

dy'na-mim'e-ter, 1 *dai'na-mim'e-ter*; 2 *dy'nā-mim'e-ter*, n. Same as *DYNAMOMETER*. *dy'na-mim'e-ter*.

dy'na-mis, 1 *dai'na-mis*, 2 *dy'nā-mis*, n. [*Gr.*] *Aristotelianism*. The undeveloped capacity for a further future realization, potentially opposed to *energeta*.

dy'na-mism, 1 *dai'na-mism*, 2 *dy'nā-mism*, n. 1. *Philos.* One of various doctrines that endeavor to explain the phenomena of the universe, chiefly or wholly, in terms of force or energy. Since the early doctrine of the Ionic philosophers, which referred the origin of motion to the principles of love and hate, some of the more important forms of dynamism have been the following: (1) Leibnitz's doctrine that we must conceive of material substance as a combination of molding and resisting forces. (2) The theory proposed by Kant and adopted by many modern physicists that matter consists of forces of attraction and repulsion. (3) The complete identification of the category of substance with energy (*energetics*), or, more especially, (4) Spencerian evolution.

2. The mode of existence of force or energy. [*Gr. dynamis*, see *DYNAMITE*] - *dy'na-mist*, n. One who believes in dynamism. - *dy'na-mis'tic*, a.

dy'na-mis'tic, 1 *dai'na-mis'tic*, 2 *dy'nā-mis'tic*, n. Same as *DYNAMIST*.

dy'na-mis'tic, 1 *dai'na-mis'tic*, 2 *dy'nā-mis'tic*, n. [*MIT*] - *dy'na-mis'tic*, 1. To disintegrate with or as with dynamite. 2. To charge with dynamite, as a mine.

dy'na-mis'tic, n. An explosive composed of nitroglycerin held in an absorbent called the dope, invented in 1866 by Alfred Nobel. Formerly silicious earth or similar inert dope was used. This has been largely replaced by nitrate mixtures, which serve to increase explosive forces. The quantity of nitroglycerin in dynamite varies from 75 to 25 percent, but is usually about 40 percent. See *EXPLOSIVE*. [*Gr. dynamis*, power, < *dynamai*, be able] - *dy'na-mis'tic-gun*, n.

An air-gun for projecting a shell filled with a very high explosive.

dy'na-mis'tic, n. A missile charged with dynamite which explodes after being fired from a gun.

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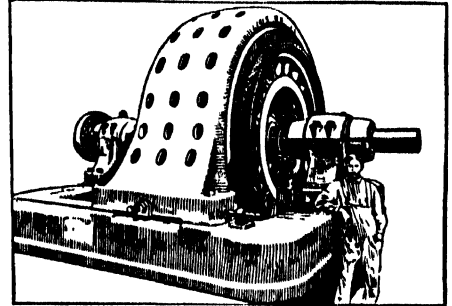
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namos. The foregoing description applies broadly to both classes, save that in the former the current, as taken off by the springs from the collector-rings, alternates as often as the armature coils approach and recede from the poles of the field-magnets, while in the latter, through the use of a commutator, the potential differences and consequent direction of the current are mechanically maintained in the same sense or direction. *Alternating dynamo* are usually divided into three classes: (1) those with stationary field-magnets and revolving armature, (2) those with rotating field-magnets and stationary armature, and (3) those with both field-magnet and armature stationary, the variation in their relations being produced by the revolution between them of masses of laminated iron, as in the *inductor dynamo*. A dynamo is termed *self-exciting* when the cur-



Alternating Dynamo of 4,000 Horse-power as used in hydroelectric plant on Weber river, Utah.

rent it develops is used to energize its field-magnet, and separately exciting when its field-magnet is energized from an outside source. See GENERATOR, n., and ELECTRIC MOTOR and MOTOR.

Dynamos are named (1) from the character or winding of their armatures, as, *closed-coil dynamo*, *disk d.*, *drum d.*, *open-coil d.*, *pole d.*, and *ring d.*; (2) from the manner in which the field-magnets are arranged or excited, as, *compound-wound d.*, *homopolar or unipolar d.*, *separate-circuit d.*, *series-and-shunt d.*, *series-wound d.*, *shunt-wound d.*, *single-coil d.*, *multipolar d.*; (3) from the character of the current produced, as, *continuous-current d.*, *multiphase d.*; and (4) from the service required of them, as, *electroplating d.*, *arc-lighting d.*

Such was the insight of Faraday into the fundamental nature of the dynamo that the theory of its action which he laid down has remained essentially unchanged. *Encyc Brit* 11th ed., vol. viii, p. 764.

- *motor dynamo*. 1. A dynamo used as a motor. 2. A dynamo driving a dynamoelectric motor. *mouse-mill d.*, a dynamo whose armature consists of parallel copper bars arranged on a hollow cylinder.

dy'na-mo-eo's'mi-cal, 1 *dai'na-mo-eo's'mi-cal*, 2 *dy'na-mo-eo's'mi-cal*, a. *Meteorol.* Relating to those terms in the analysis of any meteorological element which are conceived as being dependent upon extraterrestrial forces.

dy'na-mo-eo-lec'tric, 1 *dai'na-mo-eo-lec'tric*; 2 *dy'na-mo-eo-lec'tric*, a. Pertaining to the relation between electricity and mechanical force or their reciprocal action, transforming mechanical into electrical energy, or the reverse. [*Gr. dynamis* (see *DYNAMITE*) + *ELECTRIC*] *dy'na-mo-eo-lec'tri-cal* - *dynamoelectric machine*, either a dynamoelectric generator, usually known simply as a dynamo, which utilizes mechanical power and produces electric current, or a dynamoelectric motor, usually called a motor, which utilizes electric current and produces mechanical power. Either machine may be used to perform the functions of the other.

The dynamoelectric machine gave an extraordinary impetus to the investigation of all branches of electric science. F. L. POPE in *Electricity in Daily Life*, *Electric Motor* p. 45 (1891).

dy'na-mo-gen'e-sis, 1 *dai'na-mo-gen'e-sis*; 2 *dy'na-mo-gen'e-sis*, n. The fact or principle that excitations of sense in general, but especially when they are sudden and strong, affect the tension and movements of the musculature. The principle seems to follow from the law of neural dynamogeny, that energy of stimulation tends to be transformed into energy of bodily movement. The term is also sometimes extended to the effect of sense-stimulation on the activities of thought.

dy'na-mo-g'e-n-y, 1 *dai'na-mo-g'e-n-y*, 2 *dy'na-mo-g'e-n-y*, n. 1. *Psychol.* Production of increased nervous activity; the reinforcing effect of sensory stimuli upon muscular action. 2. The action of a tonic medicine. [*Gr. dynamis* (see *DYNAMITE*) + *GENY*] - *dy'na-mo-g'e-nic*, a.

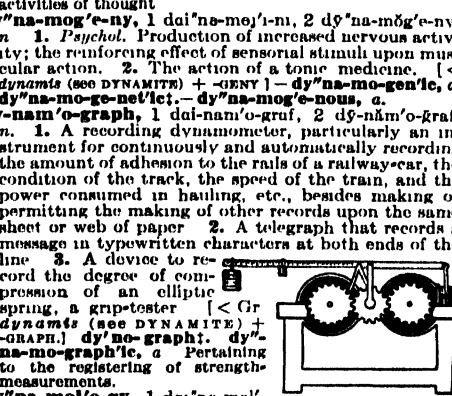
dy'na-mo-g'e-net'ic - *dy'na-mo-g'e-nous*, a.

dy'nam'o-graph, 1 *dai-nam'o-graf*, 2 *dy'nām'o-graf*, n. 1. A recording dynamometer, particularly an instrument for continuously and automatically recording the amount of adhesion to the rails of a railway-car, the condition of the track, the speed of the train, and the power consumed in hauling, etc., besides making or permitting the making of other records upon the same sheet or web of paper. 2. A telegraph that records a message in typewritten characters at both ends of the line. 3. A device to record the degree of compression of an elliptic spring, a grip-tester. [*Gr. dynamis* (see *DYNAMITE*) + *-GRAPH*] *dy'nam'o-graphic*, a. Pertaining to the registering of strength-measurements.

dy'na-mol'o-gy, 1 *dai'na-mol'o-gy*, 2 *dy'nām'ol'o-gy*, n. The science of forces, dynamics.

dy'na-mo-met'a-mor'phism, n. 1. *Physics* Transformation of energy. 2. See *METAMORPHISM*.

dy'na-mom'e-ter, 1 *dai'na-mom'e-ter*, 2 *dy'nām'mom'e-ter*, n. 1. An instrument for measuring force exerted or power expended, as by an animal or a machine, in doing work. 2. Same as *DYNAMETER*. [*Gr. dynamis* (see *DYNAMITE*) + *-METER*].



Dynamometer.

When the large wheels are driven by belts, motion is communicated to the center four wheels, which is hung from the graduated balance-bar in such a manner that the strain may be measured in pounds.

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— absorption dynamometer, any form of dynamometer absorbing the measured energy by frictional resistances, distinguished from transmission dynamometer, which transmits the power measured to perform useful work in other machines. — *dyn-na-mo-met-er*, *n*. Pertaining to a dynamometer or dynamometry. *dyn-na-mo-met-er-i-cal*. — *dyn-na-mo-met-er-try*, *n*. The act or art of measuring the expenditure of power.

dy-nam'o-phon, 1 *dai-nam'o-fön*; 2 *dý-nám'i-o-fön*, *n*. A form of transmission dynamometer fitted with two telephone circuits and used to measure the twist of a turning shaft.

dy-nam'o-scope, 1 *dai-nam'o-skóp*; 2 *dý-nám'i-o-skóp*, *n*. A device for detecting the slight murmurs in the fibrillary contraction of a muscle. *dy-na-mos-co-py*, *n*. The auscultation of muscles by means of the dynamoscope.

dy'na-mo-sta'tic, 1 *dai'na-mo-sta'tik*; 2 *dý'na-mo-sta'tic*, *a*. Of or pertaining to the so-called dynamostatic machine designed by Prof. Elhu Thomson for obtaining static electricity from an alternating current.

dy'na-mo'tor, 1 *dai'na-mo'tör* or *-tor*; 2 *dý'na-mo'tör*, *n*. *Elec*. 1. A kind of rotary transformer. 2. A dynamo-electric machine having one field-magnet, one armature-core, and two armature-windings, each having a commutator, and being insulated from the other. [*dy-namio* + *motor*.]

dy'nast, 1 *dai'nast*; 2 *dý'nást*, *n*. 1. One who holds chief power, especially as hereditary ruler, a monarch, sovereign.

No dynast, perhaps, of the ancient families was ever so little protected by royalty, or ever cared so little about a throne [as Dom Pedro II]. *The Spectator* [London] Dec. 12, 1891, p. 831.

2. A dynasty. [*L. dynastes*, < *Gr. dynastis*, < *dynamai*, be able] *dy-nas'tic*, *a*. Of or pertaining to a dynasty. *dy-nas'ti-cal*, *a*. Of or pertaining to a dynasty. *dy-nas'ti-cal-ly*, *adv*.

Dy-nas'ti-cism, 1 *dai'nas'ti-sim*; 2 *dý'nás'ti-sim*, *n*. *Pl*. Entom. A family of lamellicorn beetles now united with *Scarabæidae*, including the Hercules-beetle. *Dy-nas'tes*, *n* (s). [*Gr. dynastes*, see *DYNAST*] — *dy-nas'ti-dan*, *a*. & — *Dy-nas'ti-don*, *n*. *Pl*. Entom. A subfamily of *Scarabæidae* embracing some of the largest forms. — *Dy-nas'ti-don*, *n*. *Pl*. Same as *DYNASTID*.

dy'nas'ty, 1 *dai'nas'ti* or *din'as'ti*; 2 *dý'nás'ti* or *dý'nás'ti* (XIII), *n*. [*dynas*, 1 *dyn*, 2 *dyn*, 3 *dyn*, 4 *dyn*, 5 *dyn*, 6 *dyn*, 7 *dyn*, 8 *dyn*, 9 *dyn*, 10 *dyn*, 11 *dyn*, 12 *dyn*, 13 *dyn*, 14 *dyn*, 15 *dyn*, 16 *dyn*, 17 *dyn*, 18 *dyn*, 19 *dyn*, 20 *dyn*, 21 *dyn*, 22 *dyn*, 23 *dyn*, 24 *dyn*, 25 *dyn*, 26 *dyn*, 27 *dyn*, 28 *dyn*, 29 *dyn*, 30 *dyn*, 31 *dyn*, 32 *dyn*, 33 *dyn*, 34 *dyn*, 35 *dyn*, 36 *dyn*, 37 *dyn*, 38 *dyn*, 39 *dyn*, 40 *dyn*, 41 *dyn*, 42 *dyn*, 43 *dyn*, 44 *dyn*, 45 *dyn*, 46 *dyn*, 47 *dyn*, 48 *dyn*, 49 *dyn*, 50 *dyn*, 51 *dyn*, 52 *dyn*, 53 *dyn*, 54 *dyn*, 55 *dyn*, 56 *dyn*, 57 *dyn*, 58 *dyn*, 59 *dyn*, 60 *dyn*, 61 *dyn*, 62 *dyn*, 63 *dyn*, 64 *dyn*, 65 *dyn*, 66 *dyn*, 67 *dyn*, 68 *dyn*, 69 *dyn*, 70 *dyn*, 71 *dyn*, 72 *dyn*, 73 *dyn*, 74 *dyn*, 75 *dyn*, 76 *dyn*, 77 *dyn*, 78 *dyn*, 79 *dyn*, 80 *dyn*, 81 *dyn*, 82 *dyn*, 83 *dyn*, 84 *dyn*, 85 *dyn*, 86 *dyn*, 87 *dyn*, 88 *dyn*, 89 *dyn*, 90 *dyn*, 91 *dyn*, 92 *dyn*, 93 *dyn*, 94 *dyn*, 95 *dyn*, 96 *dyn*, 97 *dyn*, 98 *dyn*, 99 *dyn*, 100 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the time, or too much before the time; as, an *early* applicant for office; *early* decrepitude. 2. About to be or happen in the near future, soon to occur; as, I shall take an *early* opportunity to reply to you—*early-blight*, *n*. A disease affecting the leaves of potatoes and tomatoes. It is caused by a parasitic fungus (*Macrosporium solani*). 3. *Early English architecture*, the first fully developed type of pointed architecture originating in and peculiar to England (and Scotland), succeeding the transition from the Norman, and preceding the Geometrical, and dating approximately from 1175 to 1272. It is characterized especially by consistent use of the pointed arch in both construction and decoration, simplicity and purity of moldings and other decorative sculpture, and windows of lancet form, single or grouped, without tracery. See *POINTED ARCHITECTURE*, under *POINTED*—*early-ness*, *n*. The state of being early.

Early, *n*. 1. Jubal Anderson (1816-1894), an American Confederate general, defeated by Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, lawyer, writer on the war from the Southern point of view. 2. A county in southwestern Georgia; 503 sq. m. county-seat, Blakely. **early**, *adv*. At or near the beginning of a particular period of time, as, we must be off *early* in the morning, *early* in the year, century, etc. [*< AS. ēarlice, adv., < ēarlic, adj., < ēr (see ERE, prep. & conj.) + -lic, -ly.*] *erly*.

earmark, *n*. 1. *Ir'mārk*; 2. *ēr'mārk*. *n*. 1. A mark on the ear of an animal, made by sitting, cropping, or punching, to denote ownership. 2. Hence, any mark of identification, especially a mark of ownership. —**earmark**, *v*. To make an earmark on. **earmind**, *ed*, *a*. See under *EAR*; *n*—**earmind-ness**, *n*. **earn**, *n*. 1. *ūr'n*, 2. *ēr'n*, *v*. 1. To gain as a return or recompense; *p*ense by service, labor, or exertion; as, he *earns* six dollars a day. 2. To merit by reason of service or exertion, as, he has *earned* the nomination, and should have it. 3. [*Prov. Eng.*] To glean. [*< AS. earnian, < *earn for *aren = Goth. aarn-s, harvest; cp. OHG. arn, reap, < arn, harvest.*] **earnest**, *n*. Syn. see *ACQUIRE*, *ATTAIN*, *GAIN*. **earned** run (*Baseball*), a run gained without aid from an opponent's error—**earn'er**, *n*. **earn**, *v* & *vi* [*Dial. Eng.*] To curdle, as milk. **earn**, *v* & *vi* To long for, yearn. **earn**, *v* & *vi* To trouble, grieve, mourn. **earn**, *n*. An eagle, as the bald *earn*. [*< AS. earn*]—**earn-blest'er**, *n*. [*Scot.*] A snipe. **earn-bilit'er**, *n*. **earn**, *n*. 1. *ūr'n*, 2. *ēr'n*, *n*. 1. Intent and earnest; 2. serious in purpose, zealous and determined, especially in matters of moral and religious import, spirit, and speech; said of persons, as, an *earnest* advocate, he is very *earnest* in his demands. In all lofty eloquence there must be a great and earnest soul behind a great cause.

earnest, *n*. 1. Seriousness, reality, as opposed to a feigned appearance, as, from jest to *earnest*. 2. [*Archaic.*] An utterance or matter marked by earnestness. 3. Gravity. 4. Enthusiasm in battle, intense feeling; passion. [*< AS. earnest, seal.*] **earnest**, *in earnest*, with grave or serious intent. **earnest**, *n*. 1. Part of something given or done in advance as a pledge, money or goods given to bind an agreement, specifically, in law, payment of part of the price by the buyer of a commodity as a guaranty that he will stand by the bargain. Under the early German law, *earnest* was similar to the deposit which frequently secures the modern option. It bound the prospective seller to refrain from parting with the property bargained for, and left the purchaser free to refuse to complete the sale, on forfeiting the amount of his *earnest*, but if the seller defaulted, he was liable in damages. The term was adopted into the common law of England and is found in the Statute of Frauds (29 Cas II Cap 3), which declared void the sale of chattels of over a certain value unless there was delivery, or the buyer gave something in *earnest* to bind the bargain, or in part payment. The payment of *earnest* is still required in some of the United States, but mention of it has been omitted from the New York Revised Statutes. 2. An indication or assurance of what may be expected in the future, foretaste, first fruits.

He given, in His own resurrection, the *earnest* of that of His people. *Macduff's Mind of Jesus* pt. II, p. 105 (c. 1804). [*< W. earnest, pledge.*] Syn. see *SECURITY*—**earnest-money**, *n*. Hand-money to bind a bargain. **earnest-full**, *n*. Earnest, serious, important. **earn'full**, *a*. Full of anxiety, yearning. **earn'ing**, *n*. 1. *ūr'n'ing*, 2. *ēr'n'ing*, *n*. 1. That which is earned; 2. earned money or other compensation to which one has a claim for services rendered; wages; desert; reward; commonly used in the plural. 2. *pl. Polit. Econ.* The returns of any economic good for an economic service. See *WAGES*. [*< AS. earnung, < earn-an, earn.*] —**earnings** or **wages of management**, returns for organizing or supervising labor or economic effort in any form.

earn'ing, *n*. [*Dial. Eng.*] Rennet—**earn'ing-grass**, *n*. [*Dial. Eng.*] Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) so called because its leaves curdle milk. **ear'pick**, *n*. See under *EAR*; *n*. **ear'ring**, *n*. 1. *ūr'ring*, 2. *ēr'ring*, *n*. 1. A ring or hook (usually of gold or silver) passed through the lobe of the ear, generally with a pendant of precious stones or other ornamentation; also, an ornamental gem or jewel fastened in the ear with a screw. 2. [*Dial. Eng.*] The common fuchsia. [*< AS. ēārhring, < ēār, ear, + hring, ring.*] **Ear'sdon**, *n*. 1. *ūr'sdon*, 2. *ēr'sdon*, *n*. A town in Northumberland, England. **earsh**, *n*. 1. *ūrsh*; 2. *ērsh*, *n*. [*Dial. Eng.*] Stubble. **earsh**, *earsh*. **earsh**, *n*. **ear-splitting**, *etc.* See under *EAR*; *n*. **earth**, *n*. 1. *ūrth*; 2. *ērth*, *n*. 1. *f*. 1. To bury or hide in earth; 2. the earth; cover, bank up, or choke with earth;

also, to drive into the earth; as, to *earth* a store of nuts or a fox. 2. Hence, to bury or hide in anything.

It (the river) too had hibernated, and we had followed its faint summer-trail to where it earthed itself in snow and ice.

Earth, *n*. 1. The globe on which we dwell, the third in order of distance from the sun and the largest within the orbit of Jupiter. It is distinguished (1) in astronomy, from other heavenly bodies and (2) in theology, from the abode of departed spirits. The earth is not an absolute sphere, but is slightly compressed at the poles. Its motion round the sun in an elliptical path occupies 365 1/4 days, besides which it has a daily rotation on its axis from west to east, which occupies exactly 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4.09 seconds, upon which depends the rising and setting of the sun. Were the axis of the earth perpendicular to the plane of the orbit, day and night would be of equal length during the year, but, in consequence of the angle of 23 1/2°—known as the obliquity of the ecliptic—which the axis makes with the orbit, we have the changes in seasons and climates. The average density of the earth is about 5.5, while its internal temperature increases in proportion of 1° for each 50 feet of descent.

STATISTICS OF THE EARTH

Miles	Miles	Miles
Mean radius 3,958.8	Mean diameter 7,917.5	
Equatorial radius 3,963.3	Equatorial diameter 7,926.5	
Polar radius 3,949.9	Polar diameter 7,899.7	
Difference 13.4	Difference 26.8	
Equatorial circumference 24,902		
Meridional circumference 24,860		
Difference 42		
Area of the Surface 196,040,000 sq miles		
Volume 260,000,000,000 cubic mi.		
Mass 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons		


2. The solid portion or surface of the globe, or any part of it, generally as distinguished from water and air, ground, as, where the *earth* ends the sea begins; thus English *earth*. 3. Soil as distinguished from rock; especially, cultivable soil; hence, dirt, anything lower mean. 4. Those who inhabit the globe; the world at large. No more battles save the combat glorious To which all earth and heaven may witness stand.

Earth, *n*. 1. Temporal and transient interests and pursuits as contrasted with those that are spiritual; material things; worldly matters. 2. The hole of a burrowing animal, as a fox 7. Same as *LAND*, *n*. 7 (2) 8. [*Scot.*] A turning of the earth; plowing. 9. *Elec.* (1) That part of the earth or ground forming part of an electric circuit. (2) A fault in a telegraphic or telephonic line caused by accidental connection of the metallic conductor with the ground or earth; a ground. (3) A plate or other metallic body of large surface intended to form electric connection between a wire conductor and the earth, a ground; a ground-plate. (4) A junction of an electric conductor with the ground, such that electricity may flow therefrom to the earth. 10. Any natural soft soil, as clay and other. Many of the others are called *earths* and, according to the coloring-matter they contain, are known as *black earth*, *blue earth*, *green earth*, etc. 11. *Chem.* An earth-like metallic acid, as alumina, glucina, thoria, yttria, zirconia, etc. 12. A quality upon the earth; country. [*< AS. eorthe, perhaps allied to EAR, 1.*] **earth**, *n*. Syn. see *LAND*—**Adamic earth**, ordinary red clay. See *ADAM*—**alkaline earths**, the oxides of calcium, strontium, barium, and sometimes magnesium—**bad e.** (*Elec.*), an earth-connection in which the contact is defective—**Barbados e.**, an earth of the Miocene period, chiefly formed from the remains of *Radiolaria*. found in the Barbados Islands—**black e.**, a black fertile soil, found in Europe and Asia, somewhat similar to the black soil of prairie-land. It differs from swamp-soil in being neutral.

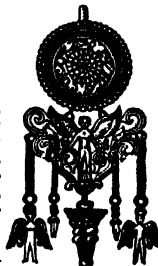
The tobermosses, or black earth of Russia. *Ann. Chem. Phys.* (Paris) 36, 41, pt. II, p. 442 (1885). —**blue e.**, the formation in which amber occurs so designated on the Baltic coast—**Cassell e.**, same as *VANDYKE BROWN*—**Chian e.**, an earth from (Chian), formerly used as a cosmetic—**dead e.** (*Elec.*), an earth-connection offering slight resistance to a current, also, a fault in a telegraphic line caused by the wire being thoroughly connected with the earth—**earth-au'ger**, *n*. An earth-borer—**e.-bag**, *n*. *Fort* A bag of earth used in repairing breasted works—**e.-ball**, *n*. A species of truffle—**e.-bar**, *n*. *Elec* A metal bar attached to a switchboard which serves to ground the different circuits connected with it—**e.-bath**, *n*. A bath of earth or mud sometimes used as a remedy for disease—**e.-battery**, *n*. A voltaic battery made of metal plates sunk in the earth, the moisture of which serves as an excitant—**e.-board**, *n*. The mold-board of a plow—**e.-borer**, *n*. An auger for boring into the ground, working in a cylindrical box to retain the cut earth until the tool is withdrawn—**e.-born**, *a*. 1. Born out of the earth, of earthly origin, as the Titans and other mythological beings. 2. Of terrestrial birth, as distinguished from celestial origin; mortal. 3. Springing from earthly or temporal considerations, hence, mean or ignoble, as, *earth-born* ambitions—**e.-bound**, *a*. Bound by the earth, hence, figuratively, controlled by earthly considerations—**e.-bred**, *a*. Groveling, contemptible—**spell**, *n*. Same as *EARTH-SPRINT*—**e.-chestnut**, *n*. Same as *EARTH-NUT*—**e.-closet**, *n*. A commode or privy in which dry earth is used as a deodorizer—**e.-crab**, *n*. The mole-cricket—**e.-created**, *a*. Made of earth, produced by the earth—**e.-current**, *n*. See *CURRENT*—**e.-dint**, *n*. An earthquake—**e.-dog**, *n*. A dog adapted or trained to follow animals into their burrows or to dig in the earth—**e.-drake**, *n*. *Anglo-Saxon Myth* A dragon that had its lair in the earth—**e.-drop**, *n*. *Elec* The difference of potential at any point between the return conductor of an electric system and the ground—**e.-e.**, *n*. 1. One who or that which eats earth. 2. The blizzard—**e.-fall**, *n*. A landslide—**e.-fast**, *a*. Stuck firmly in the earth—**e.-fed**, *a*. Fed and contented with earthly things, groveling—**e.-fear**, *n*. Asbestos with very long fibers—**e.-flea**, *n*. The chigoe—**e.-fly**—**e.-foam, *n*. Same as *APHRITE*—**e.-fork**, *n*. A fork-shaped implement with the prongs flattened out used in digging—**e.-gall**, *n*. 1. Any one of various bitter herbs of the gentian family, especially the centaury (*Erythraea centaureum*). 2. The American white hellebore or Indian poke (*Veratrum viride*)—**e.-hog**, *n*. The aardvark—**e.-hole**, *n*. A cave—**e.-house**, *n*. One of the underground or subterranean chambers found in Scotland and Ireland, perhaps originally places of refuge or storehouses for grain, etc. They are sometimes 60 feet**

long, gallery-shaped, curved, and often grouped, like the 40 or 50 near Clova in Aberdeenshire ascribed to post-Roman times—**e.-inductor**, *n*. A device for comparing the intensity of any magnetic field with that of the earth, by means of the current induced in a rotating coil of wire—**earth-light**, *n*. Same as *aurora*—**e.-light**, *n*. A light of great varying intensity that sometimes illuminates the nocturnal sky, and is not attributable to sunlight, moonlight, or starlight. It is conjectured to be a feeble auroral discharge, but occurs in the absence of any well-defined aurora, and in all parts of the sky sometimes called *earth-shine*—**e.-louse**, *n*. *Entom* Any one of several species of aphids that feed on roots, as *Aphis maidis* or *Rhizobius lactuce*—**lettuce e.-louse**, a destructive plant-louse (*Rhizobius lactuce*) which attacks the roots of lettuce-plants—**e.-mad**, *n*. An earthworm—**e.-metal**, *n*. A metallic element, as manganese, derived from an earth—**e.-moss**, *n*. Any moss of the genus *Phacum*—**e.-movement**, *n*. *Geol* A local rise or subsidence of the earth's surface—**e.-alum**, precipitated alumina, used in preparing paints—**e.-of bone**, calcined bone—**e.-oil**, *n*. [*Itare.*] Petroleum—**e.-pes**, *n*. A fabaceous vine, the hog-peanut—**e.-pig**, *n*. The aardvark—**e.-pit**, *n*. A pit or trench, covered with a sash, for the protection of plants in winter, a cold-pit—**e.-pitch**, *n*. *Mineral* Same as *ASPHALT*—**e.-plate**, *n*. *Elec* A ground-plate—**e.-puff**, *n*. The puffball—**e.-pulsation**, *n*. A slow undulation of the earth's crust so gradual and slight as to escape ordinary observation—**e.-quadrant**, *n*. One-quarter of the circumference of the earth—**e.-return**, *n*. *Elec* The grounding of both ends of a circuit so as to use the earth as a return—**e.-sculpture**, *n*. A molding of the external features of the earth's crust effected by glacial action, etc.—**earth's goal** (*Astron*), the point upon the ecliptic 90° behind the sun in the direction of which the earth moves—**e.-shadow**, *n*. In polar regions, the shadow of a hill or mountain projected into an apparently clear atmosphere, probably rendered visible by the presence of fine particles of ice—**e.-shaker**, *n*. Poseidon or Zeus so designated by the Greek poets—**e.-shine**, *n*. 1. Same as *EARTH-LIGHT*. 2. Sunlight reflected from the earth so as to illuminate slightly those parts of the moon not in the direct rays of the sun—**e.-shower**, *n*. *Entomol.* Insectivore—**e.-shrillings**, *n*. *Geol* The reduction of the earth's volume due to dissipation of its internal heat and to a progressive increase in density—**e.-slope**, *n*. *Geol* The angle of superficial slope naturally assumed by rock-débris, earthy detritus, etc., when piled up in mounds or ridges. See *ANGLE OF REPOSE*—**e.-smoke**, *n*. The plant fumitory—**e.-star**, *n*. A fungus of the genus *Gaster*, having the outer coat distinct from the inner and split into several reflexed divisions suggestive of a star—**e.-stopper**, *n*. [*Eng.*] One who stops up fox-holes to prevent the animals from escaping—**earth's way** (*Astron*), the difference between the true direction of a star at any given time and that of the earth in its orbit—**e.-table**, *n*. *Arch* A plinth or projecting course resting on the foundation—**e.-tongue**, *n*. A club-shaped fungus of the genus *Geoglossum*, found in closely shaven lawns and grassy pastures, in bog-moss, and on rotten wood—**e.-treatment**, *n*. *Med* The treatment of wounds by the application of dried clayey earth, finely pulverized, as a deodorizing agent, also, as checking putrefaction and promoting the healing process—**e.-tremor**, *n*. A slight earthquake—**e.-wave**, *n*. A vibration of the earth's crust, in either a horizontal or a vertical direction—**e.-wave**, *n*. Same as *OSCEOTTE*—**e.-wire**, *n*. A wire used to secure electrical connection with the earth, especially, a wire on a telegraph-line or telephone circuit to convey leakage to the earth—**earth-wolf**, *n*. The aardwolf—**golden e.**, same as *ORNAMENT*—**good e.** (*Elec*), an adequate contact with the earth for the lower end of an antenna, the object to be attained being the free passage of electricity in rapid oscillations into and out of the base of the antenna—**grasse**, *n*. *Feudalism* Labor in plowing furnished as payment for additional grass-land—**grass-heart**, *n*. *Green e.*, see *CELANDONITE* and *GLAUCONITE*—**heavy e.**, *baryta*—**Japonic e.**, see *TERRA JAPONICA*—**on e.** (*Colloq.*), a phrase used for emphasis, generally in questions and exclamations, as, how on earth did he come? nothing on earth will prevent him!—**rare e.** (*Chem*), any one of the earths containing such elements as beryllia, ceria, erbia, etc.—**rare-e. metals** (*Chem*), the metallic constituents of the several rare earths, as beryllium, erbium, cerium, etc.—**red e.**, see *TERRA ROSSA*—**residuary e.**, a soil produced by the process of disintegration—**Santorin e.**, a fine gray siliceous earth found on the island of Thera (otherwise known as Santorin and Santorini) employed in making cement to make *e.* *Elec* 1. To make electric connection between a telegraphic line and the earth. 2. To look by reason of electric connection with the earth—said of a telegraphic line—to run to *e.*, to hunt (an animal) to its burrow or to some refuge—**total e.**, dead earth.

Earth-shadows, as observed in the Antarctic Region Sept. 17, 1908.



Earth, *n*. 1. A plowing. **earth-au'ger**, *e.-bag*, *e.-dog*, etc. See under *EARTH*; *n*. **earth'en**, *n*. 1. *ūrth'n*; 2. *ērth'n*, *vi*. To turn or be changed. **erth'en**, *n*. Into earth. **earth'en**, *a*. 1. Made of earth or of burnt clay, fictile, as, an *earthen* pot. 2. Of or pertaining to earth, material, earthly—**earth'en-heart'ed**, *a*. Low and selfish, sordid, gross. **earth'en-ware**, *n*. 1. *ūrth'n-wār*; 2. *ērth'n-wār*, *n*. Anything made of clay and baked in a kiln or dried in the sun—often used collectively, and sometimes restricted to the inferior grades of the article as distinguished from porcelain and stoneware. Compare *CHINA*, *PORECLAIN*. See *POTTERY*. Great is he who enjoys his *earthware* as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than *earthware*. *Coleridge's Works, Asa to Reflection* vol. I, p. 176 in 1858. **earth'fall**, *e.-gall*, *e.-holet*, *e.-light*, etc. See under *EARTH*; *n*. **earth'ing**, *n*. 1. *ūrth'ing*, 2. *ērth'ing*, *n*. *Elec* Same as *GROUNDING*, *n*. 7. **earth'less**, *n*. 1. *ūrth'less*, 2. *ērth'less*, *a*. [*Rare.*] Free of earth. **earth'li-ness**, *n*. 1. *ūrth'li-ness*, 2. *ērth'li-ness*, *n*. 1. The quality of being earthy, extreme materialism or grossness in matters of morals and religion, worldliness. 2. Frailty; mortality. **earth'ling**, *n*. 1. *ūrth'ling*, 2. *ērth'ling*, *n*. 1. One devoted to worldly things; a worldlyling. 2. One devoted to worldly duties throwing light on the earthling never knew. *Whittier To*—at 29. 2. A dweller on the earth, a mortal.



Ancient Greek Ear-ring in the Berlin Museum.

eau-de-vie de plquette [F.], an inferior grade of brandy, made by the process of petiolisation. See PETIOTISATION.

—eau-forte, *n.* 1. Aqua fortis. 2. [F.] Art. Etching.

—eau-fortis, *n.* Art. An etcher who uses eau-forte in his work.

Eau Claire, 1.6 klär, 2.6 klär 1. A river in Wisconsin: 120 m. to Chippewa river. 2. A county in W. central Wisconsin, 620 sq m 3. Its county-seat.

eave, *v.* To shelter

eav'er, 1.1v'er, 2.8v'er, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] Rye-grass.

eaves, 1.1v'e, 2.8v'e, *n. pl.* [Properly singular, but treated as a plural.] 1. The projecting edge of a roof, serving to shed rain-water. Figuratively, any projecting rim or border.

Her eyelids dropp'd their alken eaves!

Tennyson *Taking Out at 53.*

21. Edge, margin. [ME. *eaves*, pl. of *ease*, < AS. *æfse*, clipped edge of that, < *æf* *æf*-; op. Goth. *abwa*, porch] *eave*-*eaves*-*board**, A thick feather-edged board at the eaves on which to rest the bottom of the first course of slates or shingles. *e-eatchi*: *e-lathi*-*e*-*drip*, *n.* An ancient law forbidding the erection of a building so close to a boundary-line that the eaves would drip on the land of another

—*e-drop*, *n.* 1. Water that drops from the eaves 2. The line near the wall of a house made by such droppings. *e-martin*:-*e-molding*, *n.* Arch. A molding or cornice close beneath eaves. *e-moulding*:-*e-awallow*, *n.* 1. The cliff-*awallow* 2. The house-martin. *e-trough*, *n.* A horizontal trough, gutter, or leader suspended at or below the eaves to catch a part of the eaves-drop

eaves'dro'p, 1.1v'v'v'v', 2.8v'dro'p, *v.* 1. *t.* [Archaic] To listen clandestinely to originally, within the eaves-drop of a house, as, to *eavesdrop* one's talk

II. *t.* To lurk within the eaves-drop of a house in order to overhear what is going on inside, hence, generally, to try to overhear private conversation. *eave'dro'p**,

But we must not peep and *eavesdrop* at palanquins

Emerson *Conduct of Life*, *Behavior* p. 144. [in *W. & Co.* 1888.]

—*eavesdroop**, *per. n.* —*eavesdroop**, *ing*, *n.* *eaves* 1. A shoring

climb, 1.1v'v'v', 2.8v'v'v'v', *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Raves

Eb, *Chem.* A symbol used (without period) by some scientists, instead of Er, for Erbium

Eb., *abbr.* Ebenezer

E'bal, 1.1'bal, 2.6'bal, *n.* Hdb 1. A mountain opposite Mount Gerizim, height, 2,900 feet. *Josh* viii, 30 2. An Edomite tribe. *Gen* xxxvi, 23 3. An Arab tribe. 1 *Chron.* i, 22 [Heb. bare]

E'bau'choir, 1.1'bo'shwär, 2.1'bo'schwär, *n.* [F.] 1. A broad chisel for rough-hewing, used by sculptors 2. hatchel or beating-instrument used in rope-making

ebb, 1.1b, 2.8b, *v.*

ebb, 1. *t.* 1. To hem in (fish) with a staked net, to prevent their return with the tide. 2. To dry by a receding tide, as, an *ebbed* shore. 3. [Rare] To cease to flow back, subside, or recede. II. *t.* 1. To flow back toward the ocean, as the water of a tidal river or estuary, recedes, subside: opposed to *flow*, as, the tide will begin to *ebb* at four. 2. To recede or flow back, decrease, decline. Summer comes, yet, dark and dreary. Life still ebbes away

D. F. MacCARTHY *Summer Longings* at 8.

3. [Dial. Eng.] To secure bait while the tide is receding, —*AS. ebban*, < *ebb*, *eb* 1. *Syn.*: *ebb*, *ebb*

ebb, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Shallow, near the surface.

ebb, *v.* The recession of tide-water to the ocean: opposed to *flow* 2. Decrease, decline

Moral principle was at low as *ebb* in private as in public life.

PASCARET *Ferd* and *Is* vol. iii, pt. h, p. 111 [t. 1880.]

2. [Prov Eng.] The bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). [*AS. ebbā*, op. Goth. *thukā*, backward] *eb*:-*ebb*-*an*'chor, *n.* The anchor used to hold a ship during ebbs-tide. —*ebb* and *flow*, 1. Alternate advance and recession, as of the tide 2. *Geol.* Same as FALSE BEDDING, see under BEDDING. —*ebb-tide*, *n.* The reflux of tide-water to the ocean, low tide. See TIDE

And so we lay from *ebb-tide*, till the flow
Rose high enough to drive us from the reef

JEAN INGELBOLD *Brothers*, and a *Sermon* at 6.

ebb'less, 1.1b'les, 2.8b'les, *a.* Having no ebb.

ebb'ness, 1.1b'nes, 2.8b'nes, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Shallowness.

Ebbs'fleet, 1.1b'flet, 2.8b'flet, *n.* A village on the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England, landing-place of Saint Augustine in A. D. 596, and reputed landing-place of Hengist and Horsa in A. D. 450 (?) [shire, England.

Ebb'w'Val, 1.1b'v'v'v', 2.8b'v'v'v'v', *a.* A mining town in Monmouth-shire, *W. Va.*

2.8b, *pp.* Ebbed.

Eb'bo-do-ma'r'i-us, 1.1b'do-ma'r'i-us, 2.8b'do-ma'r'i-us, *n.* [I.] *Eccl.* An officer appointed from week to week to superintend the performance of divine service in cathedrals.

E'b'ded, 1.1'b'ded, 2.8'b'ded, *n.* Btd. *Judex* ix, 26

E'b'de-ma'lech, 1.1'b'de-ma'lech or -ma'le'ch, 2.8'b'de-ma'le'ch or -ma'le'ch, *n.* Btd. *Jer.* xxxviii, 17

E'b'bed, 1.1'b'bed, 2.8'b'bed, *n.* Btd. *Job* ix, 26 (margin).

E'b'be-ling, 1.1'b'be-ling, 2.8'b'be-ling, Christoph Daniel (1711-1781) German scholar and historian, *Hist. & Geog. of W. America*

Eben-, *abbr.* Ebenazer

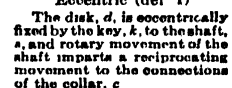
Eb'be-na'ce-a, 1.1b'be-na'ce-a, 2.8b'be-na'ce-a, *n. pl.* Bot. A family of trees or shrubs—the ebony family—mostly of the tropics, with alternate, entire, often leathery leaves and very hard dark-colored wood. It includes 6 genera and about 275 species. The most important genus is *Diospyros*. [*L. ebenus*, see EBENUSUS] —*eb'be-na'ceous*, *a.*

eb'e-nad, 1.1b'e-nad; 2.8b'e-nad, *n.* Any plant of the ebony

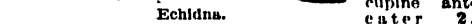
Eb'be-na'ces, 1.1b'be-na'ces, 2.8b'be-na'ces, *n. pl.* Bot. An order of metachlamydeous isocarpace plants comprising the families *Ebenaceae*, *Styracaceae*, *Sapotaceae*, and *Symplocaceae*

e-be-ne-ous, 1.1b'e-ne-ous, 2.8b'e-ne-ous, *a.* Ebony.

Eb'e-ne-se'er, 1.1b'e-ne-se'er; 2.8b'e-ne-se'er, *n.* 1. A masculine proper name. 2. In England, apocryphically, a dissenting chapel: from its frequent use by the dissenting denominations as the name of a particular house of worship 3. Btd (1) Scene of two battles in which the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines. 1 *Sam.* iv, 1-11 (2) Name given by Samuel to the stone set up by him in commemoration of the victory of the Israelites. 1 *Sam.* vii, 12 (3) Name of a living being and deliverance



chl''no-rhyn'chl-dæ, *n pl Helminth*. A family of acanthocephalous worms.—**e-chl''no-rhyn'chld**, *n*.—**e-chl''**



no-rhyn'cho'id, a — **E-chi'no-rhyn'chus**, n. *Helminth*. 1. A genus typical of *Echinorhynchidae*. 2. [e] A worm of this genus, as *P. piper*, found in the pla.

ech'no'ia, 1 ek'-no'-i-a, 2 ek'-no'-i-a, n. *Pathol*. A condition of the blood observed in animals suffering from surra, anemia, etc. [*< Gr. echinos, hedgehog*]

E-chi'no-sphæ-ri'tes, n. *Paleon*. A cystid with the ambulatory grooves short and a central mouth. A valvular pyramid protects the anal opening frequently found in great abundance in the Lower Miocene of Scandinavia and Russia.

E-chi'no-sphæ-rite, n. — **E-chi'no-thu-ri'tes**, n. *Pl.* A family of diadematoid echinoderms having the test flexible and ambulatory plates almost continued beyond the peristome to the mouth. — **E-chi'no-thu-ri'tes**, n. (t. g.) **E-chi'no-thu-ri'tes**, a — **E-chi'no-thu-ri'tes**, a, n. *Zool*. The *Annulata* — **E-chi'no-u-late**, a. Having small prickles or bristles — **E-chi'no-u-late**, n. — **E-chi'no-u-late**, a. Having the form of small spines.

E-chi'no-u-late, 1 ek'-no'-u-late, 2 ek'-no'-u-late, n. [*< -ni, 1 -noi, 2 -ni, pl*] 1. Arch. (1) A circular cushion molding of hyperbolic or quarter-round section under the square abacus of a capital, as in the Doric order. See *illus* under CAPITAL. (2) A molding of similar hyperbolic or quarter-round profile to the Doric echinus, especially, the egg-and-dart molding. 2. A sea-urchin or echinoid. 3. [*E-chi'no-u-late*] A genus typical of *Helminthidae*. *E. esculentus* is the edible sea-urchin of Europe. 4. A hedgehog. [*L., < Gr. echinos, hedgehog, sea-urchin*] — **E-chi'no-u-late**, a.

E-chi'no-u-late, 1 ek'-no'-u-late, 2 ek'-no'-u-late, n. *Bot*. Deutostele of chlorophyll [*< -ni + CHLOROPHYLL*]

E-chi'no-u-late, 1 ek'-no'-u-late, 2 ek'-no'-u-late, n. [*< -ni, 1 -noi, 2 -ni, pl*] *Her.* Cheeky.

E-chi'no-u-late, 1 ek'-no'-u-late, 2 ek'-no'-u-late, n. *Chem*. An amorphous, dextrorotatory compound ($C_{12}H_{18}O$) obtained from ditars bark. [*< ECHINUS + Gr. rotin, resin*]

Ech'is, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. *Herp*. A genus of Oriental desert vipers, the sand-vipers, characterized by small, keeled lateral scales, and the habit of squirming beneath the surface sand. [*< Gr. echis, adder*]

Ech'is, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. *Chem*. A genus of certain trees of the genus *Alstonia*. [*< ECHINUS + -amine*] — **Ech'is**, a — **Ech'is**, a, n. 1. *Bot*. A genus of certain trees of the genus *Alstonia*. [*< ECHINUS + -amine*] — **Ech'is**, a — **Ech'is**, a, n. 1. *Bot*. A genus of certain trees of the genus *Alstonia*. [*< ECHINUS + -amine*]

Ech'is, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. *Chem*. A colorless, crystalline, dextrorotatory compound ($C_{12}H_{18}O$) obtained from ditars bark. [*< ECHINUS + -amine*]

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Ech'is, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. *Chem*. An amorphous alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{18}NO_4$) obtained from ditars bark.

Ech'is, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. *Bot*. 1. A genus of handsome evergreen twiners of the dogbane family, natives of tropical America. They have opposite leaves and corymbose purple or yellow flowers with salver-shaped corolla. Several species are in cultivation. 2. [*< -ni, 1 -noi, 2 -ni, pl*] A plant of this genus. [*L., < Gr. echis, adder*]

Ech'is, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. A colorless, crystalline, dextrorotatory compound ($C_{12}H_{18}O$) contained in ditars bark.

Ech'is, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. *Bot*. A large genus of halophytes or half-shrubs of the boraginaceae family of the Old World, with one-sided clusters of bluish flowers. *E. vulgare*, the blueweed or viper's bugloss, is widely naturalized in eastern North America. [*< Gr. echion, plant, < echis, viper*]

Ech'is, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. *Bot*. A family of gephyreans having a long proboscis overhanging the mouth and a single pair of ventral setae. **Ech'is**, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. echis, viper, + oura, tail*] — **Ech'is**, 1 ek'-is, 2 ek'-is, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. echis, viper, + oura, tail*]

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posia — **ech'e-ist**, n. A maker of words by repetition or imitation of sounds. **ech'e-ist**, n. To make words by imitating sounds heard. — **ech'e-ism**, n. — **ech'e-ist**, n. [*< Gr. echos, echo*]

ech'e-ism, 1 ek'-e-ism, 2 ek'-e-ism, n. *Pathol*. Words making by the repetition or imitation of a sound heard; onomatopoeia: as in the words *hiss, hum, whizz, pop, etc.*

ech'e-ist, 1 ek'-e-ist, 2 ek'-e-ist, n. *Med*. An involuntary, aimless mimicry of actions. [*< Gr. echos, echo*]

ech'e-ist, 1 ek'-e-ist, 2 ek'-e-ist, n. *Pathol*. The senseless repetition, by sufferers from some forms of nervous disease, or by hypnotic subjects, of words addressed to them or heard by them applied by Max Nordau to a meaningless jumble of words in poetry. [*< Gr. echos, echo*]

ech'e-ist, 1 ek'-e-ist, 2 ek'-e-ist, n. *Pathol*. A morbid tendency to repeat words purposelessly and automatically. [*< Gr. echos, sound, + pathos, suffering*]

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ec-lec'ti-cism, 1 ek'-lek'-ti-sizm, 2 ek'-lek'-ti-sizm, n. 1. The combination of various elements derived from diverse systems of opinion or practice in any science or art, an eclectic method or system, as in medicine or religion.

The Gospel was not the result of a shrewd selection, which sought to blend certain elements of each in a wider scheme of reconciliation. *Encyc. Britannica*, 1891, vol. 1, p. 336 [MAN, a. 1884]

2. *Philos*. A system composed of doctrines selected from different sources. It is opposed to *skepticism*, inasmuch as it does not doubt the possibility of systematic philosophy; it differs from *syncretism* in that it does not seek to modify antagonistic systems so as to bring them into a complete mutual consistency, but it chooses whatever seems true in each system with a view to a compound that shall include the excellences of all and the deficiencies and untruths of none.

The eclectic method has resulted in various schools, of which the following are among the chief: (1) The *Greek school*, which had its origin in the skeptical spirit, developed its form of eclecticism in the second half of the second century B. C. Its earlier and most efficient supporters were Posidonius and other Stoics, who supplemented the doctrines of the Stoics by borrowing from Platonism and Aristotelianism in their common antagonism to Epicurean doctrines. In Rome the same movement was represented by such philosophers as Cicero, Seneca, and Epictetus. (2) The *Neo-Platonic school* of Alexandria (300-400 A. D.), regarded by some as eclectic, but by others as syncretistic, as its teachings were dominated by certain principles of religious mysticism. (3) The *Spiritualistic school*, in the 19th century, represented by Victor Cousin, who held that human speculation was summarized in four systems, skepticism, idealism, sensualism, and mysticism.

In philosophy the best example of eclecticism is found in the Neoplatonism of the Alexandrian school, while among modern eclectics Leibniz and Cousin may be mentioned.

New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. IV, p. 71 [a w co '09.]

3. That which is conceived or formed eclectically. **ec-lec'ti-cism**, 1 ek'-lek'-ti-sizm, 2 ek'-lek'-ti-sizm, n. To treat eclectically.

ec-leg'm't, n. A semisolid medicine composed of oils and sirups, especially one thickened from a spoon, a linetus.

ec-clip'se, 1 ek'-lip'-sē, 2 ek'-lip'-sē, n. A hand-instrument for measuring zenith-distances of objects near the horizon.

Ec'lip-sis, 1 ek'-lip'-sē, 2 ek'-lip'-sē, n. A hand-instrument for measuring zenith-distances of objects near the horizon.

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Plato was aware of the inclination of the ecliptic.

Ussanew *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. 1, p. 133. [a. 1872.]

2. A great circle on a terrestrial globe drawn tangent to the tropics, used when a terrestrial globe is employed for a celestial. *e-clip-tick*; *e-clip-tick*; — fixed ecliptic, a fixed plane in the position of the ecliptic at some standard epoch. — obliquity of the *e*, the angle between the plane of the equator and that of the ecliptic: now about 23° 27', but diminishing at the rate of about 46.3" a century. — *e-clip-ti-cal*, *a*. — *e-clip-ti-cal-ly*, *adv*.

6. *clases*, 1 *clis*; 2 *clis*, *n* pl. [F] The sides or hoops of a violin, guitar, etc.

ec-lo-ga *Le-gum*, 1 *ek-lo-ga* *Le-gum*; 2 *ec-lo-ga* *Le-gum*. [L]

The Laurian laws. See under *LAW*

ec-lo-ga, 1 *ek-lo-gi*; 2 *ec-lo-ga*, *n*. [Rhetoric] The selection, description, or narration of such details as are calculated to make the greatest impression. [*Gr. eklogē*, see *eclogue*.]

ec-lo-gis, 1 *ek-lo-gis*; 2 *ec-lo-gis*, *n*. *Patrol* A rock consisting of red garnet, omphacite, and emerald-green smaragdite.

[*Gr. eklogos*, picked out, < *ek*, out, + *legō*, choose.]

ec-log, 1 *ek-log*; 2 *ec-log*, *n*. 1. A poem containing

ec-logues, discourses or dialogues, with shepherds as

principal speakers; as, the *Eclogues* of Vergil. 2. A

short poem upon rural life and scenes, pastoral poem,

bucolic.

The Shepherd's Calendar was a pastoral in twelve *eclogues* —

one for each month in the year

H. A. Barnes *From Chaucer to Tennyson* p. 50 [Oxaut, 1890]

3. *Mus.* The words and music of a pastoral song:

sometimes an elaborate composition containing male

and female parts. [*L. ecloga*, < *Gr. eklogē*, selection,

< *ek*, out, + *legō*, choose.] *ec-log*; *ec-loguet*.

ec-lo-sion, 1 *ek-lo-sion*; 2 *ec-lo-sion*, *n*. A coming out

from a cover or hiding-place, especially that of an insect

undergoing metamorphosis. [*F. éclosion*, < *éclore*, to hatch,

< *L. excludo*, see *excludo*.]

ec-ly-sis, 1 *ek-ly-sis*; 2 *ec-ly-sis*, *n*. 1. *Gr Mus* The flattening or

lowering of a tone the opposite of *ecbole*. 2. *Med* A

loosening of the bowels. 3. A tendency to syncope. [*Gr. eklysis*, < *ek*, from, + *lyō*, loosen, release.]

ec-mne-sis, 1 *ek-mne-sis*; 2 *ec-mne-sis*, *n*. 1. *Ec-mne-sis* or *ec-mne-sis*, *n*. *Med.* Loss of memory with regard to the events of a cer-

tain period. [*Gr. ek-mnesia*, memory.]

ec-neph-tis, 1 *ek-neph-tis*; 2 *ec-neph-tis*, *n*. A wind-swell

classical term in modern use on the Mediterranean. [*L.*

< *Gr. ek-neph-tis*, < *ek*, from, + *nephos*, cloud.] [*By God*]

ec-od, 1 *ek-od*; 2 *ec-od*, *n*. [*Rare*] Egad. an oath. [*Ec-od*,

1 *ek-od*; 2 *ec-od*, *n*. Same as *ec-od*.]

ec-ol, *abbr.* Ecology.

ec-ole, 1 *ek-ole*; 2 *ec-ole*, *n*. [F] School; style, as of music.

ec-ol-og-y, 1 *ek-ol-og-y*; 2 *ec-ol-og-y*, *n*. 1. *Biol* Same as

ec-ol-og-y, 1 *ek-ol-og-y*; 2 *ec-ol-og-y*, *n*. 1. *Biol* Same as

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economy. 2. One who manages household matters, money, or other material resources; a manager in general. 3. One who is careful and thrifty with material resources. 4. *Eccl.* A steward of funds in some Anglican cathedrals in Ireland.

ec-on'o-mis, 1 *ek-on'o-mis*; 2 *ec-on'o-mis*, *n*. A member of a religious sect found in Germany and the United States, holding property in common; a Harmonist.

ec-on'o-mis, 1 *ek-on'o-mis*; 2 *ec-on'o-mis*, *n*. [*Eccl.*] 1. *t.* 1. To use economically or manage thriftily; spend sparingly, husband, as, to economize time, strength, or money.

God does not have to economize his power, his resources are not limited. *Brown's Our Country* p. 187. [a. n. m. 1885]

2. [*Rare*] To reckon with; to consider, in the organization of affairs. II. *t.* 1. To be economical, be frugal in management or sparing in expenditure; as, he would not economize. 2. *t.* To act as the manager of a household. *ec-on'o-mis*. *Syn.* see *frugality*. — *ec-on'o-mis*, 1 *ek-on'o-mis*; 2 *ec-on'o-mis*, *n*. One who or that which economizes, specif., an apparatus in which waste heat from a boiler or a furnace is used to heat the feed-water. See *illus* under *BOILER*. 3. A contrivance for removing from the rails the second torpedo of a series, when the first has detonated, the motive power being supplied by its detonation.

ec-on'o-my, 1 *ek-on'o-my*; 2 *ec-on'o-my*, *n*. [*Eccl.*] 1. *miz*; 2 *miz*, *pl.* 1. Disposition to save or spare; carefulness in outlay, freedom from extravagance or waste; frugality; as, a man of economy, economy of words, economy in dress.

Economy is . . . the growth of experience, example, and forethought. . . . It is only when men become wise and thoughtful that they become frugal. *Baile's Thes.* ch. 1, p. 14 [in 1876]

2. Cheapness of operation, relative or absolute, as expressed in steam, fuel, or money. 3. The management of household matters usually with a qualifying adjective; as, domestic economy.

Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the administration of a house, its stewardship; spending or saving, that is, whether money or time, or anything else, to the best possible advantage.

Ruxian *A Joy For Ever* lect. 1, p. 7 [a. 1880]

4. Any practical system in which means are adjusted to ends, especially in the natural world, as, the economy of nature; the animal economy; the economy of a plant. 5. The practical adjustment, organization, or administration of affairs or resources, especially of industrial resources of a state; as, political economy. See *ECONOMICS*.

It is a provident foresight, a proper arrangement of business . . . that are to be productive of that economy, which is to defeat. *Great Britain* Washington in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. vii, pt. ii, p. 409. [a. 1859]

6. *Theol.* A method of divine management of human affairs or a system of laws and regulations, rites, and ceremonies, the holy scheme of creation and redemption; specif., any particular method of divine government; as, the Mosaic economy. 7. [*Archaic*] Government; control; as, economy of features or expression. 8. The handling and presentation of doctrine in a judicious manner. 9. [*Rare* or *Obs.*] Arrangement; plan. [*L. œconomia*, < *Gr. œkonomia*, < *oikos*, house, + *nomō*, manage.]

Syn. administration, arrangement, dispensation, law, management, rule, system. See *FRUGALITY*, *LIABILITY*, *LIQUIDATION*, *motor economy*, the principle of enunciating with a minimum of effort, used in linguistics — perceptive *e.*, in linguistics, the principle of selection as applied to increasing the force of a sentence by emphasizing some members and toning down others.

ec-on'che, 1 *ek-on'che*; 2 *ek-on'che*, *n*. [F] *Paint and Sculpt* An anatomical model represented as deprived of skin, for the purpose of studying the muscular system.

ec-on'cheurs, 1 *ek-on'cheurs*; 2 *ek-on'cheurs*, *n* *pl.* Wandering bands of soldiers who pillaged France in the 15th century. [*F.*, *lit.* layers.]

ec-on'che, 1 *ek-on'che*; 2 *ek-on'che*, *n*. *Bot.* Having no cortex, cortical layer, as certain lichens. [*Gr. ecorche*, < *ek*, out, + *corche*, to strip.]

ec-on'sance, 1 *ek-on'sance*; 2 *ek-on'sance*, *n*. [F] 1. A variety of country-dance of Scottish origin, formerly in 3/4 time, now in 2/4, also, its musical accompaniment, or an air imitating its rhythm. 2. *Therap.* An alternation of hot and cold douches, Scottish douche. [*F.*]

ec-on'sate, 1 *ek-on'sate*; 2 *ek-on'sate*, *n*. Having no cortex or *ec-ton*, 1 *ek-ton*; 2 *ek-ton*, *n*. The zone wherein two different forms of vegetable life contend for the mastery. [*Gr. ek-ton*, home, + *tonos*, stress.]

ec-on'te, 1 *ek-on'te*; 2 *ek-on'te*, *n*. [F] A gallery in front of a glacier, made to protect troops while they are engaged in repelling or harassing the enemy's advancing miners.

ec-ph-a-sis, 1 *ek-ph-a-sis*; 2 *ek-ph-a-sis*, *n*. *Rhet.* An unequivocal statement or explanation.

ec-ph-y-sis, 1 *ek-ph-y-sis*; 2 *ek-ph-y-sis*, *n*. *Pathol.* Any venereal skin-disease confined to the surface. [*Gr. ekphysis*, spurt out, < *ek*, out, + *physis*, burst out.]

ec-ph'o-mis, 1 *ek-ph'o-mis*; 2 *ek-ph'o-mis*, *n*. [*Rare* or *Obs.*] An exclamation-point (!). [*Gr. ekphōnēma*

edder, 1 edder, 2 edder, etc. To fashion together or bind with
edder, as the tops of hedge-stakes. [*< AS. edder, hedge.*]



teaching and training, especially as directed by and dependent upon home life and personal association; *breeding*

its rate of effusion.— thermal e. of gases, effusion through

'hi-me", l'è'hi-mè"; 2 g'hi-me", n. A ken of Japan.



The Great White Egret
(*Ardea egretta*). 1/14

KEY 1: male; au = out; ell; id = feud; chin; go; jet; u = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boh, dñne; n = loch, t, obsolete; t, variant.
KEY 2: bök, bök; füll, ryle, cäre, büt, bärn; öll, böy; e = k; s = s; go, gem; ink; g = z; thin, this; F. boh, dñne; n = loch.

egg-sleeker
either

ch'ite, 1 f'uit; 2 g'm, n. *Mtsalral*. A green variety of pseudo-malachite (5CnO, P.O. 3110). [*< EM, in Austria*]

E. H. F., abbr. 1. Effective horse-power. 2. Electric horse-power.

eh-ren-berg, 1 s'ren-berg; 2 e'ren-berg, Christian Gottfried (1717-1795), a German naturalist and microscopist; explored in Egypt, Arabia, and Syria with Humboldt in Ural and Altai mountains.

eh-ren-breit'stein, 1 s'ren-breit'stein, 2 e'ren-breit'stein, n. A town and fortress in Rhine province, on the Rhine, besieged seven times (1631-1799). [*< Ger, honor's broad stone*]

eh-re-tä-s, 1 e-rä-tä-s or -shä-s; 2 s'rä-tä-s or -shä-s, n. Bot. A considerable genus of chiefly tropical trees or shrubs of the boraginaceae, with open, flat-topped clusters of small white flowers. Several species are cultivated as greenhouse plants. [*< G. D. Ehret, a famous painter of (man) physician and professor.*]

Ehr'lich, 1 e'rim; 2 e'rim, Paul (1854-1915), a German chemist, discoverer of the Ehrlich's acid.

Eh'ud, 1 e'ud; 2 e'ud, n. Bib. 1 Chron. vii, 10.

el, either: a notehand breve.

E. I., E. Ind., abbr. East India, East Indian, East Indies.

E. I. C., E. I. Co., abbr. East India Company.

El'chen-dorf, 1 e'chen-dorf, 2 e'chen-dorf, Joseph, Baron von (1788-1857), a German poet, dramatist, and novelist.

Elch'horn, 1 e'ch'horn, 2 e'ch'horn, n. 1. Johann Gottfried (1752-1827), a German Orientalist and Biblical critic, held chairs at Jena and Göttingen. *Hist. of Literature*, etc. 2. Karl Friedrich (1781-1854), a German jurist and historian; son of preceding. *Hist. of the States & Law of Ger.*

Elch'horn's dis-ease, 1 e'ch'horn's dis-ease, 2 e'ch'horn's dis-ease, n. Bot. Same as PIAROPUS [*< J. A. F. Elchhorn*].

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bodies. See ORRERY. [*< Gr. eidos, form, + ouranos, heaven*].

El'fel, 1 e'fel; 2 e'fel, n. A mountain range between Germany and Belgium. Schnee Elfel and Hohe Elfel.

El'fel's-an, 1 e'fel's-an, 2 e'fel's-an, n. A Geol. Descriptive of the Devonian subdivision known as Calceola group of the Kif of Germany, Belgium, and the north of France lying between the Givetian and Coblenzian - Elfelian subdivision (Geol.).

El'fel's, 1 e'fel; 2 e'fel, Alexandre Gustave (1832-1912), a French engineer, best known as the constructor of the Eiffel Tower at Paris - Eiffel Tower, an iron tower constructed by Eiffel in the Champs de Mars, Paris, in 1887-1889, at a cost of about \$1,200,000. It is 984 25 ft. (300 meters) high, tallest structure in the world.

El'fel's-licht, 1 e'fel's-licht, 2 e'fel's-licht, n. Sensations of light and color due to internal stimulation of the retina, a word adopted from the German.

El'gen-man's-a, 1 e'gen-man's-a, 2 e'gen-man's-a, n. Ich A genus of South-American fishes of the family Gymnotidae.

El'ger, 1 e'ger, 2 e'ger, n. A mountain of the Bernese Alps, S. E. border of Bern canton, Switzerland, 13,900 ft. high.

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El'ger, 1 e'ger, 2 e'ger, n

land, 1 ♂/land; 2 ♂/land, n. The African Eland. $1\frac{1}{2}$
1. A large ox-like African antelope (*Oreas canna*)
with twisted horns in both sexes, and in the males a



Gregory X... directed the electoral princes to choose an emperor within a given interval.

G. P. Fiasma *The Reformation* p 29 [s a n 1884]
 2. [Rare] Elective *e-lec-to-ri-al*; electoral college [U S.], the whole corporate body of the Presidential electors chosen at one election, also, those of a single State. a popular, unofficial term, first used informally in 1821. Compare PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS - R. Commission [U S.], a commission created by act of Congress in 1877, after the disputed electoral votes from Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon. It consisted of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The vote thus adjusted was cast for Hayes, Republican, as against Tilden, Democrat. - *e-lec-to-ri-al*, adv.
e-lec-to-rate, 1. *e-lec-to-rit* 2. *e-lec-to-rat*, n. 1. Those who elect; the mass of voters, as, the new laws increased the electorate. 2. The rank of an elector in the old German empire, also, the territory governed by such an elector.

He [George II] had naturally a love for his electorate
 Kingsford Canada p 237 [s a n 1890]
e-lec-tra, 1. *e-lec-tra*; 2. *e-lec-tra*, n. 1. One of the Pleiades; mother of Dardanus. 2. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, the subject of tragedies by Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. [Gr *Elektra*, the bright one]

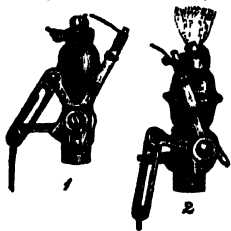
e-lec-tral; a. Electrical
e-lec-tral, n. 1. An alloy of gold and silver 2. Amber

e-lec-trap, n. 1. *e-lec-trap*; 2. *e-lec-trap*, n. 1. [Rare] A switch or other instrument for a testing the direction of an electric current [*e-lec-trap* + *Gr trap*, turn]
e-lec-tress, 1. *e-lec-tress*; 2. *e-lec-tress*, n. 1. Same as ELECTRESS. 2. A woman who votes
e-lec-tric, 1. *e-lec-tric*; 2. *e-lec-tric*, a. 1. Relating to electricity; as, an electric theory. 2. Derived from or produced or operated by electricity, as, electric lights.

The first application of electricity to household purposes was presented by the electric bell early in the [19th] century.

A. E. KENNEDY in *Electricity in Daily Life* p. 239 [s 1891.]
 3. Containing, producing, or carrying electricity, or capable of so doing, as, an electric cloud, electric wires, the electric eel. 4. Figuratively, spirited, magnetic; thrilling; as, an electric temperament.

That wonderful electric touch called faith, which moves the very heart of God. *Deuteronomy Natural Law* p 115 [s 1890]
 [*e-lec-trum*, see ELECTRON] - *e-lec-tric* action, a method of operating machinery by means of an electric current controlled at a distance, specif., an organ-action in which the keyboard and pipes are connected by an electric current, permitting the keyboard to be at a distance from the organ - *e-lec-tric*, 1. Adhesion caused by the attraction of unlike electrostatic charges, as in the case of sheets of paper subjected to friction. 2. Adhesion between the wheels of an electric locomotive or motor-car, caused by the current - *e-lec-tric*, same as *AURA*, n. 2 (1). - *e-lec-tric*, a. attraction, the mutual attraction exerted between bodies dissimilar in electric condition. - *e-lec-tric*, same as *WHATEVER* among. See *BUMBY*, n. 6 (1). - *e-lec-tric*, an alchiph driven by a storage-battery - *e-lec-tric*, table under *ASPECTUM* - *e-lec-tric*, 1. A stream of air-particles repelled from an electrified point. 2. A brush-discharge as used in therapeutics. - *e-lec-tric*, a gas-burner arranged so as to ignite by an electric spark. - *e-lec-tric*, an electric arc light in which parallel carbon pencils are separated by an insulating material. - *e-lec-tric*, catfish, or sheathfish, an African catfish (genus *Malapterurus*) with an electric apparatus extending over the body - *e-lec-tric*, a chime of bells rung by the electric attraction and repulsion of swinging balls. - *e-lec-tric*, same as *CHOREA ELECTRIC* - *e-lec-tric*, a clock wholly or partially operated by an electric current, or oneregulated or wound by such a current - *e-lec-tric*, 1. Before pulling 2. After pulling, the wires in passing column, a voltaic pile - *e-lec-tric*, having created a spark which ignited the gas turned on by the same movement



Electric Burner

1. Before pulling 2. After pulling, the wires in passing column, a voltaic pile - *e-lec-tric*, having created a spark which ignited the gas turned on by the same movement
 immediately analogous to the flow of water in a pipe. Compare *CURRENT*. - *e-lec-tric*, a pan filled with hot water and included in an electric circuit, therapeutically used upon the flesh. - *e-lec-tric*, the movement of the electricity in a dielectric as a result of changes in the electric field where the latter is located - *e-lec-tric*, a uranoscoped fish or star-gazer (*Astronotus ocellatus*), found from New York to Key West, said to be capable of giving an electric shock - *e-lec-tric*, dyeing in which electricity is used to reduce or oxidize the salts - *e-lec-tric*, a gymnastic fish (*Electrophorus electricus*) of Brazil having an electric apparatus and an electrical apparatus in the tail - *e-lec-tric*, efficiency, see EFFICIENCY of a source of light - *e-lec-tric*, an effluvium once thought to be given off by a gaseous dielectric due to chemical change - *e-lec-tric*, the result obtained by dividing electric stress by electric strain. - *e-lec-tric*, the power possessed by electricity for doing work. - *e-lec-tric*, 1. Expansion of any substance resulting from an electric charge. 2. Magnetic elongation - *e-lec-tric*, a device employing induced currents for locating a metallic substance, as a bullet, in the human body. - *e-lec-tric*, a fan usually consisting of a circle of inclined vanes swiftly revolved by an electric current used to create a current of cool air or for ventilation - *e-lec-tric*, any fish having organs capable of imparting an electric shock, as an electric eel, an electric catfish, or a torpedo. - *e-lec-tric*, a supposed fluid pervading space, and producing the phenomena of electricity, the term which was employed first by Franklin, is now unscientific and popular. - *e-lec-tric*, a flyer, a pair of backward-curved radial arms connected with a conductor, and rotated by the action of convective streams of static electricity. - *e-lec-tric*, a fog during which the atmosphere is heavily charged with electricity and frequently changes polarity. - *e-lec-tric*, the attractive or repulsive force of electricity among electrically charged bodies. - *e-lec-tric*, a. Glided by means of electricity. - *e-lec-tric*, a soft bluish light occasionally visible



Electric Fan.

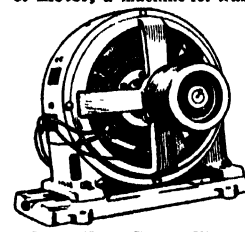
during noiseless electrical discharges - *e-lec-tric*, heat developed by the passage of a current of electricity - *e-lec-tric*, an automatic indicator for showing the strength of a current, pressure in a boiler, etc., at some distant point - *e-lec-tric*, a Leyden jar - *e-lec-tric*, a light produced by electricity in the arc-light the current, passing over an interval between two rods of carbon, vaporizes the carbon with intense light and heat, in the incandescent light a resistant thread, usually of carbon, is made to white-hot by the passage of a current, being prevented from burning by enclosure in a glass exhausted bulb. The former is used generally out of doors or in large halls, the latter in ordinary dwellings or apartments - *e-lec-tric*, a look opened from a distance by a push-button electrically connected with its mechanism - *e-lec-tric*, a ship's log that registers by electric mechanism - *e-lec-tric*, 1. An apparatus for generating static electricity by friction or induction. the original form consists of a rotating disk of glass, pressed by a pair of cushions, the friction of which produces the electricity. 2. A dynamo - *e-lec-tric*, a main-line conductor in a system of electric lighting, power-distribution, etc. - *e-lec-tric*, a meter, a device of various forms for determining the amount of electricity consumed, as by a subscriber in a system of electrical distribution - *e-lec-tric*, a moment, same as MAGNETIC MOMENT. See under MOMENT - *e-lec-tric*, a machine for transforming electric energy into mechanical energy the opposite of the dynamo - *e-lec-tric*, a musket, a musket arranged to be fired by an electric current - *e-lec-tric*, an organ having an electric action - *e-lec-tric*, a pen, a pen for perforating paper for use in manufacturing letters, drawings, etc. A minute motor gives a rapid up-and-down motion to a needle-point, perforating the paper over whose surface the pen is drawn. The paper is afterward used as a stencil - *e-lec-tric*, the intermittent oscillating discharge from a Leyden jar - *e-lec-tric*, a railway, a railway or railroad in which the motive power is electricity. See *TRAMWAY* - *e-lec-tric*, a torpedo - *e-lec-tric*, a regulator, a device for regulating or controlling electric machinery - *e-lec-tric*, a repulsion, the mutual repulsion manifested by bodies that are in the same electric condition - *e-lec-tric*, a saw, an incandescent wire employed in cutting. - *e-lec-tric*, a siphon, a siphon in which electricity operates automatically an air-pump for removing the accumulated air, which otherwise would stop the flow of liquid - *e-lec-tric*, sterilization, the destroying of germs in a fluid by means of an electric current - *e-lec-tric*, stress, the pressure or force that deforms a mass within an electric field - *e-lec-tric*, a sunstroke, an effect similar to sunstroke sometimes experienced by those exposed to intense electric light for a long period - *e-lec-tric*, a tape, a tape of insulating material. - *e-lec-tric*, a target, a target electrically registering the shots that strike it - *e-lec-tric*, a thermometer, an apparatus for measuring the effects of an electrical discharge on a metal by the changes in temperature. - *e-lec-tric*, a torch, a gas-lighter operated by electricity - *e-lec-tric*, a tower, a tower for elevating electric arc-lights - *e-lec-tric*, a typewriter, a typewriter-machine in which the letters are impressed by an electric action - *e-lec-tric*, a varnish, a varnish that serves as an insulator. - *e-lec-tric*, a wave, a vibration or pulse of electromagnetic force. electromagnetic wave; - *e-lec-tric*, a whirl, a magnetic whirl.



Horizontal Edgewise Electric Power Factor Indicator

The pointer (a) moves over the scale to indicate the cosine of the angle of lag. The central portion of the scale is elevated above the main scale to overcome errors due to the angle of observation. The lines at 80 (to the left) are in alignment with each other, which means that this point is squarely under the eye of the observer.

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Forty-Horse-Power, Five-Hundred-Volt Electric Motor.

Leyden jar - *e-lec-tric*, a railway, a railway or railroad in which the motive power is electricity. See *TRAMWAY* - *e-lec-tric*, a torpedo - *e-lec-tric*, a regulator, a device for regulating or controlling electric machinery - *e-lec-tric*, a repulsion, the mutual repulsion manifested by bodies that are in the same electric condition - *e-lec-tric*, a saw, an incandescent wire employed in cutting. - *e-lec-tric*, a siphon, a siphon in which electricity operates automatically an air-pump for removing the accumulated air, which otherwise would stop the flow of liquid - *e-lec-tric*, sterilization, the destroying of germs in a fluid by means of an electric current - *e-lec-tric*, stress, the pressure or force that deforms a mass within an electric field - *e-lec-tric*, a sunstroke, an effect similar to sunstroke sometimes experienced by those exposed to intense electric light for a long period - *e-lec-tric*, a tape, a tape of insulating material. - *e-lec-tric*, a target, a target electrically registering the shots that strike it - *e-lec-tric*, a thermometer, an apparatus for measuring the effects of an electrical discharge on a metal by the changes in temperature. - *e-lec-tric*, a torch, a gas-lighter operated by electricity - *e-lec-tric*, a tower, a tower for elevating electric arc-lights - *e-lec-tric*, a typewriter, a typewriter-machine in which the letters are impressed by an electric action - *e-lec-tric*, a varnish, a varnish that serves as an insulator. - *e-lec-tric*, a wave, a vibration or pulse of electromagnetic force. electromagnetic wave; - *e-lec-tric*, a whirl, a magnetic whirl.

e-lec-tric, 1. *e-lec-tric*; 2. *e-lec-tric*, n. 1. Any electrified body or substance. Specif.: [Colloq.] (1) *pl.* Electric railroad-cars, or a street railroad operated electrically; as, the electric runs past the door. (2) An electromobile, or automobile whose motive power is electricity. (3) An electric launch. 2. A substance capable of being electrified by friction.

e-lec-tric, 1. *e-lec-tric*; 2. *e-lec-tric*, a. Of, pertaining to, or caused or produced by electricity, electric.

The term *electric* was first employed in 1600, by Dr Gilbert, to designate the attraction which amber - and other substances of its class exhibit when rubbed and presented to light bodies, such as bits of pith or paper. C. F. BRACKER in *Electricity in Daily Life*, in *The Service of Man* p 2 [s 1891]

- *e-lec-tric*, adv. By or as by means of electricity - *e-lec-tric*, a. [Rare] The state or quality of being electric

e-lec-tric, 1. *e-lec-tric*; 2. *e-lec-tric*, n. 1. One who is versed in the science of electricity, an original investigator of electrical phenomena. 2. One who invents, manufactures, furnishes, or has charge of electrical apparatus.

e-lec-tric, 1. *e-lec-tric*; 2. *e-lec-tric*, n. 1. A material agency which, when in motion, exhibits magnetic, chemical, and thermal effects, and which, whether in motion or at rest, is of such a nature that when it is present in two or more localities within certain limits of association, a mutual interaction of force between such localities is observed. Recent investigations indicate that it is discrete or granular in nature, and that there may be two kinds, *positive* and *negative*. In general its effects differ according as it is at rest or in motion. At rest it is called *static*, is produced usually by friction (see ELECTRIC MACHINE), manifests itself chiefly in attractions and repulsions and violent discharges like that of lightning, does not produce currents, and has no use in the arts. See ELECTRICIFICATION. In motion it is called *dynamic* or *current* electricity, and this form has been widely developed. See *BATTERY*; *DYNAMO*; *ELECTROMAGNET*. Some of the most useful properties of current electricity are its power apparently to pass almost instantaneously through metallic conductors of great length, to magnetize iron and steel when conducted over the metal (iron temporarily and steel permanently), to generate an induced current in a neighboring circuit by its own variation, and to heat conductors of high resistance to incandescence.

At the beginning of the 20th century the term *electricity* had come to be regarded, in part at least, as a collective name for electrons, which in turn must be considered as constituents of the

chemical atom, furthermore as centers of certain lines of self-linked and permanent strain existing in the universal ether or electromagnetic medium.

J. A. FLEMING in *Keynote* 11th ed., vol. ix, p 192.

2. *Physics*. That branch of science that treats of this agency and the phenomena caused by it. [*e-lec-trum*, see ELECTRONUM.]

- *animal* electricity, electricity developed in a living animal, as markedly in the electric eel, torpedo, etc. - *atmospheric* e., electricity that is generated in the terrestrial atmosphere - *bound* e., electricity so held by the attraction of neighboring electrified bodies that it does not escape to the earth when connected with it by a conductor, contradistinguished from *free* electricity - *cleavage* e., electricity generated in crystalline substances by the operation of cleavage - *contact* e., electricity resulting from the simple contact of two substances - *distribution* of e., the carrying of electricity to a series of distant points, for commercial purposes - *Faradic* e., electricity that passes in intermittent currents - *frictional* e., that produced by friction, static electricity - *galvanic* e., voltaic electricity. - *latent* e., bound electricity - *negative*, *positive*, and *resinous* e., see ELECTRICIFICATION - *terrestrial* e., the electricity in the earth's mass, in contradistinction to that in the atmosphere - *vegetable* e., that developed in growing plants - *vitreous* e., electricity developed by the operation of a vitreous contact e., electricity generated by chemical action. See also MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, PYRO-ELECTRICITY, THERMO-ELECTRICITY.

e-lec-tri-cize, 1. *e-lec-tri-cize*; 2. *e-lec-tri-cize*, v. To electrify. *e-lec-tri-cize*, 1. *e-lec-tri-cize*; 2. *e-lec-tri-cize*, v. To electrify. [Rare] A treatise or discourse on electricity

e-lec-tric Peak. A summit of the Rocky Mountains, in Park county, Mont., height, 11,155 ft (electricity).

e-lec-trics, 1. *e-lec-trics*; 2. *e-lec-trics*, n. The science of electricity.

e-lec-tri-cute, 1. *e-lec-tri-cute*; 2. *e-lec-tri-cute*, v. To cut; - *cut* (in EXECUTE) - *e-lec-tri-cute*, v. To cut; - *cut* (in EXECUTE) - *e-lec-tri-cute*, v. To cut; - *cut* (in EXECUTE)

e-lec-tri-cution, 1. *e-lec-tri-cution*; 2. *e-lec-tri-cution*, n. Execution of a criminal by electricity, by extension, accidental death by electricity - *e-lec-tri-cution*, n. Execution of a criminal by electricity, by extension, accidental death by electricity

Electrocution offers a far more decorous, humane, certain and painless method of doing away with murderous criminals than any other means that could be devised, and therefore electrocution should have a wide trial.

Illustrated Home Journal Sept., 1890, p 4 col 2.

e-lec-tri-cation, 1. *e-lec-tri-cation*; 2. *e-lec-tri-cation*, n. The act or process of electrifying, or the state of being or becoming electrified.

A distinction formerly insisted upon, was that between *positive* and *negative* electrification. It is a general rule that no substance can be electrified without some other substance also becoming electrified. Thus, when a body is electrified by friction, the rubbing body is also electrified. As two such bodies produce opposite effects, it was supposed that in the rubbing two "electric fluids" were separated, one positive and the other negative. That produced by friction of resin and similar materials was once called *resinous* electricity, that on glass and other materials *vitreous*, these terms being used as equivalents to *negative* and *positive* respectively. This distinction, still in use, has ceased to be of great value, it being generally recognized that the difference between the two states is merely one of potential. See *POTENTIAL*. In current electricity, when a current flows from one point to another, the first point is always said to be positive and the second negative.

e-lec-tri-fy, 1. *e-lec-tri-fy*; 2. *e-lec-tri-fy*, v. [-FIED; -FYING] 1. To act upon or charge with electricity; pass an electric current through; as, to electrify the body.

Otto von Guericke [1602-1686] first observed that sparks and flashes of light could be obtained from highly electrified bodies at the moment when they were discharged.

S. P. THOMPSON *Electricity and Magnetism* p 10 [MACM 1889]

2. To apply electricity to as a motive power, as, to electrify a railroad. 3. To arouse to sudden and intense interest, startle and excite, thrill, as, to electrify an audience. 11. a. To become charged with electricity; as, glass readily electrifies. [*e-lec-trum* (see ELECTRONUM), + *-fy*] - *e-lec-tri-fy*, a. - *e-lec-tri-fy*, a. - *e-lec-tri-fy*, a.

e-lec-trine, 1. *e-lec-trine*; 2. *e-lec-trine*, n. 1. Made of electron 2. Made of or related to amber [*e-lec-trum*, see *Electronum*, < *electron*, amber]

e-lec-trine, n. An imaginary substance supposed by some to be the basis of electricity.

El'ec-trin, 1. *el'ec-trin*; 2. *el'ec-trin*, n. *pl.* Helminth. A family of sustrino polychaetes with saccular sub-turbinate and walls punctured. *El'ec-trin*, n. (t g) [*e-lec-trum*, see ELECTRONUM, < *electron*, amber]

e-lec-tri-noid, a

e-lec-tri-on, 1. *e-lec-tri-on*; 2. *e-lec-tri-on*, n. Same as ELECTRON term first used by Lord Kelvin

e-lec-trize, 1. *e-lec-trize*; 2. *e-lec-trize*, v. [-TRIZED; -TRIZING.] To charge with, act upon, or excite by or as by electricity; electrify, as, to electrize a steel rod.

At this moment [1891], a noble enthusiasm electrified the country. B. VAN DER BEEK, *Octopus*, Feb. 19, 1892 p 157 [s a n 1893]

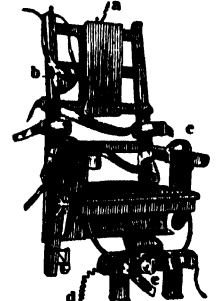
[*e-lec-trum*, see ELECTRONUM] *e-lec-trize*, - *e-lec-trize*, v. To electrify, usually, an apparatus for therapeutic electrifying

e-lec-tro, 1. *e-lec-tro*; 2. *e-lec-tro*, n. [Colloq or Trade.] To make an electrotypic of, electrotypic

e-lec-tro, n. [Colloq or Trade.] 1. An electrotypic. 2. Electrotyping [Abbr. of ELECTROTYPING.]

e-lec-tro-. Derived from Greek *electron*, amber: a combining form representing *electric* in composition - *e-lec-tro-*af-finity, n. An affinity or attraction due to electricity

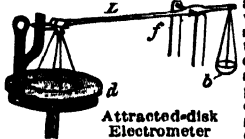
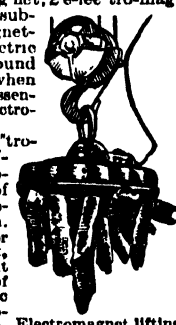
e-lec-tro-an-a-ly-sis, n. Chem. Analysis by electrolytic processes - *e-lec-tro-an-a-ly-tic*, a. *e-lec-tro-an-a-ly-tic*, a. A condition of the skin in which it is insensible to the application of electricity. 9. Insensibility to



Chair for Electrocution of Criminals as used in New York State

a. wire to electrode on head, b. head-mask, c. arm-strap, d. wire to electrode on leg, e. leg-strap

ELECTROPLATING, *n.* The act or process of depositing metal by electric means. See illus. under **NICKEL-PLATING**. — **ELECTROPLATER**, *n.* One whose occupation is electroplating. — **ELECTROPLATING**, *n.* 1. The act or process of depositing metal by electric means. See illus. under **NICKEL-PLATING**. 2. The coat of metal deposited by this process.



b , balance weight, d , disks, the upper one surrounded by a guard-ring, f , fulcrum of wire whose torsion is made use of in measuring the attraction; L , lever glass vessel vary the surface to vary, which accordingly rises or falls, which can be detected in this sensitive quadrant electrometer, silvered paper suspended by a silk thread, in investigations on radio-active substances, measuring the charge of electricity, a balloon ascension, by aspirating space between two metallic plates, that has two parallel strings of glass.

A classical poem in elegiac verse; hence, a lyric poem lamenting the dead, a funeral song, as Shelley's *Adonais*.



e-lec'tron]. 3. (1) Native gold containing a large percentage of silver. (2) An alloy of four parts gold and one part silver. 4†. Bronze. 5†. Gold-dust. [L., < Gr. *elektron*, amber.]

1'e-gy, 1 el'1-j, 2 el'e-gy, n. [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -gis, pl.] 1. A classical poem in elegiac verse; hence, a lyric poem lamenting the dead. a funeral song. as Shelley's *Adonais*.

2. A reflective and meditative poem with sorrowful theme, solemn or plaintive poetry, as, Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." 3. Mus. A mournful or melancholy piece of music, a dirge. [*OF. elegia*, < *L. elegia*, < *Gr. elegia*, mourning song.]
e-le'i-din, 1 i-l'i-din, 2 e-l'i-din, n. A substance constituting the elliptical granules found in the stratum granulosum of the epidermis. [*Gr. elais*, olive oil.]
E-lek'tra, n. Same as ELEKTRA. See OPERA.
El'e-ctro-he-l'i-o-ra-el, 1 el'e-l'o-he-l'i-o-he-l'i-o-el, 2 el'e-l'o-he-l'i-o-he-l'i-o-he-l'i-o-el, n. *Bib.* Gen xxiii, 20.
elem., abbr. Elementary
el'e-me, 1 el'i-mi, 2 el'e-mo, a. [*Turk.*] Carefully sifted; hand-picked, of superior quality, as, *elme figs*. el'e-mit.

el'e-ment, 1 el'i-ment or -ment; 2 el'e-ment, n. 1. A component, fundamental, or essential part; especially, a relatively simple part of anything structurally complex; a constituent, ingredient, as, distinct enunciation is an *element* of good reading; cheerfulness is an *element* of a happy disposition; a piston is an *element* of a steam-engine, a letter is an *element* of a written word. 2. *pl.* (1) First principles; the simplest, basic, fundamental ideas, rudiments, as, the *elements* of arithmetic. (2) *Astron.* The six quantities which determine the orbit of a planet and its motion in the orbit, also, data for any problem. (3) The materials of the world; as, the final destruction of the *elements*. (4) The bread and wine of the Lord's Supper; as, the consecrated *elements*. 3. *Theos.* One of the inviolable basic substances out of

which the elements, or so-called simple bodies in chemistry, are formed and existing in physical and superphysical matter. Sometimes, *elementum*.
The *elements*, as the mothers of all creatures, are of an inviolable spiritual nature, and have souls.
FRANK HARTMANN PARACELSUS p 43 (a. n. 1837)
4. *Philos.* One of the simple substances or elementary principles out of which the complex existences of the world, as now known, are supposed to be constituted. In the early Greek philosophy, one or more of the four substances—earth, air, water, and fire—which were supposed to be the elements of all things. To these four Aristotle adds a fifth, which he called ether, and considered that the heavenly spheres were compounds of it. Compare PRINCIPLE.

TABLE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.—Atomic Weights revised by FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE, chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. (Arranged according to the periodic system. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.)

NAME.	DERIVATION	Symbol.	Atomic Weight	Specific Gravity.	Fusing- or Melting-point Deg. C.	Valence.	Discovered.	By whom.	Where and how found.
Hel'ium	<i>Gr. helios</i> , sun	He	4 0			0	1868	Ramsay	In cleveite and other uranium minerals, and in mineral waters
Ne'on	<i>Gr. neos</i> , new	Ne	20 2			0	1868	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere and in mineral waters
Ar'gon	<i>Gr. argos</i> , inactive	Ar	39 9	1 2†	-188	0	1868	Rayleigh and Ramsay	In the atmosphere and mineral waters
Kryp'ton	<i>Gr. kryptos</i> , hidden, secret	Kr	82 0	2 10†	-169	0	1868	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere in minute quantities
Xe'on	<i>Gr. xenos</i> , foreign, strange	Xe	130 2	3 52†	-140	0	1868	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere
Hy'dro-gen	<i>Gr. hydor</i> , water, + <i>-GEN</i>	H	1 008	0 025†	-258	I	1766	Cavendish	Mainly in water (H ₂ O)
Lith'i-um	<i>Gr. lithos</i> , stone	Li	6 94	0 585	186	I	1817	Arfvedson	In lepidolite, spodumene, and some rare minerals
So'di-um (nat'rium)	<i>Eng. soda</i>	Na	23 00	0 978	97	I	1807	Davy	In common salt (NaCl) and many rocks
Po'tas'si-um (ka-li-um)	<i>Eng. potash</i>	K	39 10	0 87	63	I	1807	Davy	In wood-ashes and many rocks
Cy'per	<i>Cyprus</i>	Cu	63 57	8 9	1083	I or II		Prehistoric	Native, and in many ores
Ru'bidi-um	<i>L. rubidus</i> , red (its spectrum)	Rb	85 45	1 52	39	I	1860	Bunsen	In lepidolite and some mineral springs
Mil'ver (argen'tum)	<i>Anglo-Saxon sceolfor</i> (gray)	Ag	107 88	10 5	960	I		Prehistoric	Native, and in many ores
Ca'si-um	<i>L. casium</i> , neut. of <i>castus</i> , bluish	Ca	132 81	1 55	26	I	1860	Bunsen	In lepidolite, pollucite, and mineral springs
Pr'a'se-o-dym'i-um	<i>Gr. prastos</i> , green, + <i>didymos</i>	Pr	140 6	6 48	940	III or IV	1838	Welsbach	In cerite and other rare minerals
Go'd (aurum)	<i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , gold	Au	197 2	19 3	1062	I or III		Prehistoric	
Ber'y-l-ium (beryl-ium)	<i>Gr. glykys</i> , sweet	Be	9 1	1 93	Volatile, 900	II	1828	Wöhler	In beryl and several rare minerals
Mag-ne'si-um	<i>Magnesia</i> , district in Thessaly	Mg	24 32	1 74	633	II	1828	Bussy	In sea-water, magnesite, and many rocks
Cal'ci-um	<i>L. calx</i> , lime	Ca	40 09	1 55	780	II	1808	Davy	In limestone, and abundantly in other rocks
Zinc	<i>G. sink</i>	Zn	65 37	7 12	418	II	1520	Paracelsus	In ores, as oxid, silicate, sulfid, and carbonate
Stron'ti-um	<i>Strontian</i> , a town in Scotland	Sr	87 62	2 54	About 800	II	1808	Davy	In celestite and strontianite
Cad'mi-um	<i>Gr. kadmeia</i> , cadmine	Cd	112 40	8 64	320	II	1817	Strömeyer	In small amount in zinc ores
Bar'i-um	<i>Gr. barys</i> , heavy	Ba	137 37	3 75	850	II	1808	Davy	In barite and witherite
Ne'o-dym'i-um	<i>Gr. neos</i> , new, + <i>didymos</i> , twin	Nd	144 3	6 96	840	III, or IV	1885	Welsbach	In cerite and other rare minerals
Mer'cury (hydrar-gyrum)		Hg	200 0	13 596†	-38 9	I, or II		Prehistoric	Native, and in cinnabar (HgS)
Ra'di-um	<i>L. radius</i> , ray	Ra	226 4			II	1898	Mme and M. Curie	In pitchblende
Bo'ron	<i>Eng. borax</i>	B	11 0	2 5	Infusible	III	1808	Davy	In borax and other minerals
Al'u-mi-num	<i>L. alumen</i> , alum	Al	27 1	2 58	658	III	1828	Wöhler	In many rocks. (The most abundant metal)
Scan'di-um	<i>Scandinavia</i>	Sc	44 1			III	1879	Nilsen	In gadolinite and other rare minerals
Gal'i-um	<i>L. Galia</i> , France	Ga	69 9	5 95	30	III	1875	Balsaustran	In certain zinc-blendes
Yt'tri-um	<i>Ytterby</i> , a town in Sweden	Yt	89 0	3 8		III	1828	Wöhler	In gadolinite and other rare minerals
In'di-um	<i>From its indigo spectrum</i>	In	114 8	7 4	155	III	1863	Reich and Richter	In certain zinc ores
Lan'tha-num	<i>Gr. lanthan</i> , conceal	La	139 0	6 1	810	III	1839	Mosander	In cerite and other rare minerals
Sam'ar'ski-um	<i>Samarski</i> , a Russian savant	Sa	150 4	7 7	About 1350	III	1879	Balsaustran	In samarskite, cerite, and other rare minerals
Eu-ro-pi-um	<i>Europe</i> , + <i>-ium</i>	Eu	152 0			III	1896	Demarcay	
Thal'i-um	<i>Gr. thallos</i> , budding twig	Th	204 0	11 85	302	I or III	1862	Crookes	In pyrites and in flue-dust of sulfuric-acid works
Car'bon	<i>L. carbo</i> , charcoal	C	12 00	3 52†	Infusible	IV		Prehistoric	In coal, limestone, and all organic matter
Sil'i-con	<i>L. silix</i> , flint	Si	28 3	2 0-2 4	1370	IV	1823	Berzelius	In quartz (SiO ₂). (Most abundant element after oxygen.)
Ti-ta-ni-um	<i>L. Titanes</i> , sons of the earth	Ti	48 1	3 54	About 1850	IV	1780	Gregor	Widely diffused in rocks and clays, in small amounts
Ger-ma-ni-um	<i>Germany</i>	Ge	72 5	5 47	About 900	IV	1886	Winkler	In argyrodite, a rare mineral
Zir-co-ni-um	<i>Per. zargan</i> , gold-colored	Zr	90 6	4 15	Above 1400	IV	1824	Berzelius	In zircon and other rare minerals
Tin (stannum)	<i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , tin	Sn	119 0	7 3	232	II or IV		Prehistoric	Mainly in cassiterite (SnO ₂)
Co'r-ti-um	<i>Planet Ceres</i>	Ce	140 25	6 08	623	III or IV	1803	Berzelius	In cerite and other rare minerals
Gad'o-lin'i-um	<i>Gadolita</i> , a Russian chemist	Gd	157 3			III	1886	Marignac	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Lead (plumbum)	<i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , lead	Pb	207 10	11 37	327	II or IV		Prehistoric	In galena (PbS) and other ores
Thor'i-um	<i>God Thor</i>	Th	232 42	11 00	About 1450	IV	1828	Berzelius	In thorite and other rare minerals
Ni'tro-gen	<i>L. natrium</i> , natron, + <i>-GEN</i>	N	14 01	0 88†	-211	V	1772	Rutherford	In the atmosphere and organic matter
Phos-phor-us	<i>L. < Gr.</i> light-bearing	P	31 0	1 8-2 3	44	V	1669	Brandt	In bones, and in apatite and many minerals
Van'a-di-um	<i>Goddess Vanadis</i> (Freyja)	V	51 1	5 5	1710	V	1830	Reistrom	In vanadinite and other rare minerals
Ar'se-nic	<i>L. arsenicum</i>	As	74 96	5 73	Volatile, 450	V	1694	Schröder	Native, as sulfid, and in various metallic ores
Co-lum'bi-um (ni-obium)	<i>Columbia</i>	Cb	93 5	12 7	About 1950	V	1801	Hatchett	In columbite and other rare minerals
Ant'i-mo-ny (stibi-um)	<i>L. antimonium</i>	Sb	120 2	6 02	629	V	1480	Valentine	Chiefly as sulfid, and in various metallic ores
Tar'ti-um	<i>Ytterby</i> , a town in Sweden	Tb	159 2			III	1843	Mosander	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Dys-pro'si-um	<i>Gr. dysprositos</i> , hard to speak with	Dy	162 5			III	1886	Lecco de Balsaustran	In holmium, samarskite, gadolinite, etc.
Er'bi-um	<i>Ytterby</i> , a town in Sweden	Er	167 4	4 8		III	1843	Mosander	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Tan'ta-lum	<i>Tantalus</i> (Gr. myth)	Ta	181 0	10 4	About 2900	V	1802	Ekeberg	In tantalite and other rare minerals
Bi's-muth	(i. unknown origin)	Bi	208 0	9 80	268	V	1450	Basal Valentine	Native, as sulfid, and in rare minerals
Ox'y-gen	<i>Gr. oxyg</i> , acid, + <i>-GEN</i>	O	16 00	1 13†	-253	II or VI	1774	Priestley	Free in air. (Forms one-half the earth's crust, combined)
Sul'fur (Sul'phur)	<i>L. sulfur</i>	S	32 07	2 07	115-119	II, or VI		Prehistoric	Native, and in many natural sulfids and sulfates
Chro-mi-um	<i>Gr. chroma</i> , color	Cr	52 0	6 5	1510	II or VI	1797	Vauquelin	Mainly in chrome-iron ore
Se-le'ni-um	<i>Gr. selene</i> , moon	Se	79 2	4 5	170-180	II or VI	1817	Berzelius	Mainly in sulfur as an impurity
Mo-lyb'de-num	<i>Gr. molybdos</i> , lead	Mo	96 0	8 6	Above 2500	II or VI	1782	Hjelm	Mainly as molybdenite (MoS ₂)
Tel'u-ri-um	<i>L. tellus</i> , earth	Te	127 5	6 0	446	II or VI	1782	Reichenstein	In several rare minerals
Thur'i-um	<i>Thule</i> , Northland	Tm	168 5			III	1879	Cleve	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Tung'sten (wol-framium)	<i>Sw.</i> heavy stone	W	184 0	19 1	2000-3000	IV, or VI	1781	d'Ehujar	Mainly in wolframite (MnFeWO ₄)
U-ra-ni-um	<i>Planet Uranus</i>	U	238 5	18 7		II or VI	1789	Klaproth	In pitchblende and other rare minerals
Flu'o-r-in	<i>L. fluor</i> , < <i>fluo</i> , flow	F	19 0	1 11†	-223	I, or VII	1771	Scheele	In fluorite (CaF ₂) and other minerals
Chlo'rin	<i>Gr. chloros</i> , green	Cl	35 46	1 47†	-102	I, or VII	1774	Scheele	In common salt (NaCl) and other chlorides
Man'ga-nese	<i>L. magnes</i> , magnet	Mn	54 93	7 30	1220	I, or VII	1774	Gahn	In pyrolusite and many other minerals
Bro'min	<i>Gr. bromos</i> , stench	Br	79 92	3 15†	-7 3	I or VII	1826	Balard	Mainly in sea-water and other natural brines
I'o-din	<i>Gr. iōdis</i> , violet	I	126 92	4 95	114	I, or VII	1811	Courtois	Mainly in ashes of seaweeds
Yt'ter-bi-um (Neo-ytterbium)	<i>Ytterby</i> , a town in Sweden	Yb	172 0			III	1878	Marignac	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Lu'te'ti-um or Lu'te'ti-um	<i>L. lutetia</i> , ancient name of Paris	Lu	174 0			III	1907	Urbain and Welsbach	In samarskite, gadolinite, etc.
Iron (ferrum)	<i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , <i>fren</i>	Fe	55 85	7 86	1525	II, or IV		Prehistoric	As oxid and sulfid, and in nearly all rocks
Nick'el	<i>Sw.</i> abbr. of <i>kupfernickel</i>	Ni	58 68	8 9	1452	II or VIII	1751	Cronstedt	In many metallic ores
Co'balt	<i>G. kobold</i> , goblin	Co	58 97	8 6	1490	II or VIII	1733	Brandt	In many metallic ores
Ru'the-ni-um	<i>Ruthenia</i> , Russia	Ru	101 7	12 26	About 2400	II or VII	1845	Claus	With platinum and iridosmin
Rho'di-um	<i>Gr. rhodon</i> , rose	Rh	102 9	12 1	1950	II, or VIII	1804	Wollaston	With platinum and iridosmin
Pal'a-di-um	<i>Planet Pallas</i>	Pd	106 7	11 4	1549	II, or IV	1804	Wollaston	Native, and with platinum and gold
Os-mi-um	<i>Gr. osme</i> , odor	Os	190 9	22 48	About 2700	II or VII	1803	Tennant	In iridosmin and native platinum
I-ri'di-um	<i>L. iris</i> , a rainbow	Ir	192 1	22 4	2375	II or IV	1803	Tennant	In iridosmin
Pla'ti-num	<i>Sp.</i> <i>platina</i> , dim of <i>plata</i> , silver	Pt	195 2	21 5	1755	II or IV	1741	Wood	Mainly as native platinum in river-gravels

In the above table the Mendeleeff classification has been mainly followed. Formerly elements were grouped according to their resemblance to some member, as the Potassium group, Li, Na, K, Rb, and Cs, the Calcium group, Ca, Sr, and Ba, the Magnesium group, Mg, Zn, and Cd, the Aluminum group, Al, Yt, Ga, Zr, Er, In, La, Pr, Nd, and Th, the Iron group, Fe, Co, Ni, U, Ce; the Manganese group, Va, Cr, Mn, and Mo, the Antimony group, Sb and

Bi; the Tin group, Ti, Sn, Ta, and W; the Silver group, Cu, Ag, Hg, Pt, and Pb, and the Platinum group, Rh, Ru, Pd, Au, Pt, Ir, and Os. Since the acceptance of the periodic law elements have been arranged in the order of their atomic weights, and each group shows indications of an arithmetical progression. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.
*The factors in the columns of specific gravities and melting-points naturally vary with the form that the element

takes (e. g., in carbon the specific gravity varies as diamond, charcoal, or lampblack is taken), but as far as possible the factor of the most typical form is given.
† Of the liquid element.
‡ Diamond.
§ Of the liquid at 0° C.
¶ Of the liquid at -181° C.

II. n. One who is overzealous for or frantically enthusiastic about freedom.—e-leu'ther-o-pet'a-lous, a. *Bot. Com.*

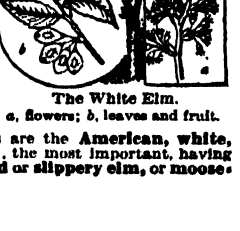
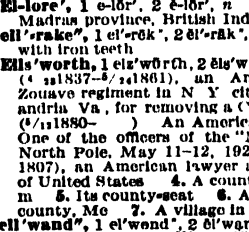
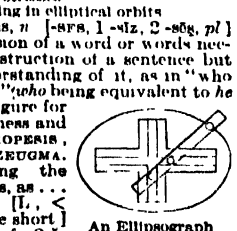
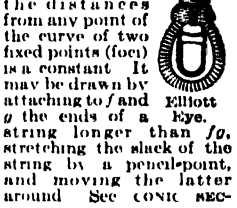


1 'e-phan-ti'a-sis, 1 ei'i-fan-tai'o-sis; 2 ši'e-fän-ti'a-sis,
n. Pathol. An obstinate and chronic disease affecting
the skin and lymphatics occurring chiefly in tropical
countries and characterized by an enormous enlarge-

II. n. One who is overzealous for or frantically enthusiastic about freedom.—e-leu'ther-o-pet'a-lous, a. *Bot. Com.*

*l'-e'nal, l el'i-f'nal; 2 el'i-š'ni, n. Btb. 1 Chron. viii, 20.

JEHOVAH. The singular *Eloah* is poetic, and the form *El* archaic. 2. (e-) The gods; deities in general, true or false.

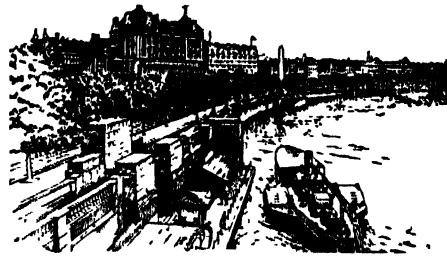


el'y-tr, } 1 el'i-tr, el'i-tro-; 2 el'y-tr, el'y-tro- From
el'y-tro, } Gr. *elytron*, sheath (see ELYTRON); combining
forms - el'y-tra, *n.* Plural of ELYTRON - el'y-tral, *a.* Of
or pertaining to elytra - el'y-tro-de'ma, *n.* Pathol. Swell-

4. *Alg* The process of forming an emanant 5.
Chem An inert gaseous product of disintegration in

2. The act of depriving of masculine functions; castration. 3. The state of being emasculate; effeminacy; weakness. [*LL. emasculatus*; see EMASCU-
'ATE, 2.]

em^hbar-ka'tion, 1 em^hbar-ké'shen; 2 ém^hbär-kä'shon,
n. 1. The act of putting or going on board a vessel for



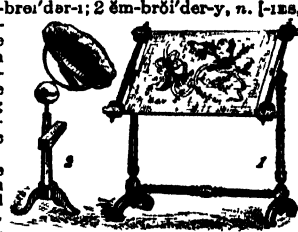
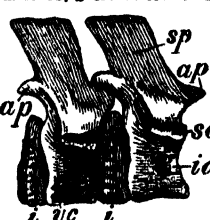
Thames Embankment, London

[< F. *embarquer*, < L. *in, in*, + LL. *barca*, BARK, n.] *em-bar-que'*; *im-bark't*.— *Prop.*: *em* *bar* *in* a vessel; at one port for another; *em* *bark* with others in an enterprise. *em*"*bar-ka'tion*, 1 *em*"*bar-ké'shon*; 2 *ëm*"*bär-kä'shon*.



Er, **Emargi**

n. A frame on which the groundwork for embroidery is stretched.—**e. paste, n.** A paste used to fasten embroidery materials together, or to stiffen the back of a piece of





jectives denoting material (7) as a form of -AN. (1) (a) ME, also -e, -AN, -ian, (b) < AN -nian (2) < AS, -en, also -e, < AS -en, -on, -an (4) < AS -en, (5) < AN -an (6) < AS -en (7) -AN]

en, enre, enbr Enyclopedia

en-a'ble, 1 en-ä'b'l, 2 en-ä'b'l, f. [-BLEND, -BLN; -BLING.]

en-a'ble, 1. i. t. To make able; supply with adequate power or means, moral or physical, give authority; empower, as, endurance enabled him to win the race.

The law enabled me to reclaim my title. [Archais.]

To make strong. 11. t. To give ability. In-a'ble, -enabling act, a legislative enactment enabling persons or corporations to do something which they previously were not authorized to do — en-a'ble-ment, n. — en-a'bler, n.

en-ach, 1 en-ä'ch, 2 en-ä'ch, n. Old Scots Law. Payment or satisfaction for an offense. [*Gael einnach, bounty*]

en-a'clim, 1 en-ä'clim; 2 en-ä'clim, n. Bib. (Doual).

en-act, 1 en-äkt'; 2 en-äkt', v. 1. To make into a law, as by legislative act, establish by act of authority.

The enacting clause of all acts of Congress hereafter enacted shall be in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled."

2. To carry out in action, accomplish; perform.

There are those who cannot read sensational novels, or, indeed, any novels at all, just because they see so many sensational novels being enacted around them.

KINGSLAY *Health and Education* p 202 [A 1874]

3. To represent as or in a play, act the part of, personate, as, to enact Hamlet — en-acting clause, the clause in a bill containing the legislative sanction usually beginning, "Be it enacted."

en-act-a-ble, n. A fit or possible to be enacted in any sense — en-act-a-ble, n. The act, state, or fact of enacting, as a law, enactment — en-act-ive, a. Tending or having efficacy to enact or establish, enacting; as, the enacting clause of a bill — en-act-ior, n. 1. One who enacts or establishes a law. 2. One who acts or performs — en-act-ory, a. Connected with the enactment of law sometimes opposed to declaratory, and then meaning that the law does not simply interpret another law. — en-act-ure, n. A carrying out, fulfillment.

en-act't, n. Determination, purpose, also, an enactment.

en-act'ment, 1 en-äkt'ment or -ment, 2 en-äkt'ment, n. 1. A law enacted, or any provision of such law, a decree; statute.

The most valuable additions made to legislation have been enactments destructive of preceding legislation.

Buckley *Half Civilization* vol. 1, p 200 [A 1866]

2. The act of enacting, decreeing, or establishing a law; enactment. 3. [Rare] The acting of a part in a play. 4. [Rare] The performance of an action. Syn. see LAW.

En-a'dad, 1 en-ä'dad, 2 en-ä'dad, n. Bib. (Doual).

En-a'da, 1 en-ä'da, 2 en-ä'da, n. [Ilwall.] Bot Same as ENKATY LIVENONG. See under LIVENONG.

en-a-go-na-el-on, 1 en-ä-gö-nä'el-on, 2 en-ä-gö-nä'el-on, n. [Sp. Am.] Law. The conveyance or transfer of property — enagenacion del terreno, literally, conveyance of the land a phrase in Mexican law which, standing alone in a deed, conveys a fee in the premises, and not merely the usufruct used in New Mexico, California, etc.

En-a'im, 1 en-ä'im, 2 en-ä'im, n. Bib. (R V). Gen. xxxviii, 14. En-a'im (markin)

en-a'id, 1 en-ä'id, 2 en-ä'id, n. A benthonic plant

en-a'id-or-nith-tide, 1 en-ä'id-or-nith'tide, 2 en-ä'id-or-nith'tide, n. pl. Ornith. An extinct family of loon-like birds.

en-a'id-or-nith, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. enathos, of the sea (< en, in, + hula, sea), + ornith, bird*] — en-a'id-or-nith-tide, n. — en-a'id-or-nith-tide, n.

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hypopharyngeal teeth of certain fishes are also coated with enamel. See *illus* under TOOTH. [*< EN- + OF, enamel, < L. enamel, enamel | Battersea enamel, an 18th-century surface-enamel similar to that used in porcelain-decoration | Bolton, an enamel painted on copper; used at Bolton, South Staffordshire, England, during the latter half of the eighteenth century — Canton enamel, an enamel of a plain ground in solid color decorated in variegated conventional designs — champlévé and cloisonné enamels, see CHAMP-LEVÉ and CLOISONNÉ — Cluny enamel, pottery decorated with colored enamels after the method employed at Cluny and Longwy, France, somewhat resembling cloisonné enamel. The designs are outlined with dark color, and bright enamel colors appear in relief in the enclosed spaces — en-am-el-blue, n. Same as SMALT — e-cell, n. A cell which secretes dental enamel, ameloblast — e. cloth or enameled cloth, a cloth having a smooth waterproof coating of linseed-oil, used on the inside of a canoe — e. enamel, n. One of the minute closely packed prisms composing the enamel of a tooth. e. Alberti, e. prisms; e. rod; — e. germ, n. The epithelium that caps the papilla of a tooth and secretes the enamel — e. membrane, n. The layer of epithelium-cells on the enamel-organ of a tooth — e. organ, n. The enamel-organ after it has become separated and forms a cap upon the dentine of a tooth — e. painting, n. Painting with enamel colors which are fixed by fire — e. paper, paper glazed with a metallic preparation — e. pulp, n. And The jelly-like center of the enamel-organ in the teeth — e. ware, hardware coated with enamel as a protection against rust, much used for cooking utensils — flocked enamel, an enamel upon dull or matt glass surface — glass enamel, a material for enameling consisting of a glass made opaque or milky by stannic oxide; used on watch-dials, etc. — in-cised enamel, champlévé enamel — Limoges enamel, an enamel in which the entire surface is covered with a vitreous coating and decorated in colors and in gilt — Longwy enamel, same as CLUNY ENAMEL — stanniferous enamel, an opaque glaze of milky whiteness used in delf and majolica, which contains oxide of tin. tin enamel; — en-am-el-less, a.*

en-am-el-ar, 1 en-am-el-ar; 2 en-am-el-ar, a. Consisting of or resembling enamel, smooth, glossy. en-am-el-ar.

en-am-el-ing, 1 en-am-el-ing, 2 en-am-el-ing, n. The act or the art of overlaying or decorating with enamel, or a covering of enamel — en-am-el-ing.

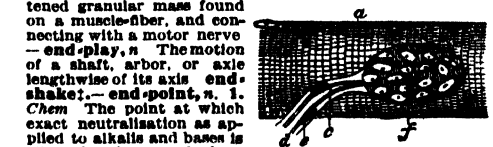
This enamel had been melted and refrozen, forming upon the rocks an enamelling of ice. *TRUMBULL Kierulff in the Alps* p 279 [A]

en-am-or, 1 en-am-or or -or; 2 en-am-or, v. To in-en-am-or, 1. To inspire with ardent love, make exceedingly fond; seldom used except in the past participle and with of or with, en-amored of a lady, enamored with study. [*< F. en*

length; the extremity is distinctively the terminal point, and may thus be but part of the end in the general sense of that

word, the *extremity* is viewed as that which is most remote from some center, or some mean, or standard position, the southern *end* of South America includes all Patagonia, the southern *extremity* or *point* is Cape Horn. *Tip* has nearly the same meaning as *extremity*, but is said of small or slight and tapering objects, as, the tip of the finger. *point* in such connections is said of that which is drawn out to exceeding fineness or sharpness, as the point of a needle, a fork, or a sword; *extremity* is said of something considerable, we do not speak of the *extremity* of a needle. *Terminus* is chiefly used to designate the end of a line of travel or transportation, specifically, the furthest station in any direction on a railway, or by extension the town or village where it is situated. *Termination* is the Latin and more formal word for the Saxon *end*, but is chiefly used of time, words, and endings, or abstractions of any kind. *Expiration* signifies the coming to an end in the natural course of things, as, the expiration of a year, or of a lease. It is used of things of some consequence, we do not ordinarily speak of the expiration of an hour or of a day. *Limit* implies some check to or restraint upon further advance, right, or privilege; as, the limits of an estate (compare *boundary*). A goal is an end sought or striven for, as in a race. For the figurative senses of *end* and its associated words, compare the synonyms for the verb *END*. See also *aim*; *cessation*; *consequence*; *design*. — *Anti*: See synonym for *beginning*.

— *at loose ends*. In a loose way; disorderly — *at one's wit's end*, at the limit of one's devices and resources, not knowing what to do further. — *blank end*, the sealed end (of a pipe) — *change of end* (*cricket*), the transfer of a bowler from one wicket to the other, thus changing the end of the pitch from which he bowls — *dub-end*, n. That end of a cross- or spring-bar of a carriage that is carved. — *end-artery*, n. Anat. A terminal artery, one that does not anastomose with others — *end-brush*, n. Anat. The telodendron or terminal arborisation of a nerve-fiber. — *end-bud*, n. Anat. A sensory organ composed of neuro-epithelial hairs arranged in a spherical manner and connected with a sensory nerve, found on the surface of the body of some vertebrates, in the mouth in man and other mammals — *end-bulb*, n. One of the bulb-like enlargements at the peripheral terminations of sensory nerves in skin and mucous membrane — *end-chase*, n. Mech. Same as *end-motion* — *end-correction*, n. Physics. In the determination of certain quantities related to bodies of cylindrical shape, such as the conductivity of a rod for heat or electricity, a correction applied on account of the departure of those quantities from their normal value per cross-sectional unit at and near the ends of the cylinder. — *end-cushion*, n. In billiards, one of the two shorter cushions of the table — *end-days*, n. The day of one's death — *end-day*, n. Angling. A bob-fish. — *end-for-end*, with the position of the ends reversed. — *end-game*, n. Chess. A position that might have been brought about in actual play in which there are very few pieces. It differs from a problem in that no special number of moves is indicated — *end-iron*, n. 1. A variety of andiron. 2. One of a pair of movable iron plates inside the grate of a cook-stove, to vary its capacity — *end-leaf*, n. The blank leaf at the end of a book. — *end-line*, n. Basketball. One of the two shorter lines enclosing a court, between fifty-five and thirty-five feet long — *end-man*, n. (Arch., pl.) In minstrel groups, one who sits at either of the two ends of the company as grouped upon the stage, and assists in comic dialogues — *end-measure*, n. Math. A standard of length defined by points on the ends of a bar, instead of lines engraved on its sides — *end-mill*, n. Mech. A mill-cutting toothed on the end — *end-motion*, n. Mech. Rectilinear motion of a body in the direction of its axis — *end-on*, having the foremost end pointed directly toward something opposed to *broadside on* — *end-on-a*, Denoting one of the two principal positions employed in a magnetometer for the magnet under examination. In the *end-on* position the magnet has its magnetic axis directed toward the magnetic needle opposed to the *broadside* position, in which the magnetic axis is perpendicular to the magnetic needle — *end-organ*, n. Physiol. Any organ adapted for the reception or delivery of nervous stimuli — *end-paper*, n. In book-binding, one of the blank leaves at the beginning and end of a book — *end-piece*, n. An individual piece on the end of something, specif., (1) a support for the end of a watch-pivot, or (2) a cross-bar or beam joining the ends of two wheel-pieces in a car-truck frame — *end-plate*, n. A flattened granular mass found on a muscle-fiber, and connecting with a motor nerve — *end-play*, n. The motion of a shaft, arbor, or axle lengthwise of its axis — *end-shake*, n. — *end-point*, n. 1. Chem. The point at which exact neutralization as applied to alkalis and bases is effected, or in general where a chemical reaction is complete without excess of any of the reagents showing its progress. 2. The point is frequently *axis-point*, (a) the axis of the end-plate, determined by the aid of a Benio, and (b) its end-plate. — *color-indicator*. 2. Math. Same as *END-VALUE*. — *end-port*, n. One of the two ports in the seat of a slide-valve, as in a steam-engine, which alternately admit motive fluid to and permit it to exhaust from the cylinder — *end-product*, n. The decomposition product of a complex chemical compound or the result of an analytical process — *end-reaction*, n. An obvious chemical reaction marking the termination of another reaction — *end-rib*, n. A board which serves as the end of a wind-chest, in organ-building — *end-scheme*, n. Watchmaking. A jewel-plate against which a pivot abuts — *end-stopped*, a *Pros.* So constructed that there is a pause in the sense at the end opposed to *run on*; said of a line in blank verse. — *end-thrust*, n. Mach. The lengthwise push of the end of a shaft or the like. — *end-value*, n. Math. 1. A lower or upper limit in integration. 2. Of a path or interval between x_1 and x_2 , one of the two points x_1 and x_2 used in the function theory — *end-wool*, n. The remnants after the valuable parts have been taken from a fleece of wool. — In the end, at last — *latter end*, the last part, conclusion, especially, the close of life — *law of heterogeneity of ends* (*Psychol.*), the law that the manifestations of the will are productive of results more extended than the original motives of volition, thus creating new motives which in turn give new effects. — *long end*, that side of a bet held by the river of odds, the side of the one who receives odds being the *short end*. — *on-end*, erect. — *to the bitter end*, to the uttermost extremity of endurance or suffering; to the last breath — *to make ends* (or both ends) meet, to make one's income suffice without incurring debt. — *to put an end to*, to terminate. — *end*, n. (Scot.) A best room in a cottage.



End-plate

— *end-plate*, n. A portion of a muscle-fiber; a, reagent directly involving the motor nerve showing its progress. The point is frequently *axis-point*, (a) the axis of the end-plate, determined by the aid of a Benio, and (b) its end-plate. — *color-indicator*. 2. Math. Same as *END-VALUE*. — *end-port*, n. One of the two ports in the seat of a slide-valve, as in a steam-engine, which alternately admit motive fluid to and permit it to exhaust from the cylinder — *end-product*, n. The decomposition product of a complex chemical compound or the result of an analytical process — *end-reaction*, n. An obvious chemical reaction marking the termination of another reaction — *end-rib*, n. A board which serves as the end of a wind-chest, in organ-building — *end-scheme*, n. Watchmaking. A jewel-plate against which a pivot abuts — *end-stopped*, a *Pros.* So constructed that there is a pause in the sense at the end opposed to *run on*; said of a line in blank verse. — *end-thrust*, n. Mach. The lengthwise push of the end of a shaft or the like. — *end-value*, n. Math. 1. A lower or upper limit in integration. 2. Of a path or interval between x_1 and x_2 , one of the two points x_1 and x_2 used in the function theory — *end-wool*, n. The remnants after the valuable parts have been taken from a fleece of wool. — In the end, at last — *latter end*, the last part, conclusion, especially, the close of life — *law of heterogeneity of ends* (*Psychol.*), the law that the manifestations of the will are productive of results more extended than the original motives of volition, thus creating new motives which in turn give new effects. — *long end*, that side of a bet held by the river of odds, the side of the one who receives odds being the *short end*. — *on-end*, erect. — *to the bitter end*, to the uttermost extremity of endurance or suffering; to the last breath — *to make ends* (or both ends) meet, to make one's income suffice without incurring debt. — *to put an end to*, to terminate. — *end*, n. (Scot.) A best room in a cottage. — *end-damage*, 1 en-dam'j; 2 en-dam'j, n. To cause damage to; injure. — *end-dam'j*, n. — *en-dam'age-a-ble*, a — *en-dam'age-ment*, n. Injury. — *en-dam'age*, n. To tint deep-pink.

en-dan'ger, 1 en-dan'jer, 2 en-dan'jer, n. 1. To put in danger, bring into danger; expose to peril, as of loss or injury.

Affliction doth in no sort so much endanger a good Man to lose his house, wife, and virtue, as Prosperity, Wealth, and Honour do. — M. HALL M.D. *Afflictions* p. 111 (London 1682).

2. To cause danger of, make probable or imminent. 3. To risk, be in danger of. 4. To put in the power of. — *en-dan'ger-er*, n. — *en-dan'ger-ment*, n. The act of putting, or state of being, in danger.

en-dan'ger, pp. Endangered. S S
 en-dan'gi'tis, 1 en-dan-joi'tis or -ji'tis; 2 en-dan-gi'tis or -gi'tis, n. Pathol. Inflammation of the inner coats of blood-vessels. [*END* + *Gr. angion* (< *angus*, vessel)]

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region, and produced by or depending upon special and local conditions opposed to *epidemic*.

A disease is said to be *endemic* when it is permanently or ordinarily prevalent in a locality, and dependent on local conditions, as, the bubonic plague is said to be *endemic* in Bombay, it is *epidemic* when it spreads rapidly over a community where it does not ordinarily prevail, and especially when it breaks out simultaneously in many cases that have no apparent connection with one another.

(2) Of plants and animals having their habitat in a certain region or country opposed to *cosmopolitan*. [*Gr. endēmos*, native, < *en* in, + *dēmos*, people] — *en-dē-mi-al*; *en-dē-mi-al*; *en-dē-mi-al*; *en-dē-mi-al*, *adv* — *en-dē-mi-al*-ly, *n*. The state or quality of being endemic. — *en-dē-mi-al*.

en-dē-mi-al, n. A local or endemic disease, as distinguished from an epidemic or sporadic disease.

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Endive

en-dive, 1 en-div or -div; 2 en-div or -div, n. A herb (*Cichorium endivia*). Also, a blanching process, used as a salad.

[*Fr.* < *L. endivus*, endive — green endive, the wild European lettuce — wild *end*, chicory (*Cichorium intybus*)]

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-do-the'll-o-ly'-cain, n. *Chem.* A lyain of the group of cytotoxins, capable of destroying the vascular endothelial cells, thus causing extravasation of the blood — **-en'do-the'll-o-lytic, a** — **-en'do-the'll-o-ma, n.** *Pathol.* A cancerous growth of the endothelium — **-en'do-the'll-o-oxin, n.** *Bacteriol.* A cytotoxin having the capacity of dissolving endothelial cells — **-en'do-the'll-um, n.** [*-i-um, -i-ni*] *Anat.* A membrane composed of fat, thin cells that line blood vessels, lymphatics, tubes, and cavities. —

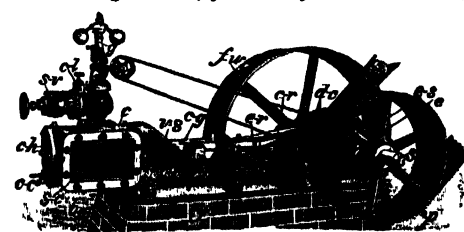


Stoma

Endothelium

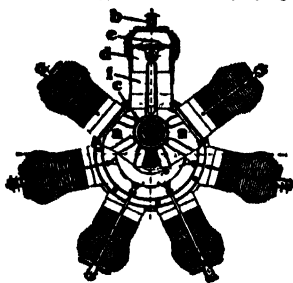
En'fan'tin', 1 an'fan'tan', 2 an'fan'tan', Barthélemy Prosper (?/s1796-?/s1864). A French socialist; disciple of Saint-Simon.

5.



reversing e., rotary e. (having one or more pistons rotating in the cylinder), rotative or rotatory e. (having rotating crank and reciprocating piston), self-contained e. (having engine and boiler in one, or having foundation-plate and housings in one), side-beam or side-lever e.,

single-acting e. (having a piston on only one side of which the motive fluid acts), *spiral-vane e.* (having rotating pistons with spiral flanges), *steepie-e.* (having the cylinders inclined and the pistons operating on a common crank shaft), *three-cylinder e.*, *twin e.* (two engines coupled so as to work as one), *twin-screw e.*, *upright e.*, *vertical e.*, etc.

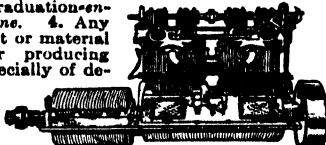


Aeroplane Engine.

a, secondary connecting rods; b, safety-valve; c, ball bearings; d, piston; three, etc., successive e, automatic admission-valve; f, main pistons or sets of connecting-rods.

e., series-expansion e. (expanding the motive fluid in two or more successive cylinders or sets of cylinders). For other types see below.

2. A locomotive, taken as a whole. 3. An elaborate and complete machine for doing intricate and superior work, as, a graduation-engine; rose-engine. 4. Any large instrument or material contrivance for producing some effect, especially of destruction or disintegration; as, an engine of war or of torture; pulp-engine. 5. A dredge; as, a ballast-engine, specif., in the Mediterranean coral-fishery, a float, supporting swab-like drags of rope netting, which tear the coral from the bottom. 6. Any agency or instrumentality designedly employed. 7f. A trap or snare; plot. 8f. Natural talent; ingenuity; skill; also, temperament; mental tendency. [*< F. engin, < L. ingenium, < in, in, a sign, produce*].



Motorboat Engine.

agricultural engine, a portable steam-engine for driving farm machinery, winding the reels of power-ropes, etc. - *binary e.*, a steam-engine in which the exhaust from one cylinder volatilizes a fluid which exerts pressure in another cylinder. - *black e.*, an engine having its parts unpainted or, wherever possible, as distinguished from a *bright engine*, similar parts of which are highly finished. - *camel-back e.*, a locomotive in which the cab is in front of the fire-box, thus giving the effect of a camel's hump. - *central-valve e.*, an engine with openings in the hollow piston-rod which act as distributors of the working fluid (usually gas) to cylinders by the working of a piston-valve in the rod. - *closed-head e.* (*Mech.*), an air-engine in which a single charge of air is successively compressed, heated, expanded in the cylinder, and cooled, only to pass through the same cycle again. - *coal-dust e.*, an internal-combustion engine in which the fuel is hydrocarbon gas vaporized from coal dust. - *compound e.*, a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam from one or more cylinders enters and does work in one or more other cylinders, i. e., is expanded again by passing from a high-pressure into a low-pressure cylinder. - *compounded e.*, a gas-engine, the charge of which is first compressed and then ignited. - *Corliss e.*, an automatic drop cut-off steam-engine having four plug-valves driven from a wrist-plate. - *Corliss e.*, a simple and economical single-acting condensing beam-engine for pumping, largely used in the Cornish mines. - *coupled e.* 1. An engine comprising two or more cylinders acting on a common crank. 2. A locomotive with two or more driving-wheels at each side coupled together. - *cycle e.*, an engine in which the motive fluid undergoes a cycle of operations such as admission, compression, ignition, expansion, etc. - *cycloidal e.*, a gas engine, electric lathe or rose-engine. - *cylinder e.*, a paper-making machine in which the pulp is taken up on, and delivered in a web by, a cylinder. - *dental e.*, a rapidly rotating apparatus for drilling, excavating, and cleaning teeth. - *diagonal e.*, an engine with two cylinders set in an inclined position and connected with a common crank, a steepie-engine. - *Diesel engine*, an internal combustion engine, invented by Rudolph Diesel of Munich, Germany, in which the crude oil, used as fuel, is ignited by the heat resulting from the high compression of air drawn to the cylinder. - *dielectric engine* or *electromagnetic e.*, an electric motor. - *en-gine-bearer*, n. One of the strong timbers or girders framed into the bottom of a steam-vessel, and on which the engine rests and is secured. - *e-counter*, n. A device for indicating the speed of machinery. - *e-cycle*, n. A complete round of operations in an engine-cylinder. In a gas-engine this would consist of the admission, compression, combustion or expansion, and exhaust. - *e-driver*, n. [*Eng.*] The engineer of a locomotive. - *e-frame*, n. The main supporting structure or body of an engine. - *e-house*, n. A building in which locomotives are kept, or in which one or more stationary engines are operated. - *e-keelson*, n. An engine-bearer. - *e-lathe*, n. A large and complete lathe, adapted to screw-cutting. - *en-gine-man*, n. One who manages an engine. - *e-plat*, n. A pit dug to a depth of about three feet between the rails of a track to enable workmen to clean or repair the under part of locomotives. - *e-plane*, n. A roadway in a coal-mine over which coal is drawn by means of an endless rope or chain worked by an engine. - *e-runner*, n. One who runs an engine, particularly, a locomotive-engine. - *e-sixed*, e. A fixed machinery said of paper. - *e-speed*, n. The accomplishment or work of an engine, measured by the number of revolutions of its fly-wheel, or the feet traveled by its piston-rod per minute. - *e-stop*, n. An emergency stopping device for engines. - *e-telegraph*, n. An electrical or mechanical signaling system used on steamships to convey orders from the bridge to the engine-room. - *e-tool*, n. [*Rare.*] See *MACHINE-TOOL*. - *e-turning*, n. The cutting of a design on a rose-engine, or the design as executed. - *en-gine-wright*, n. [*Eng.*] A builder and erector of engines. - *not used.* - *explosion e.*, an engine in which the charge in the cylinder is detonated sometimes incorrectly used to denote an internal-combustion engine in which the charge is burned, but not exploded. - *external-combustion e.*, an engine, such as the steam-engine, in which the fuel is not

burned in the cylinder. Compare *INTERNAL-COMBUSTION* e. - *gas-e.*, n. 1. A type of internal-combustion engine in which a fixed gas is used. See *INTERNAL-COMBUSTION* e. 2. An internal-combustion engine. - *Gorgon e.*, a direct-acting beamless vertical marine engine having its piston-rod guided by a parallel motion connected with the crank by a connecting rod. - *hydro-oil e.*, an internal-combustion engine in which crude oil is used for fuel. Water is mixed with the oil and serves to absorb heat, obviating danger of premature combustion during compression. - *inside-connected e.*, a locomotive of the type common in England in which the cylinders are located between the driving-wheels. - *internal-combustion e.*, an engine which obtains its power by the combustion or explosion of fuel in the cylinder. The gas employed may be fixed gas, or the vapor produced from ether, alcohol, gasoline, petroleum oils, naphtha, etc. These engines are divided into three classes. (1) *Gas-engines*, those in which fixed gases, such as producer gas, are used usually stationary. (2) *Oil-engines* those using oil, either in the form of a spray or the vapor given off when the oil is heated usually stationary. (3) *Engines in which is used the vapor of gasoline or other volatile liquids* used on automobiles, launches, etc. In these three classes of engines, the air and gases in the cylinder are compressed and then exploded by a direct flame (old style), a hot tube, or an electric spark, the cylinder being either of cast-iron or steel. See *INTERNAL-COMBUSTION* e. - *cycle e.*, *EXPLOSION* e. - *HYDRO-OIL* e. - *LIGHTING FUEL* e. - *THERMODYNAMIC* e. etc. - *inverted-cylinder e.*, an engine with vertical cylinders superposed above the crank-shaft, a marine engine. - *Jordan e.*, an engine for pulping or refining in which a cone-shaped surface revolves within another, both armed with knives for cutting pulp. Named after Joseph Jordan. - *light e.*, a locomotive running without cars. - *liquid-fuel e.*, an engine of the internal-combustion type in which the fuel used is a liquid rather than gas or solid. - *milliger*, a cheap common engine of simple construction for rough work. - *black engine* - *non-condensing e.*, an engine in which the steam exhausts into the air. - *pony e.*, a small locomotive usually employed in switching. - *quarter-crank e.*, an engine with two cranks, one advanced 90° over the other, as in a locomotive. - *radial e.*, a multicylinder internal combustion engine having its cylinders arranged like the spokes in a wheel. When these are all confined within the limits of a semicircle it is termed a *semiradial e.* - *refining e.*, in paper-making, an engine used for reducing the raw material to final pulp. Compare *JORDAN* ENGINE. - *reversing rolling-mill e.*, an engine, used in connection with any form of rolling-mill, which is reversible, so that the material can be passed through the rolls back and forth. - *saddle-tank e.*, see *SADDLE-TANK LOCOMOTIVE*. - *simple e.*, an engine in which the steam undergoes a single expansion, as distinguished from a compound engine. - *solar e.*, a steam-engine employing the heat of the sun's rays, concentrated by lenses and reflectors, to form the steam. - *spherical e.*, a rotary engine of spherical form. - *square e.*, a horizontal engine in which the piston-diameter is equal to its stroke. 2. An engine having the crank-shaft directly under the cylinder, to which motion is given by two connecting-rods, one on each side of the cylinder. - *sulfur dioxide e.*, an engine in which vaporized sulfur dioxide is employed instead of steam. - *surgical e.*, an apparatus for cutting and drilling bones, sometimes employed in surgical operations. - *Tangye e.*, a steam-engine having an overhung cylinder and a bed of peculiar design. - *thermodynamic e.*, a name generally applied to heat and internal-combustion engines, signifying their conversion of heat into motive power, but steam-engines properly belong in the same category. - *throwers' e.*, or *throwing e.*, a spotters' wheel. - *turbine steam-e.*, see *TURBINE*. - *two-cycle e.*, an internal-combustion engine in which a cycle contains two strokes the ignition, expansion, and exhaust occurring during the outward stroke and the admission and compression during the return. - *vacuum e.*, n. An engine in which the tension on the low-pressure side of the piston is below that of the atmosphere. - *vibrating-piston e.*, an obsolete engine with hinged piston in which the heat of the motive power, but steam-engines properly belong in the same category. - *throwers' e.*, or *throwing e.*, a spotters' wheel. - *turbine steam-e.*, see *TURBINE*. - *two-cycle e.*, an internal-combustion engine in which a cycle contains two strokes the ignition, expansion, and exhaust occurring during the outward stroke and the admission and compression during the return. - *vacuum e.*, n. 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SOVEREIGNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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George III (1760-1820)	Edward VII (1901-1910)
George IV (1820-1830)	House of Windsor
William IV (1830-1837)	George V (1910-)

En'gland-er, 1 in'gland-er, 2 in'gland-er, n. A native of England. (Compare Little-Englander, under LITTLE.)
en'gland-er, 1 in'gland-er, 2 in'gland-er, n. [F] Her. Charged with acorns, as, an oak-branch en'gland-er.



en'gleim't, v. 1. To smear, bedaub, cause to become sticky, cause to stick fast, hence, to catch (a bird) with birdlime. II. 1. To stick en'gleime't.
en'gler-o-phu'mix, 1 en'gler-o-phu'mix, 2 en'gler-o-phu'mix, n. Hot A small genus of pinnae-leaved spineless tropical American palm, all of which are cultivated.
En'gle-wood, 1 en'gle-wood, 2 en'gle-wood, n. A city in Bergen county, N. J.
en'glish-ly, 1 in'glish-ly, 2 in'glish-ly, n. [FIED, -ry'ING.] To make English make like the English, as in person or manners, Anglify [M] [*ENGLISH* + -ly] - En'glish-er, n.
En'glish, 1 in'glish, 2 in'glish, n. 1. To translate into English.

Chapman has made for us the best poem that has been Englished out of Homer, and in so far gives us a truer idea of him. Lowell, *My Study Window* p. 325 [to a c. 1872].
2. To make English, impart an English character to, as to a conquered province, Anglicize.
While the man Clive—he fought Plassey, spoiled the clever foreign name.
Conquered and annexed and Englished! Browning, *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* Canto 1.
3. [Rare] To provide with English speech, as, a well-Englished foreigner. 4. [U. S.] Billiards To give (the cue-ball) an English. See ENGLISH, n. 5.

En'glish, a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from England or its people, or expressed in or belonging to the English language, as, English law, an English novel.
Everything English is a fusion of distant and antagonistic elements. The language is mixed, the names of men are of different nations. Emerson, *English Traits* p. 53 [in a c. 1880].
No name of the time will be longer remembered than that of John Wycliffe, who first gave a complete copy of the Scriptures to the English people in the English tongue.

T. B. Shaw, *Eng. Lit.* Wycliffe p. 47 [in a c. 1880].
[*AS ENGLISH*, < *Engle*, the Angles] - English architecture. For the various styles of English architecture, see DECORATED, EARLY ENGLISH, ELIZABETHAN, GEOMETRIC, JACOBINE, NORMAN, PERPENDICULAR, QUEEN ANNE, RENAISSANCE, SAXON, TUDOR, E. bond. See BOND, 6 (b).
(b) - E. bull's-eye, same as BLACK-EYED MAN, 1 - E. capers, same as CAPUCHIN CAPERS, 2 - The E. Justinian, King Edward I of England so called from the importance of the laws of his reign.

En'glish, n. 1. pl. Ethnol. The natives of England; also, the people of the English race collectively, especially those of Anglo-Saxon origin. 2. (1) The language of England, or of the English peoples, wherever spoken, as, in the United States, most of the British possessions, Liberia, etc.
In this sense, there are four periods of the history of the English language. (a) The period from the earliest Teutonic speech in England, A. D. 450 to A. D. 1150, the Anglo-Saxon period, lately often called Old English, Oldest E. This was the period of full inflection. (b) The period from A. D. 1150 to A. D. 1350, called Early E., during which the inflections were broken up (1150-1250), and large numbers of French words were introduced into the language (1250-1350). (c) The period from 1350 to 1485, the Chaucer period, the Old E. of literature, now often called Middle E., in which the Saxon and Norman elements were shaped into a new literary language. (d) The period since 1485, called Modern E., of which the period from 1485 to 1611 is called Tudor E. See ANGLICAN, LANGUAGE. (2) The cultivated mixed speech of the English since the beginning of the Chaucer period, 1350.

The English was seldom written and hardly employed in prose till after the middle of the fourteenth century. Sir John Mandeville's travels were written in 1356. This is our earliest English book. Hallam, *Eng. Lit.* Europe vol. 1 p. 47 [in 1854].
3. An English rendering or equivalent, as, "John" is the English of the French "Jean." 4. Print. (1) A size of type between pica and 10. (2) A typeset resembling German text, more commonly called Old English. 5. Billiards A horizontal twist or spin given to the cue-ball by striking it on one side by the British called side - book English, the English of literature as distinguished from that of conversation direct E. (Billiards), rotation of the cue-ball from left to right and tendency to glance from an object-ball, or a cushion, at a broad angle, produced by striking the cue-ball on the left of the center. E. disease, rickets - E. land, or pale. See PALE, n. - En'glish-speak'ing, a. Using the English language, characterizing those persons or peoples who speak English without belonging to the English nation - plain E., a direct, simple statement, as, the plain English of it is this. reverse E. (Billiards), rotation of the cue-ball from right to left, opposite to "direct English," produced by striking the cue-ball on the right of the center. - the king's or queen's E., pure or correct English - to murder the king's or queen's E., to speak or write ungrammatically - En'glish-ly, adv.

En'glish, Thomas Dunn (c. 1819-44/1902) An American lawyer, journalist, physician, and author, best known for his song *Ben Bolt*.

En'glish-a-bli(er), 1 in'glish-a-bli, 2 in'glish-a-bli, a. Capable of being made or rendered into English.

En'glish Chan'nel. A strait between England and France from 21 to about 150 m. in width connecting the southern arm of the North Sea with the Atlantic ocean. (See DOVER, STRAIT OF.) A projected channel tunnel was interdicted for military reasons by the British government after more than 2,000 yards had been excavated by an English company. Capt. Matthew Webb swam the Channel, from Dover to Calais, Aug. 24, 1875, in 21 hrs. 45 m., and Gertrude Ederle, from Cape Gris-Nez to Kinrosshead Aug. 6, 1926, in 14 hrs. 31 m. Later others achieved the feat.
En'glish-er, 1 in'glish-er, 2 in'glish-er, n. 1. An Englishman. 2. One who translates or puts into English.
En'glish-ism, 1 in'glish-ism, 2 in'glish-ism, n. 1. An English peculiarity or idiom, Britishism. 2. Devotion to what is English in speech, manners, customs, etc.
En'glish-man, 1 in'glish-man, 2 in'glish-man, n. [-MEN, pl.] 1. A native or a naturalized citizen of England, one of English blood.

The three (Saxons, Jutes, and Angles) bore among themselves the name of the central tribe of their league, the name of Englishmen. (Glossary Short Hist. Eng. People p. 20, in 1875).
2. Naut. An English ship. 3. [Local, U. S.] A yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*). 4. A sparoid fish (*Sparus anglicus*) of South Africa. [*AS ENGLISH* man; *Engle* (see ENGLISH), man, man] En'glish-er, n. En'glish-man's-foot, n. The common plantain (*Plantago major*), so called by the American Indians because introduced by and marking the advance of the English settlers, and because the shape of its leaf suggests a foot.

En'glish-man, n. The pen-name of Thomas Paine in *Common Sense*.

En'glish-ness, 1 in'glish-ness, 2 in'glish-ness, n. English quality or characteristics.

En'glish Op'i-um-est'er. The pen-name of Thomas de Quincey in his *Confessions*.

En'glish River. A river entering Hudson Bay from the W. at Fort Churchill, length, 630 m.

En'glish-ry, 1 in'glish-ry, 2 in'glish-ry, n. 1. People of English birth or descent collectively applied especially to the English in Ireland. 2. The condition or fact of being an Englishman; speech, in Old English law, the state of being an Anglo-Saxon. The Englishry of an unknown man found dead was required to be proved, otherwise he was presumed to be a Norman, and the hundred where he was found was held responsible for his death.

En'glish-wo'man, 1 in'glish-wo'men, 2 in'glish-wo'man, n. [-WO'MEN, 1-wim'en; 2-wim'en, pl.] A woman of English birth, or who is English by naturalization, marriage, or domicile.

en'glish-let, 1 en'glish-let, 2 en'glish-let, n. Her. An encutcheon of pretense.

en-globe, 1 en-glob, 2 en-glob, v. 1. To enclose in or as in a globe. 2. [Rare] To make spherical or round.

en-gloom, 1 en-gloom, 2 en-gloom, v. [Rare] To render gloomy, wrap in gloom.

en-glu'e, 1 en-glu'e, 2 en-glu'e, v. To fasten together as with glue, glue up.

en-glu't, v. 1. To swallow up, gulp down. 2. To satiate.

en-glu't-er, n. Alchemy To seal hermetically, as with melted wax. See ENLUTE.

en'glyn, 1 en'glyn, 2 en'glyn, n. [W] Pros. A form of stanza or quatrain peculiar to Welsh versification.

en-gobe, 1 en-gob, 2 en-gob, n. An earthy paste of whitish or creamy color, used as a slip to cover the body of inferior or coarse pottery.

en'gom-pho'sia, n. Med. Same as GOMPHOSIN.

en-gore, v. 1. To cover with blood, steep in gore.

en-gore't, v. To wound deeply, gore, hence, to goad.

en-gorge, 1 en-gorge, 2 en-gorge, v. 1. To fill to excess, gorge, hence, to cause congestion.

2. To swallow greedily, devour.

II. 1. To swallow food greedily.

Greedily she engorged without restraint. Milton, *P. L.* bk. ix, l. 791.

[*F* engorger, < *en* (< *L.* *in*), *in*, and see GORGE, v.]

en-gorge'ment, 1 en-gorge'ment or -ment; 2 en-gorge'ment, n. 1. The act of feeding voraciously or swallowing greedily. 2. The condition of being engorged, especially, in pathology, excessive fullness of an organ, passage, or tissue; congestion, Milan, a hyperemia. 3. Med. The choking of meat on a blast-furnace by accumulations, scum, and vorant a child engorged.

en'gou-lee, 1 en'gou-lee, 2 en'gou-lee, a. [F] Her. 1. Being swallowed or devoured. 2. Entering the mouth of animals, as the ends of bands, crosses, and suiters.

en-gouled't, n. Engouled.

en'gr, abbr. Engraved, engraver, engraving.

en'grace, 1 en-grace, 2 en-grace, v. 1. To fill with grace.

2. To introduce into favor.

en-graft, v. To engraft - en-graftment, n.

en-graft, en-graft-tion, etc. Same as INGRAFT, etc.

en-grail, 1 en-grail, 2 en-grail, v. 1. [Archaic.] To make serrated or indented. 2. To spot or variegate. 3. To make an intaglio carving of. II. 1. To form a border or an edge; run in wavy or indented lines. [*F* *en-grailler*, < *en*, *in*, - & *grail*, hall, < *grés*, *grit*, < OHG *griz*] - en-grailed, a.

Her. Having concave indentations, as a line, fess, or bordure; the reverse of indented. en'gres-le't, -en-grail'ing, n.

An engraved line, band, or border - en-grail'ment, n. 1. A circle of dots around the margin of a medal, coin, or the like. 2. Her. Concave indentation.

en-grain, 1 en-grain, 2 en-grain, v. 1. Same as INGRAIN. 2. To grain in imitation of wood - en-grain'er, n.

en-grained, pp. Engrained.

en'gram, 1 en'gram, 2 en'gram, n. A tendency which is supposedly imparted to the nucleus of a cell undergoing variation, and which becomes heritable by transference to the nuclei of the germ-cells.

en-gran'dise, 1 en-gran'dois, 2 en-gran'dois, v. To make grand, magnify. [*F* *OF* *engrandir*, < *L.* *in*, *in*, + *grandis*, great.]

en-grasp, v. [Rare] To seize, grasp.

en'grau-did't-did, 1 en'grau-did't-did, 2 en'grau-did't-did, n. pl. Ich. The Stolephoridae. En-grau'dis, n. (t. g.) [*Gr.* *engraulis*, name of a small fish.] En-grau'dis't-did, -en-grau'dis't-did, n. -en-grau'dis't-did, v.

en-grave, 1 en-grave, 2 en-grave, v. [EN-GRAVED; EN-GRAV'ING.] 1. To cut or carve in or upon some surface, especially, to fashion or copy by carving on metal, stone, or wood, as for printing; hence, to impress deeply or indelibly, imprint, as, to engrave an inscription, or picture, to engrave teachings on the memory.

How should I praise Thee, Lord? How should my rhymes Gladly engrave Thy loving words? HAZARD, *The Temple, Temper* st. 1.

2. To carve figures or inscriptions upon, as, to engrave plate, to engrave a monumental tablet. 3. To sculpture, as figures. II. 1. To be adapted to the engraving process. [*F* *engraver*, < *en* (< *L.* *in*), *in*, + *graver*, < *L.L.* *gravo*, grave.] Syn.: see INCISE. Prep. engrave on or upon a stone, a seal, etc., also in or on or upon metal or wood, with a tool, engrave a stone with a name (*Ex* xxviii, 11), engrave in or on the mind, on the heart, on the memory.

en-grave't, v. To bury, ingrave.

en-graved, 1 en-graved, 2 en-graved, pa. Zool. Having a surface marked with lines.

en-grave'ment, 1 en-grave'ment or -ment, 2 en-grave'ment, n. 1. The act of engraving, or the state of being engraved. 2. An engraving.

en-grav'er, 1 en-grav'er; 2 en-grav'er, n. 1. A person

who engraves; one whose occupation is to make engravings, particularly on wood or metal. 2. An engraver-beetle. 3. [Rare.] An engraver's tool, a graver. - engravers' metal, an alloy of tin, antimony, and lead on which an engraving can be readily cut; used for color-work.

en-grav'er-y, n. [Rare.] The engraver's trade or work.

en-grav'ing, 1 en-grav'ing, 2 en-grav'ing, n. 1. The act, process, or art of producing by cutting, on metal, stone, or wood, either incised or relief designs, as for ornamentation or printing. Wood-engraving for printing purposes flourished in the 15th century, when the engraving was done by the artists themselves. Metal-e.

began in the early Renaissance. In wood-e., the design is drawn on or transferred to a boxwood block and the wood cut away, leaving the lines and spots, which constitute the design, standing in relief. In etching e., used in the 15th century, and to some extent today for astronomical plates, the wooden block is engraved with small holes instead of lines, thus producing light and shade by a series of white spots. There are several methods of metal-e., as (1) *Line-e.*, which includes engraving on copper or steel plates. The incisions are produced by a burin or dry-point. When the design is completed the burr is scraped off and the surface burnished. As the design is cut in the metal, the print produced is the result of the ink retained in the cavities. This process has been superseded by etching, but it is still used for bank-notes, stock-certificates, etc. See ETCHING. That branch of engraving in which the burin is used exclusively, and not the dry-point, is called also *fine-engraving* (2) *Messotint* or *mezzotint*, a process in which the copper plate is indented or roughened over the whole surface by an instrument called a "craie." The burr so formed would produce a uniform black surface if printed, and the engraving is produced by scraping off or burnishing the parts representing the middle and high lights as shown by the transferred design or picture. The print produced from such a plate is velvety and graded. (3) *Aquatint* e., a method in which the surface of a plate, after the design has been outlined upon it, is coated with a powdered rosin preparation and etched. This produces a graining in the finished print which gives the effect of an India-ink drawing. This process has been largely superseded by lithography. (4) *Stipple* e., a process in which the lights and shades are produced by the inclusion of dots in the metal plate instead of lines. It is little used at present. In wax e., the design is drawn, impressed, or photographed upon a plate coated with wax, which is cut through to the metal base. This is known also, in England, as *wax etching*.

In chalk e. there are two commercial methods now in use. (1) The *graphotype*, a rapid process, as for producing pictures for newspapers, in which a plate is covered with a layer of chalk or of zinc oxide by hydraulic pressure, and a drawing made on the surface with a siliceous ink. When this ink hardens, the intermediate soft portions are brushed away, leaving a block which may be stereotyped for printing. (2) A process in which the design is scratched on a chalk-coated plate and a mold made from the intaglio so produced. *Glass-e.* consists of a method of decorating glass in which hydrofluoric acid is sometimes used. The process is one of etching. See ETCHING, GLASS.

For the different methods of PHOTO-ENGRAVING, see under that term, and for gelatin and similar processes, see ALHURTER, ARTHUR, COLONY, HELLIOTYPE PHOTOGRAPHY, STANNOTYPE, WOODRUYTTYPE.

During the earlier part of the eighteenth century engraving on wood can scarcely be said to have flourished in England. Austin Dobson, *Thomas Bewick* p. 1 [to a c. 1884].

2. An engraved inscription, device, etc. 3. An engraved plate or block. 4. A picture or design printed from an engraved plate, also, specifically, in copyright law, prints or illustrations which are classified with the fine arts. In art, an "engraving" usually means a print produced from a copper or steel plate engraved with the burin or dry-point, as distinguished from an etching or photo-engraving.

The picture print d from a plate engraved by means of any of the processes described in the phrases below is called by the name of the process, as, a *photo-engraving*.

Syn.: see PICTURE - acoustic engraving, engraving by impression of the human voice, as that effected on the cylinder of a phonograph - black-line e., a wood-engraving in which the design is produced by heavy black lines - copper-plate-engrav'ing, steel-e., n. The art of engraving reversed designs in incised lines on a copper or steel plate, as distinguished from wood-engraving, and other processes which produce reversed designs in relief - draw-point e., dry-point e., the production of incised lines on a copper or steel plate, mechanically, with a sharp steel point, as distinguished from *draw* e., in which the lines are bitten in by acid - eccentric e., the production of geometrical designs by a machine like a rose-engine used in bank-note engraving - electric e., a method of etching metallic plates in which an electrolytic cell is used, and the required parts are eaten out by electrolysis instead of by acids in the regular manner - heliographic e., photo-engraving or photo-etching, as on a plate coated with bitumen - photochemical e., a process of producing an engraved block or plate for printing, as by photographing the original on metal and etching away the metal in those portions unaffected by the light, photo-etching - photographic e. 1. Engraving on wood from a design photographed on the block. 2. The making of an engraved plate or block by photochemical or photochemical process, photo-engraving. (For other processes of engraving, see ANAGLYPTOGRAPHIC, ANASTATIC, CAMÉO, GELATIN, RELIEF.)

en-gredge't, v. To make heavy (the heart or conscience).

en-grege't; en-grege't.

en-grieve, v. To grieve.

en-groove, 1 en-gru'e, 2 en-gru'e, v. To make a groove or groove from, as, to groove a wheel.

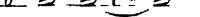
en-gross, 1 en-grös, 2 en-grös, v. 1. To write or copy in a bold, round hand, transcribe in legible or ornamental characters or in a prescribed manner, as, to engross resolutions. Formerly done in imitation of the court hand, which was almost illegible.

State papers, solemn treaties, are often of no more value than the lamb-skin on which they are engrossed. Motley, *Dutch Republic* vol. 1, p. 338 [in 1862].

2. To occupy completely, take or have possession or control of, absorb, as, study engrosses his mind.

The girl, the boy, even the man, who has been engrossed with play and amusement, is reluctant to turn to work which requires a constant effort. McCosken, *Psychology* p. 59 [in 1887].

3. Eng. Crim. Law. Formerly, to buy up or obtain possession of the whole or a large part of the supply of (some article, as of food or other necessary), with intent to sell at higher prices; monopolize. BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, p. 158. 4. To make great or increase in bulk or quantity; make gross or thick. 5. To



ing performance, especially a public performance, as a concert, drama, or the like. 3. Pleasure afforded by an



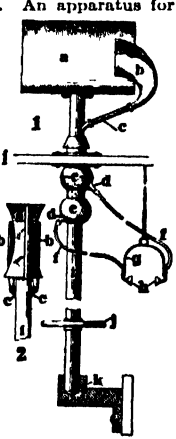
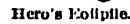
An Enterotome

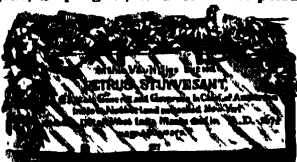
the inn. 2. A source or means of amusement; a diverting performance, especially a public performance, as a concert, drama, or the like. 3. Pleasure afforded by an



en'try, 1 en'trī; 2 en'try, n. [en'trī, 1 -trī; 2 -trī, pl.] 1. The act of coming or going in; entrance, as, his *entry* was a signal for applause; also, the right or privilege of entering, especially as an accepted visitor; *entrée*. 2. A place of entrance, especially, a small hall or anteroom between an outer door and the main apartments of a house. 3. In a building having several entrances, each leading to a separate section, any one of such sections. 4. A formal or ceremonial entrance, as of a king or conqueror into a city. 5. The act of entering anything in a register, list, or record, or the item, name, or statement entered. 6. *Entrée* or admission. He said that that man had the *entry*—the entry as he called it—to the best houses in New York. E. Easton *Fast Doctor* p. 66 [A 1891] 7. *Law*. (1) The act of reporting at a custom-house, as prescribed by law, the arrival of a ship in port and the nature of her cargo. (2) The act of assuming actual possession of lands or tenements as a right. (3) The act of feloniously or wrongfully going upon or into the premises of another; one of the two acts essential to the completion of the offense of burglary, the other being breaking. The intrusion of any part of the body or of an instrument held in the hand legally constitutes an *entry*. (4) A record of any order or action had by or before a court, as, *entry* of a verdict. (5) The filing of a prescribed application at a land-office for the right to buy or preempt government lands. 8. *Mining*. An adit: applied to the main gangway in coal-mines. 9. *Sports*. The list of competitors for a race or other contest. 10. *Hunting*. The marks left by the passage of an animal into a covert; as, the *entry* of a deer in a thicket. 11. [Prov. Eng.] A passage between houses, with or without a second outlet, an alley. 12. *Mus.* A dance between the scenes of an entertainment or production; an interlude; *entrée*. 13. A lodging-house; a university hostel. 14. The first part; beginning. [*F. entrée*, < *LL. intrata*, < *L. intro*, < *in*, *in*] *en'tret*. *Syn.*: see *ENTRANCE*; *RECORD* — *discipline entry* (*Roadway*), the record of a rebuke for a transgression of regulations. — *double e.*, single *e.*, see *BOOKKEEPING* — *entry-clerk*, *n.* In a mercantile house, a clerk who makes the original entries of sales or purchases. — *entry-man*, *n.* One who takes action for an entry upon; that is, for legal possession of a portion of the public land, a homesteader. — *e. of appearance*, the entering in record of the fact that the defendant appears and submits himself to the jurisdiction of the court — *e. of judgment*, a record of the proceedings in an action concluding with the decision of the court, signed by the presiding judge. — *e. sign*, *n.* *Mus.* 1. In a canon or other musical composition in which a second voice begins a few beats after the first, the sign on the score indicating where such voice commences. 2. The signal made by the conductor to a singer or to the orchestra to begin — *entry-way*, *n.* A way of entrance; *entry* — *e. word*, *n.* The word under which a book is listed in a catalog. In library catalogs entries are named from the headings under which the book is entered; as, *author entry*, *catchword e.*, *subject e.*, title *e.* — *forcible e.*, the criminal offense consisting of an actual entry into the premises of another by exercise of compulsory power or threats of violence without authority of law and against the owner's will — *writ of e.*, a common-law remedy to recover possession of land wrongfully withheld, a judicial order to the sheriff directing him to put the person therein named in possession of certain lands adjudged to him *en-tune'*, *v.* To intone, *tune* — *en-tune'*, *n.* A tune *en-tur'et*, 1 en-tur'et, 2 en-tur'et, *v.* [Rare] To encircle with towers, a turret, or turrets *en-twine'*, 1 en-twain', 2 en-twain', *v.* 1. *t.* To twine round; also, to clasp by twining; as, an oak *entwined* with ivy. 2. To wind round or about something; as, to *entwine* garlands around a pillar. 3. To twist together; interweave, as, to *entwine* the vines in the bower. 4. To form by twisting or twining, as, to *entwine* a wreath. *II.* 1. To become twined about something, intertwined. Her dear idea round my heart Should tenderly *entwine* *Syn.*: see *EMBRACE*; *TWIST* — *PROV.* *entwine one object with another, or about or around another* — *entwiningment*, *n.* *en-twist'*, 1 en-twist', 2 en-twist', *v.* To twist, intertwine *en-ub'le-let*, *v.* To clear from clouds or mist *en-ub'le-let*, *n.* Cloudless *en-uc'le-ate*, 1 en-uc'le-ate; 2 en-uc'le-ate, *v.* [*AT* 'ED; *AT* 'ING.] 1. To shell, as a kernel, specif., in surgery, to extract from a sac or covering without cutting, as, to *enucleate* a tumor. 2. To evolve clearly, develop; explain; disclose. Walter Scott gradually *enucleates* his James or Dalgetty, as the action of his story proceeds. *NEWMAN Development of Christian Doctrine* p. 52 [M 1878] 3. *Biol.* To remove the nucleus from. [*L. enucleatus*, pp. of *enucleo*, < *e*, out, < *nucleus*, see *NUCLEUS*] *en-uc'le-ate*, *n.* Without a nucleus. *en-uc'le-ation*, 1 en-uc'le-ation; 2 en-uc'le-ation, *n.* 1. *Surg.* The operation of extracting a tumor or an organ in entirety after opening its sac or covering, but without further cutting. 2. An exposition *en-uc'le-ator*, 1 en-uc'le-ator; 2 en-uc'le-ator, *n.* An instrument, having a loop toothed on the inside, used to remove uterine and similar tumors, or for extirpation of the eyeball. *en-uc'le-ator*, 1 en-uc'le-ator; 2 en-uc'le-ator, *n.* 1. Detailed mention of things in succession; hence, a list or catalog; as, *enumeration* of particulars. 2. The act of ascertaining the number, as of a set of things, by counting. 3. *Rhet.* That part of the peroration which recapitulates the heads of an argument. See *ANACHTHESIS*; *EPANODOS*. 4. *Logic*. 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Ep'a-no-me'ri-a, 1 ep'a-no-mē'ri-a; 2 ep'a-no-mē'ri-a, *n.*
An extraordinary town on Santorini, in the Greek Arch-





A bird of this genus: a plume-bird. [*Gr. epimachos, as-salable, < epi, upon, + machē, battle.*]
epimachos, 1 epimachos, 2 epimachos, n. *Her* A heraldic monster resembling a griffin, with tufted tail and lion's paws. [*Gr. epimachos, see EPIMACHOS.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. *Bot* A. Situated upon the mandible. *II. n.* An epimandibular bone. [*epi- + mandibular.*]
epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *Gr. Ch.* A silk cuff or half-sleeve worn as a eucharistic vestment, originally by bishops only, but now by all orders of the ministry. [*Gr. epimandibular, < epi, upon, + mandibula, sleeve, < L. manica, < manus, hand.*] *epi-man-dib-u-lar*.

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. *Bot*. A genus of herbaceous perennials of the family *Berberidaceae*. They grow one to two feet high from creeping underground stems. The leaves are pinnately twice or thrice dissected and the flowers, which are variegated, have four small petals, mostly in the form of nectaries. [*L. epimandibular, < Gr. epimandibular, barrenwort.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. *Gr* A Greek poet and prophet, who purified Athens from the plague, said to have spent 67 years in exile. [*epi- + mandibular, a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Epimenes.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. *Entom.* A small noctuid moth (*Psychomyza epimandibularis*) having white patches on dark brown wings and common in the eastern United States.



epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. *Bot*. 1. A segment of a transverse axis, a homonomous part. 2. *Em-bryol.* One of the segments of the mesoderm about the epimeron, a protovertebra. [*epi- + Gr. meros, part, < metromati, share.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. *Protos* An anterior proboscis-like deciduous appendage from the protomerite of a septate gregarine by which it clings to its host. [*epi- + Gr. meros, part, < metromati, share.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *Zool* One of the side-pieces of the segment of an arthropod. (*1*) *Crust.* The lateral part of a somite between the tergum and the articulations of the leg. (*2*) *Entom.* The posterior and superior one of two pleural sclerites of each thoracic segment. [*epi- + Gr. meros, thigh.*] *epi-me-rum*, *epi-me-rum*, a.

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *Gr* A brother of Prometheus, husband of Pandora and father of Pyrrha, wife of Deucalion.

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. *It* A generation from a cut surface said of the repair of organisms. [*epi- + Gr. meros, part, < metromati, share.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *Anat.* The external or sheath of a muscle. See *ILLUSTRATION OF MUSCLE*. [*epi- + Gr. mys, muscle.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *The moral of a fable or story.* [*epi- + Gr. mys, moral.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *A town, capital of Vosges department, France.*

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *Archaeol.* Same as *PORTICUS*. [*epi- + Gr. naos, temple.*]

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *Bot* Curvature of an organ, induced by a more active growth on its upper side.

The greater growth of the upper side of an organ has been termed *epimandibular*, that of the lower side *epimandibular*. [*C. B. BERRY Botany* 1801, p. 119 in L. & C. 1889.] [*epi- + Gr. naos, solid, < naos, press close.*] *epi-na-sal*, a. *epi-na-sal*, a.

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *Louise Florence Péronille Tardieu d'Esclavelles* (1726-1783) A French writer, friend and patroness of Rousseau and Grimm.

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *Situated above the nephridium or renal organ.*

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *The sheath of connective tissue that surrounds a nerve-trunk.* See *PERINEURIUM*. [*epi- + Gr. neuron, nerve.*] *epi-neu-rin*, a.

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *A needle for piercing a cannon-cartridge in position before priming.*

epimandibular, 1 epimandibular, 2 epimandibular, n. [*-a, pl*] *1. A chorale ode in commemoration of a victory, especially of a triumph of skill in the ancient Greek games, recited on the return of the victor to his native city. Compare CHORAL ODE. 2. Gr. Ch. The triumphal hymn. See NANCTUS. [*Gr. epimandibular, < epi, on, + naktē, victory.*] *epi-nak-tis*, a. In honor of victory, of the nature of an epinician or triumphal song. [*epi-nak-tis*, a.]*

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epi-pae'tis, 1 epi-pae'tis, 2 epi-pae'tis, n. *Bot* A small genus of terrestrial orchids, of Eurasia and North America, with creeping rootstock, leafy stem, and purple, brown, or white flowers in loose racemes. The lower bracts are often longer than the flowers. Two species are in cultivation. [*Gr. epi-pae'tis*]

epi-par-a-site, 1 epi-par-a-site, 2 epi-par-a-site, n. *Zool.* An external parasite. [*epi- + PARASITE*]

epi-par-a-site, 1 epi-par-a-site, 2 epi-par-a-site, n. [*Gr*] A renaissance of the chorus in an ancient Greek tragedy.

epi-pae'tis, 1 epi-pae'tis, 2 epi-pae'tis, n. [*Gr*] To be sprinkled or dusted on a surface said of powders. *II. n.* A dusting-powder. [*Gr. epi-pastos, < epi, on, + pasō, sprinkle.*]

epi-pe-dom'e-try, 1 epi-pe-dom'e-try, 2 epi-pe-dom'e-try, n. [*Archeol*] *Geom* 1. The mensuration of figures standing on the same base. 2. The mensuration of surfaces.

epi-pe-riph'e-ral, 1 epi-pe-riph'e-ral, 2 epi-pe-riph'e-ral, n. [*Gr*] A. Situated on or starting from the outer surface of the body; especially applied to sensations transmitted from nerve-extensions. [*epi- + PERIPHERAL*]

epi-pe'ta-lous, 1 epi-pe'ta-lous, 2 epi-pe'ta-lous, n. *Bot.* Inserted or growing on a petal, as a stamen.

epi-phal-lus, 1 epi-phal-lus, 2 epi-phal-lus, n. *Conch.* A prolongation of the vas deferens beyond the end of the penis, as in certain annuli. [*epi- + PHALLUS*]

epi-phal-lus, 1 epi-phal-lus, 2 epi-phal-lus, n. *Hib* (Apocrypha). Name as ANTIOCHUS, 1. *1 Mac* 1, 10, etc.

epi-phal-lus, 1 epi-phal-lus, 2 epi-phal-lus, n. *Saint* (310-403) A Greek Father, born in Palestine, who opposed Origen and the Arians.

epi-phal-lus, 1 epi-phal-lus, 2 epi-phal-lus, n. *Bright, resplendent.* [*Gr. epi-phaneia, < epi, upon, + phainō, show.*]

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as the wing-like expansion of a pteropod. [*< Gr. epi-*
podos, on the feet *< epi*, on, + *pod-*, foot]

epi-pod-ism, 1 epi-pod-izm, 2 epi-pod-izm, *n*. Fluores-
cence [*< Gr. epi-pod-*, surface, *< epi*, upon, + *pod-*,
come] — **epi-pod-ic**, 1 epi-pod-ik, 2 epi-pod-ik, *a*. Relating to or caused by epipollism

epi-pod-ize, 1 epi-pod-iz, 2 epi-pod-iz, *v*. To render
epipoll, produce or affect by fluorescence

epi-pre-cor-a-cold, 1 epi-pre-cor-a-cold, 2 epi-pre-cor-a-cold, *a*. *Herp*. Of pertaining to a cartilaginous portion of
the shoulder-blade in certain turtles at the ventral
extremity of the pectoral girdle. **epi-pre-cor-a-cold**, *n*.
epi-py-che, 1 epi-py-ke, 2 epi-py-ke, *n*. Anat. The
medulla oblongata [*< epi-* + *pych-*, see *Pyche*]

epi-ter-, 1 epi-ter, 2 epi-ter, *n*. [*Itar*] *Ich*. The dorsal
fin

epi-ter-ic, 1 epi-ter-ik, 2 epi-ter-ik, *a*. Anat. Situated above the pteron or point of the great wing of
the sph. nod bone of the skull. **II**. *n*. A supernumerary
or Wormlike bone sometimes found in the epipteric
region

epipteric bone, *n*. **epi-ter-ic**, 1 epi-ter-ik, 2 epi-ter-ik, *a*. Hot Winged
at the summit, as, *epipteric* seeds. [*< epi-* + *Gr. pteron*,
see *PTERON*]

epi-ter-y-gold, 1 epi-ter-y-gold, 2 epi-ter-y-gold, *a*. *n*.
Above or upon the pterygoid bone. **II**. *n*. 1. A bone in
the skull of several lizards and other reptiles, extending
from the anterior of the prootic to the pterygoid. 2. *Ornith*.
A hook-like process developed on the inner edge of the
pterygoid adjacent to the point where it articulates with
the quadrate [*< epi-* + *PTERYGION*]

epi-ter-y-bik, 1 epi-ter-y-bik, 2 epi-ter-y-bik, *a*. 1. Situated
over or upon the pteron, as, an *epipteric* or maripal bone.
2. Of pertaining to an epipoll [*< epi-* + *ter-y-*,
< epi- + *ter-y-*, 2 epi-ter-y-bik, *n*. [*Itar*] 1. *Dis*, 2
-dis, *pl*. A bone or cartilage in front of the pteron.

epi-py-g-um, 1 epi-py-g-um, 2 epi-py-g-um, *n*. *Entom*.
The end dorsal segment of the abdomen of an insect, applied
particularly to the aculeate *Hymenoptera*.

epi-rhi-nous, 1 epi-rhi-nous, 2 epi-rhi-nous, *a*. Hot Growing
on a root [*< epi-* + *Gr. rhi-*, root] **epi-rhi-nous**, *n*.
epi-ro-gen-ic, 1 epi-ro-gen-ik, 2 epi-ro-gen-ik, *a*. *Geol*.
Of, pertaining to, or designating, continent-making
movements of the earth's crust, or the rising or sinking
of vast areas. **epi-ro-gen-ic**, *n*.

epi-ro-g-ny, 1 epi-ro-g-ny, 2 epi-ro-g-ny, *n*. *Geol*.
The process of the formation of a continent, or of the
greater masses that compose a continent. See *DIATROPISM*.
[*< Gr. epi-ro-*, mainland, + *-gny*]

epi-ro-, 1 epi-ro, 2 epi-ro, *n*. 1. An inhabitant of
Epirus. 2. [*< One who dwells inland*] *Gr. Epirotas*,
< Epirotas, *< Epirotas*, mainland] **Epi-rotic**, *n*.
Epi-rotic, *n*. **Epi-rotic**, *n*. **Epi-rotic**, *n*. **Epi-rotic**, *n*.
Relating to Epirus or the Epirotes. **Epi-rotic**, *n*.

epi-ro-tu-um, 1 epi-ro-tu-um, 2 epi-ro-tu-um, *n*.
A situated or falling on the rotula or kneecap

epi-rhe-ma, 1 epi-rhe-ma, 2 epi-rhe-ma, *n*. *Class Lat*.
Literally, the after-speech, the part of the parabasis
of an ancient Greek comedy in which the corypheus di-
rectly addresses the audience, either in behalf of the
poet or in humorous criticism, as of public affairs [*< Gr. epi-rhe-ma*, *< epi*, upon, + *rhe-ma*, word] — **epi-rhe-**
ma-ic, *a*.

epi-rhe-o-logy, 1 epi-rhe-o-logy, 2 epi-rhe-o-logy, *n*.
That department of physiological botany which treats
of the influence of external agents upon growing plants
[*< Gr. epi-rhe-o-*, inflow [*< epi*, upon, + *rhe-o-*, flow], +
-logy]

epi-rus, 1 epi-rus, 2 epi-rus, *n*. An ancient country in the
northwest of Greece, declared its independence Feb 24, 1914

Epi-rus, *n*. See *ABBREVIATION*.

epi-sar-kine, 1 epi-sar-kine, 2 epi-sar-kine, *n*. *Chem*. A
xanthin base, C₁₂H₁₀N₄O₆, occurring in urine. **epi-sar-**
kinet, *n*. **epi-sar-kine**, *n*.

epi-sar-ni-um, 1 epi-sar-ni-um, 2 epi-sar-ni-um, *n*.
[*-NA*, *pl*] *Class Antiq*. The permanent architectural front-
piece forming the stage of an ancient theater, ap-
parently the upper story of such a
structure [*< Gr. epi-sar-ni-*,
< epi, upon, + *sar-ni*, stage]

epi-sche-sis, 1 epi-sche-sis, 2 epi-sche-sis, *n*. *Med*. Representation of
the natural evacuation or discharges.
[*< Gr. epi-sche-sis*, *< epi*, upon, + *sche-*,
< epi, have]

epi-scle-ra, 1 epi-scle-ra, 2 epi-scle-ra, *n*. Anat. The sclero-
tized part, the connective tissue between the sclera and the
conjunctiva. **epi-scle-ra**, *a*.

epi-scle-ris, 1 epi-scle-ris, 2 epi-scle-ris, *n*. *Pathol*. Inflammation of the connective
tissue beneath the conjunctiva, involving the sclero-
tized coat [*< epi-* + *Gr. scler-*, hard] **epi-scle-ris**, *n*.
epi-scle-ris, *n*. **epi-scle-ris**, *n*. **epi-scle-ris**, *n*. **epi-scle-ris**, *n*.
Fit for appointment as a bishop

epi-scle-ris, 1 epi-scle-ris, 2 epi-scle-ris, *n*. *Ecll*.
1. Government of a church by bishops. (1) Ecclesiastical
government by three distinct orders of ministers —
bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons — the author-
ity of the bishops being of a different order from that of
priests and deacons, prelate, as one of the three funda-
mental forms of church polity. See *CHURCH*. This form of
church government obtains in the Oriental (Greek, Arme-
nian, and Coptic), Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches.
The founders of the Anglican Church had retained episcopacy,
but had not declared that form of church government to be of
divine institution. *Macaulay* *Ess* vol 1 p 58 [a c 1849]

(2) Ecclesiastical government in
which the bishops are not of a different
order from presbyters or the
other clergy, but of a different office.
This form obtains in the Moravian,
Methodist, Reformed, Episcopal,
and Lutheran churches. 2. A
bishop's state, rank, functions, or
office. 3. The body of bishops col-
lectively. 4. [Rare.] The period
of ordination of a bishop sinecumbency.

epi-scle-ris, 1 epi-scle-ris, 2 epi-scle-ris, *n*. 1. Having a government
vested in bishops, characterized by
episcopacy, advocating or supporting
episcopacy, as, the *episcopal* party.
The archbishop has also his own diocese,
wherein he exercises episcopal jurisdiction
bk 1 p 380

2. [E-] Pertaining to or designating. (1) specif., the

Anglican Church and its affiliated bodies; (2) in
general, any church whose government is based on the
system of episcopacy, as, Methodist Episcopal Church
3. Of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops.

He arrived on the banks of the river that surrounds the
episcopal city of Durham

JAMES FORBES Scottish Chiefs p 496 [a c]

[*< L.L. episcopatus*, *< episcopus*, see *BIOPH*, *n*] — **Epis-**
copal, 1 epi-scopal, 2 epi-scopal, *n*. The Anglican Church in Scotland
which is in communion with, but not under the jurisdiction
of, the Church of England. Its bishops are the successors of
those consecrated in England for the Scotch see in 1661,
after the Restoration, as the earlier Scotch Protestant Epis-
copate was then practically extinct. Episcopacy in Scot-
land was abolished by the First Book of Discipline, drawn
up by the compilers of the reformed Confession of Faith and
adopted by the Scottish Parliament of 1560, and again by
the second Book of Discipline, drawn up by Melville and
sanctioned by the General Assembly in 1581. It was restored
by King James in 1610, but was abolished once more in 1638
by a General Assembly reestablishing Presbyterianism. The
Scotch Episcopalians took an active part in the attempt of
1715 to overthrow the Hanoverian dynasty, but did not
openly participate in that of 1745. They were nevertheless
made the subject of harsh measures by the Government and
Episcopal worship practically ceased in Scotland until 1702,
when they were freed from the penal laws, under certain re-
strictions, which were finally removed in 1864. The thirty-
nine articles of the Church of England were adopted by the
Scotch Episcopal Church in 1804 and the prayer-book in 1863.
The Church has 7 bishops, 350 clergy, and about 62,000 com-
municants. — *e. ring* (*It. C. Gr. & Anglican Chs*), a ring
worn by a bishop as part of his insignia of office. — **epi-s-**
copal-ly, *adv*. — **Methodist E. Church**, see under *METHODIST* — **Methodist E. Church**, South, see under *METHODIST* — **Protestant E. Church**, see under *PROTESTANT*

Episcopalian, *n*. [*Itar*] An Episcopalian.

Episcopalian, 1 epi-scop-al-ian, 2 epi-scop-al-ian, *n*.
1. Pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church,
its forms, etc. 2. [*< epi-* + *Gr. pater*, father] Pertaining to the gov-
ernment of a church by bishops.

Episcopalian, 1 epi-scop-al-ian, 2 epi-scop-al-ian, *n*. 1. A member of the Protestant
Episcopal Church. 2. [*< epi-* + *Gr. pater*, father] One who advocates gov-
ernment of the church by bishops. — **epi-scop-al-ian-ism**, *n*.
1. [E-] The beliefs or religious practices of an Episcopalian,
collectively. 2. The theory or system of church government
by bishops. — **epi-scop-al-ian-ly**, *adv*. To make an Epis-
copalian of

epi-scop-al-ism, 1 epi-scop-al-izm, 2 epi-scop-al-izm, *n*.
1. That view of the constitution of the church that
places the supreme power in the hands of a body of
bishops and recognizes no single supreme head, as the
Pope, with ordinary jurisdiction over the whole
church held by the Gallican party, but rejected by
the Vatican Council in 1870

epi-scop-al-ity, 1 epi-scop-al-ity, 2 epi-scop-al-ity, *n*.
The dignity or office of a bishop, a bishop-like quality or
being, the nature of episcopacy

epi-scop-ant, 1 epi-scop-ant, 2 epi-scop-ant, *n*. A bishop

epi-scop-ant, 1 epi-scop-ant, 2 epi-scop-ant, *n*. An episco-
palian

epi-scop-at, 1 epi-scop-at, 2 epi-scop-at, *n*. 1. To make a bishop of
II. *t* To become a bishop

epi-scop-at, 1 epi-scop-at, 2 epi-scop-at, *n*. The office
or dignity of a bishop, a bishopric; also, the term of a
bishop's office, or the body of bishops collectively

The organization of the episcopate was followed by the orga-
nization of the parish system

Quaker Sheet Hist Eng People ch 1 p 65 [n 1876]

[*< L.L. episcopatus*, *< episcopus*, see *BIOPH*, *n*]

epi-scop-ic, 1 epi-scop-ik, 2 epi-scop-ik, *a*. [*< epi-* + *Gr. pater*, father] 1. A bishop

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epi-scop-ic, 1 epi-scop-ik, 2 epi-scop-ik, *a*. [*< epi-* + *Gr. pater*, father] 1. A bishop

or surgical — **epi-scler-ic**, *a*. Inflammation of the pu-
denda — **epi-scler-ic**, *a*. *Surg*. Incision of the vulva,
to facilitate labor

epi-scler-ic, 1 epi-scler-ik, 2 epi-scler-ik, *a*. *Pathol*. Inflammation of the vulva,
to facilitate labor

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to facilitate labor

epi-scler-ic, 1 epi-scler-ik, 2 epi-s

Symmetry, adequacy: $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ symmetric, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$



equalia (i), < *equalis*, see *EQUAL*.] *e-qual-i-tet*, -
conformal equality (*Law*), the equality of persons pro-
 fessing different religious beliefs. — *e. clause* (*Eng. Law*), a
 provision that the power of varying tolls should not be
 used for the purpose of prejudicing or favoring particular
 parties, or for the purpose of collusive and unfairly creat-
 ing a monopoly in the hands of the company or of particu-
 lar parties. *Railway Clauses Consolidation Act* (8 & 9
 Victoria, c. 20, § 90), 1845.

e-qual-i-sa-tion, 1 i kwel-i-sa'shon; 2 e kwel-i-sa'-
e-qual-i-sa-tion, 1 shon, n. The act of equalizing, or
 the state of being equalized.

e-qual-ize, 1 i kwel-iz; 2 e kwel-iz, v. [—*IZE*; —*IZ*ING.]
e-qual-ize, 1. To make equal to another or to one an-
 other, as in amount, condition, or degree; make alike,
 render uniform; match; as, to *equalize* burdens of taxa-
 tion. 2. *Mech.* To set (steam-engine valves) so as to
 render cut-off or some other function the same at both
 ends of the stroke. 3. To become or be equal to, rep-
 resent as equal, equal, *e-qual-ize*. *Syn.*: see *BALANCE*.

— *e-qual-ize-ing-bar*, n. A bar for equalizing or balanc-
 ing strain. *Specif.* (1) A lever in a locomotive running-
 gear or on a passenger-car truck, serving to distribute or
 divide the load on the wheels on one side of the engine or
 car. (2) An arrangement of whiplike rods to distribute the
 stress of pull equally upon three horses abreast. — *equal-iz-
 ing-connection*, n. *Elec.* A resistance-coil, or the like,
 placed in a circuit to regulate the difference of potential —
equalizing-current, n. *Elec.* The current that passes
 through an equalizer — *equalizing-gear*, n. *Mech.* A
 form of spur-wheel gear used for varying the speed of wheels
 on traction and fire-engines when making sharp turns —
equalizing-machine, n. A machine used in wood-work-
 ing for sawing off the ends of spokes, hub-blanks, etc. in order
 to render them of equal length. — *equalizing-saw*, —
equalizing-pipe, n. *Ordnance*. A pipe regulating the
 flow of oil between the recoil-cylinders of coast-artillery
 gun-carriages so as to make the quantity in each equal,
 thereby equalizing the resistance.

e-qual-iz-er, 1 i kwel-iz-er; 2 e kwel-iz-er, n. 1. One
e-qual-iz-er, who or that which equalizes or renders
 uniform. *e-qual-iz-er* [Rare]. 2. *Mech.* A device to
 equalize the application of power or the pressure of
 weight in cars, wagons, etc.; as, an *equalizer* for a
 breaking-plow. 3. *Elec.* A connecting conductor for
 equalizing the pull of electromagnets. 4. A receptacle
 loosely filled with sand, sawdust, through which
 producer-gas is passed to insure uniformity of quality.

5. *Aero*. An apparatus for securing lateral stability.

e-qual-ly, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, adv. 1. To the same
 amount or in the same degree with another, as, *equally*
 exalted, *equally* endowed. 2. In equal parts or shares,
 as, the proceeds were *equally* apportioned. 3. With
 justice and fairness, impartially, equitably.

In phrases like *equally as*, *equally as well*, *equally as*
great, the *as* is redundant and should be omitted.

e-qual-ness, 1 i kwel-nis; 2 e kwel-nis, n. 1. The
 state or quality of being equal, as in size, number, etc.,
equality. 2. Uniformity. 3. Evenness.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
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e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e-qual-ty, 1 i kwel-i; 2 e kwel-i, n. 1. *Equi-*
angular.

e, a quadratic equation in which all three terms are pre-
 sent — *annual e.* (*Astron.*), variation in the moon's motion
 resulting from the inequality of the velocity of the earth
 due to the eccentricity of its orbit — *Bessel's e.* (*Math.*),
 the equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (a^2 - x^2)y$ whence, by solution,
 are obtained Bessel's functions, of prime importance in
 physics — *brightness e.* (*Psychol. Optics*), the matching, or
 equating, of two visual impressions with respect to their
 subjective brightness — *characteristic e.* (*Math.*), an al-
 gebraic equation, each of whose roots determines the solu-
 tion of a given differential equation — *circulating e.*
 (*Math.*), a difference equation of which the coefficients take
 successive forms of a cycle for successive values of the vari-
 able — *complete e.*, an equation containing all the in-
 tegral powers of the unknown quantity up to the highest
 that enters into it — *connected equations* (*Math.*), a series
 of equations, of which one may be deduced from the others —
constant e., same as *UNIFORM EQUATIONS* — *constitutive e.*
 (*Math.*), the equation of a locus, also, any
 equation defining a mathematical concept — *cubic e.*, an
 equation of the third degree — *cyclotomic e.*, an equation
 pertaining to the subdivision of the polygon, as, where n is
 prime $(a^n - 1) / (a - 1) = 0$ — *derived e.*, one formed by
 equating to zero the derivative of an equation as to the
 unknown quantity — *determinate e.* (*Math.*), one of a set
 of as many equations as there are unknown quantities in-
 volved — *differential e.*, one that contains differentials or
 derivatives of variable quantities — *dimensional e.*
 (*Physics*), an equation which shows how the process of the
 entrance of the fundamental units of any system of physical
 measurements enter into a derived unit — *e. division*
 (*Biol.*), homeokinetics — *e. of acceleration* (*Math.*), the
 equation stating that the acceleration of a body is equal to
 the force propelling it divided by its mass — *e. of achro-*
matism, an equation in which the principles of a combina-
 tion of lenses are so established as to result in achro-
 matization — *e. of a curve*, one giving a relation between
 the coordinates of every point on the curve — *e. of condi-*
tion, one that expresses a relation between quantities
 that enter into it — *e. of demand and supply*, an equation
 where, within the limits of a particular market, competition
 so adjusts the price that demand and supply are equally
 balanced — *e. of elasticity*, an equation indicating the
 relations of elastic pressure, volume, density, and tempera-
 ture, in the ideal gas — *e. of energy*, an equation into which
 enter the kinetic energy and the potential energy of a sys-
 tem, indicating that the sum of these energies remains con-
 stant — *e. of equilibrium*, an equation indicating the con-

ditions under which the individual portions of a dynamic
 system will remain quiescent — *e. of equinoxes*, the dif-
 ference between the mean and apparent places of the equi-
 nox — *e. of force* (*Math.*), a dimensional equation stating
 that force is proportional to the product of mass and length
 divided by the square of time — *e. of light*, the time re-
 quired for the light from a heavenly body to reach the earth.
 — *e. of payments*, the determination of the time at which
 several sums of money, due at various times, should be due,
 if all are paid at once — *e. of state*, an equation which
 represents the change of condition of a homogeneous liquid
 or gas as a function of the pressure, the volume, and the
 temperature — *e. of the center*, the difference between the
 mean and true anomaly of a planet or satellite, due to the
 eccentricity of its orbit. — *e. of time*, the difference between
 mean and apparent time — *e. timepiece*, a timepiece show-
 ing the difference between mean and apparent solar time —
equations of motion (*Dynamics*), differential equations ex-
 pressing the motion of a system in terms of the applied
 forces, such as the *equation of acceleration*. See above —
equivalent equations, equations in which all the roots
 of either are also roots of the other — *Eulerian e.* (*Math.*)
 1. The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic
 integrals. 2. Any one of the usual equations of hydro-
 dynamics in which the components of the velocity at fixed
 points in space are taken as variables, opposed to *Lagrange's e.*
equation, in which the coordinates of a definite particle
 are taken as variables — *exact differential e.*, an equa-
 tion in which an exact differential is represented as
 equal to zero — *exponential e.*, one in which the unknown
 quantity enters into an exponent — *formal e.*, an equa-
 tion representing relations between operations rather than
 quantities, as, $a(b+c) = ab+ac$, which expresses the
 fact that multiplication is distributive — *fractional e.*, an equa-
 tion in which the unknown is a denominator — *Fuchsian e.*
 (*Math.*), an equation that is regular for infinite values of x
 and at all finite singularities. See *RICCATI*. 13. *gas e.*, an
 equation stating that the temperature of a gas is propor-
 tional to the product of its volume and pressure — *Gauss's*
e., $x(1-x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \{c - (a+b+1)x\} \frac{dy}{dx} - aby = 0$, where
 a, b, c are constants and x is the independent variable — *gen-
 eral e.*, one of the coefficients of all whose terms are al-
 gebraical quantities independent of each other — *homo-
 geneous e.*, one in which all the terms are of the same
 degree in the unknown quantities — *identical e.*, one true
 for all values of the quantities it contains, as $x+y = y+x$ —
incompatible equations, equations which have no
 identical solution, as $x+b = a$ and $2a + 2b = y$ — *in-
 consistent equations*; — *indeterminate e.*, one some of whose
 terms are wanting — *indeterminate e.*, an equation that
 may be satisfied by any one of an infinite number of values,
 as in the case where it has more than one unknown quantity,
 similarly, a group of equations is indeterminate when it has
 more unknown quantities than the number of equations in
 the group — *integral e.*, an equation whose terms are in-
 tegral so far as concerns the unknown quantity, also, an

equation containing no differentials — *irrational e.*, an equa-
 tion composed partly of an indicated root of an unknown — *ir-
 reducible e.*, one of whose roots is the root of an equation
 of a lower degree with rational coefficients — *Lagrange's e.*,
 the equation $\frac{dx}{p} = \frac{dy}{q} = \frac{dz}{r}$ where P, Q, R , are functions of
 x, y, z — *Laplace's e.*, the equation $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} = 0$,
 most valuable in physics — *Laplace's spherical har-
 monic e.*, same as *LAPLACE'S EQUATION* — *linear e.*,
 one each of whose terms is of the first degree in the un-
 known quantities, as $ax + by + cz = 0$ — *metacyclic e.*,
 an equation solvable by the solution of a series of cyclic
 equations — *modular e.*, a relation between certain mod-
 uli of elliptic functions — *normal equations*, equations
 that determine the value of the unknown quantities in
 applying the method of least squares — *numerical e.*, one
 all of whose coefficients, the constant term included, are
 numbers — *octic e.*, an equation of the eighth degree —
ordinary differential e., one containing the differential
 of only a single independent variable — *parabolic e.*
 (*Astron.*), the slight inequality in the orbital motion or
 perturbations of the moon caused by the sun's action,
 which is employed in calculating the sun's parallax —
parametric e. (*Math.*), any one of a set of equations each
 of which expresses one of a group of connected variables as
 a function of certain independent variables or parameters —
partial differential e., one containing the derivatives of
 functions as to several independent variables — *personal e.*,
 any error common to all the observations made by some
 one person, commonly, the constant error he makes in
 estimating the moment of a transit of a star across a thread
 in his telescope — *primitive of a differential e.*, an
 integral equation which satisfies a differential equation —
pure e. (*Math.*), an equation containing but one power of
 the unknown quantity, as, $x^2 = 27$ is a *pure cubic equation* —
radical e., same as *IRRATIONAL EQUATION* — *reciprocal e.*,
 one that remains unchanged when the unknown quanti-
 ty is changed to its reciprocal and the necessary reduction
 made — *reflection equations* (*Optics*), equations which
 are used to compute the phase and intensity of a reflected
 ray from the angle of incidence and the ratio of the sine of
 the angle of incidence to that of the angle of refraction of
 a reflecting surface — *resolvent e.*, one whose roots are
 such entire functions of the roots of another that the latter
 roots can be rationally expressed in terms of the former —
simultaneous equations, two or more equations in which
 the unknown quantities have the same values — *symbolic e.*,
 one in which a single symbol equated to 0 represents the
 equation of a curve or surface — *symmetric e.*, an equa-
 tion which retains its form when its variables or unknowns
 are interchanged — *theory of equations*, the branch of al-
 gebra dealing with those functions of the roots of an equa-
 tion that may be expressed rationally as functions of its
 coefficients and with certain irrational terms termed the ad-
 junts of the equation — *tidal equations*, equations necessary to
 the theory of the tides.

e-qua-tion-al, 1 i kwel-shun-al; 2 e kwel-shun-al, a.
 1. Belonging to or implying the use of equations. 2.
Mech. Equalizing, adjusting, equivalent to *differential*
 as applied to gearing, etc. — *equational box*, differential
 gearing in spinning-machines for regulating the twist of
 the yarn usually enclosed in a box — *e-qua-tion-box*, —
e-qua-tion-ally, adv. In an equational manner, by the
 use of equations.

e-qua-tion-ism, 1 i kwel-shun-izm; 2 e kwel-shun-izm, n.
Philos. The doctrine that the strength of one's belief can
 be made to correspond exactly with the amount of proof —
e-qua-tion-ist, n. An advocate of equationism.

e-qua-tor, 1 i kwel-tor or -tor; 2 e kwel-tor, n. 1. The
 circle in which that plane which passes through the
 center of the earth, sun, a planet, or other rotating
 body, perpendicular to the axis of rotation, cuts the
 surface of the body, called, in the case of the earth, the
terrestrial equator. From this line latitudes are
 reckoned, the latitude of the equator being always 0°.

2. The great circle in which the plane of the earth's
 equator cuts the celestial sphere — *celestial equator*.

3. A circle passing around any spheroid of revolution
 in the plane through its center at right angles to its
 axis. 4. Any similar circle that divides the surface
 of a body into two equal parts. [*L.* *æquator*, < *L.*
æquo, see *EQUATE*.] — *e-qua-tor-i-al*, — *equator of a mag-
 net*, the line midway between the poles of a bar magnet
 the neutral line where the attraction is equal — *e. of heat*,
 same as *THERMAL EQUATOR* — *e. of the heavens*, same as
EQUATOR 2. — *e. of the sun* (*Astron.*), the great circle hav-
 ing its plane perpendicular to its axis of revolution — *e.*
of a planet. — *hydrometeorologic e.* (*Meteor.*), the dividing
 line between those districts which are subject to the rainfall
 conditions of the northern winter and those subject to the
 conditions of the southern summer, or vice versa —
magnetic e., an irregular, unstable line on the earth's
 surface, encircling it nearly midway between the mag-
 netic poles, where a free magnetic needle has no tendency
 to dip. It coincides nearly with the geographical or
 terrestrial equator — *thermal e.*, the line which passes
 through places of greatest heat on the surface of the
 earth.

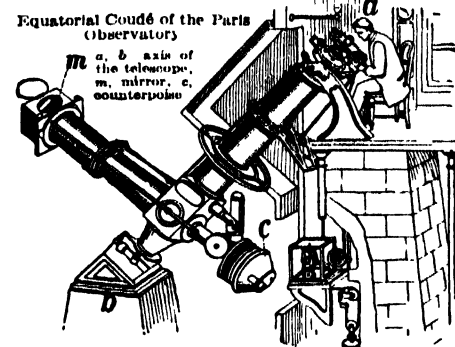
e-qua-to-ri-al, 1 i kwel-tō-ri-al; 2 e kwel-tō-ri-al, a.
 Relating to, near, or determined by an equator, applied
 especially to the terrestrial equator. [*L.* *æquator*,
 see *EQUATOR*.] — *e-qua-to-ri-al-ly*, adv.

— *equatorial acceleration of the sun*, the lessening of
 the rotation period for points on the equator of the sun as
 compared with the period at points in higher latitudes —
e. telescope, a telescope turning on two axes at right angles
 to each other, the principal one, known as the polar axis,
 being parallel to the axis of the earth, the object of the ar-
 rangement being to keep any point constantly in the field,
 notwithstanding the earth's rotation. The equatorial axis
 carries a circle by which the right ascension of a heavenly
 body may be measured, while the polar axis carries a decli-
 nation-circle. By means of the two axes any point above
 the horizon may be covered. The largest telescopes are
 usually mounted in this manner, the motion in the right as-
 cension being usually controlled by clockwork, so that the
 object may be kept stationary in the field of view — *e-qua-
 to-ri-al-ly*, adv. In a line with the equator, in an equa-
 torial direction.

e-qua-to-ri-al, n. An equatorial telescope. See *EQUA-
 TORIAL*, a. — *e-qua-to-ri-al-ly*, adv.

The visitor at Greenwich sees the great equatorial, and imag-
 ines that to be the chief observing instrument.
 R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* p. 182 (c. w. 1883)

— *English equatorial* (*Astron.*), an equatorial having
 the declination axis attached to the polaris between its
 bearings — *e. coude* [Fr.], literally, an elbowed equatorial,
 an equatorial telescope so arranged that the observer looks
 along the line of the axis on which it turns, and there-



ditions under which the individual portions of a dynamic
 system will remain quiescent — *e. of equinoxes*, the dif-
 ference between the mean and apparent places of the equi-
 nox — *e. of force* (*Math.*), a dimensional equation stating
 that force is proportional to the product of mass and length
 divided by the square of time — *e. of light*, the time re-
 quired for the light from a heavenly body to reach the earth.
 — *e. of payments*, the determination of the time at which
 several sums of money, due at various times, should be due,
 if all are paid at once — *e. of state*, an equation which
 represents the change of condition of a homogeneous liquid
 or gas as a function of the pressure, the volume, and the
 temperature — *e. of the center*, the difference between the
 mean and true anomaly of a planet or satellite, due to the
 eccentricity of its orbit. — *e. of time*, the difference between
 mean and apparent time — *e. timepiece*, a timepiece show-
 ing the difference between mean and apparent solar time —
equations of motion (*Dynamics*), differential equations ex-
 pressing the motion of a system in terms of the applied
 forces, such as the *equation of acceleration*. See above —
equivalent equations, equations in which all the roots
 of either are also roots of the other — *Eulerian e.* (*Math.*)
 1. The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic
 integrals. 2. Any one of the usual equations of hydro-
 dynamics in which the components of the velocity at fixed
 points in space are taken as variables, opposed to *Lagrange's e.*
equation, in which the coordinates of a definite particle
 are taken as variables — *exact differential e.*, an equa-
 tion in which an exact differential is represented as
 equal to zero — *exponential e.*, one in which the unknown
 quantity enters into an exponent — *formal e.*, an equa-
 tion representing relations between operations rather than
 quantities, as, $a(b+c) = ab+ac$, which expresses the
 fact that multiplication is distributive — *fractional e.*, an equa-
 tion in which the unknown is a denominator — *Fuchsian e.*
 (*Math.*), an equation that is regular for infinite values of x
 and at all finite singularities. See *RICCATI*. 13. *gas e.*, an
 equation stating that the temperature of a gas is propor-
 tional to the product of its volume and pressure — *Gauss's*
e., $x(1-x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \{c - (a+b+1)x\} \frac{dy}{dx} - aby = 0$, where
 a, b, c are constants and x is the independent variable — *gen-
 eral e.*, one of the coefficients of all whose terms are al-
 gebraical quantities independent of each other — *homo-
 geneous e.*, one in which all the terms are of the same
 degree in the unknown quantities — *identical e.*, one true
 for all values of the quantities it contains, as $x+y = y+x$ —
incompatible equations, equations which have no
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 consistent equations*; — *indeterminate e.*, one some of whose
 terms are wanting — *indeterminate e.*, an equation that
 may be satisfied by any one of an infinite number of values,
 as in the case where it has more than one unknown quantity,
 similarly, a group of equations is indeterminate when it has
 more unknown quantities than the number of equations in
 the group — *integral e.*, an equation whose terms are in-
 tegral so far as concerns the unknown quantity, also, an

rocal, equivalent. II. a. [Rare] Anything of equal value or like relationship with another - *e-quip-a-rat-e*, *e*. 1. To reduce to a level, treat as the same level. 2. To compare - *e-quip-a-rat-ion*, *n*. 1. [Archae] A placing on the same level or footing. 2. A comparing; parallel - *e-quip-a-rat*, *n*. Same as EQUIPARATE - *e-quip-a-rat-ion*, *n*. *Physics*. Equal distribution, especially of energy in a quantity of moving molecules - *e-quip-a-rat*, *a*. Equal-footed, or having the pairs of feet equal - *e-quip-a-rat*, *a*. Having legs of equal length, as *equiped* chliopods, *e-quip-a-rat*, *a*. II. a. An equiped chliopod - *e-quip-a-rat*, *a*. The state of being in equipoise; an unbiased condition - *e-quip-a-rat*, *a*. Hanging evenly balanced - *e-quip-a-rat*, *a*. Having equal periods, as the strokes of a bell.

e-quip-ment, 1 *kwi-pment* or *ment*, 2 *e-kwi-pment*, *n*. 1. The act or process of equipping with all useful supplies for any special service, as, the equipment of a fleet. 2. The state of being thus supplied or fitted out. 3. Whatever constitutes an outfit or preparation for some special purpose, as, a diplomatist's equipment in modern languages. Specifically (1) *pl. Mil.* Arms, horses, accoutrements, etc.

A pair of strong arms was one of the six articles of armor which formed the complete equipment of a Greek warrior.
 Anthon *History of the United States*, p. 271, note [in 1855]
 (2) Rolling-stock and the rest of the apparatus necessary for operating a railway, as distinguished from the stations and trackage [*< F. équipement, < OF. equipier, see EQUIP*] - *equipment bond* (Railroad), a bond for which the rolling-stock alone is pledged, in distinction to one in which real estate is the security.

e-quip-pole, 1 *kwi-pole*, 2 *e-kwi-pole*, *vt.* [-POISED: -POISE] To hold in or bring into equipoise; balance equally, serve as an equipoise to, counterbalance.

e-quip-pole, *n*. 1. Equality or equal distribution of weight, power, or force, even balance; equilibrium, figuratively applied to balanced conditions of moral, social, and political interests or forces. 2. A counterbalancing force, counterpoise, as, the weight in the scale is the equipoise of that on the beam.

e-quip-pole, 1 *kwi-pole*, 2 *e-kwi-pole*, *n*. *Her.* A French charge having a chequy field, the number of squares being limited to nine.

e-quip-pole-ness, 1 *kwi-pole-ness*, 2 *e-kwi-pole-ness*, *n*. 1. The state or quality of being equipoised; equality of weight, power, significance, or influence. 2. *Logic*. Sameness of force or meaning in two or more propositions differently expressed, as in "he is always prepared" and "he is never unprepared." 3. *Math.* The relation of two parallel lines equal in length. [*< LL. æquipollens (-t), see EQUIPOLLENT*] - *e-quip-pole-ness*, *n*. 1. Equality in weight, power, significance, etc., equivalent intellectual and ethical rights are equipoised.

Winchell *Science and Religion* ch. 8, p. 212 [w. a. 1877]

2. *Logic*. Equivalent in meaning and force, as an affirmative and a double negative. 3. *Math.* Equal and parallel [*< F. æquipollent, < LL. æquipollens (-t), of equal power, < L. æquus, equal, & pollen (-t), ppr of polle, be strong*] - *e-quip-pole-ty*, *n*. - *e-quip-pole-ty*, *adv*. - *e-quip-pole-ty-ness*, *n*.

e-quip-on-der-ance, *n*. Equality of weight, balance, equipoise - *e-quip-on-der-ance*, *n*. - *e-quip-on-der-ance*, *n*. Of equal weight, even balance - *e-quip-on-der-ance*, *n*. 1. To equal in weight, counterbalance. 2. To put into well-balanced condition. II. 4. [Rare] To be equal in weight - *e-quip-on-der-ance*, *n*. - *e-quip-on-der-ous*, *a*. Having the same weight, equipoised - *e-quip-on-der-ous*, *n*. - *e-quip-on-der-ous-ty*, *n*. *Bot*. The state of being equipoised - *e-quip-on-der-ous-ty*, *n*. 1. Equally powerful. 2. *Bot*. Having equal potency said of parental character having equal but mutually exclusive representation in the gametes of offspring.

e-quip-on-ten-tial, 1 *kwi-poten-tial*, 2 *e-kwi-poten-tial*, *n*. 1. *Physics*. Having equal potential at all points said of a line, surface, or region. Such lines or surfaces in a field of force cut all lines of force at right angles, and are lines or surfaces of level, whether electric, magnetic, or gravitational.

The region of space in which the potential is higher than a certain value is divided from the region in which it is lower than this value by a surface called an *equipotential surface*.

J. C. Maxwell *Electricity* ch. 1, p. 7 [MACM 1888]

2. Having equal power or influence. [*< EQUIPOTENTIAL*] - *equipotential curve*, a curve whose potential is invariable at all points - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. The doctrine that when two opposed opinions on a moral question are equally probable, one is at liberty to adopt either of the two - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. One of a school of casuists holding the doctrine of equiprobability - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. Having equal production - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. Possessing radii of the same length - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. [Rare] Equally radical.

e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty, 1 *kwi-poten-tial-ty*, 2 *e-kwi-poten-tial-ty*, *n*. A festival held annually on Feb. 27 and March 14 on the Campus Martius in honor of Mars, the features of which were horse-racing and athletic sports.

e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty, 1 *kwi-poten-tial-ty*, 2 *e-kwi-poten-tial-ty*, *n*. Having wheels of the same diameter, as a vehicle or machine, of equal rotation [*< EQUIPOTENTIAL*] - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. [Same as EQUIPOTENTIAL]

e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty, 1 *kwi-poten-tial-ty*, 2 *e-kwi-poten-tial-ty*, *n*. Having equal segments said of two lines

e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty, 1 *kwi-poten-tial-ty*, 2 *e-kwi-poten-tial-ty*, *n*. A family of rush-like vascular cryptogamous plants - the horsetail family - forming the order *Equisetales*, with extensively creeping rootstocks, and jointed, usually hollow stems. It consists of a single genus, *Equisetum*, of which there are about 25 species, widely distributed. Fossil plants of this family abound in Mesozoic rocks. [*< L. equisetum, < æquus, horse, & seta, bristle*] - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. *Bot*. An order of pteridophytic plants embracing the family *Equisetaceae* only.

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e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty, 1 *kwi-poten-tial-ty*, 2 *e-kwi-poten-tial-ty*, *n*. A family of rush-like vascular cryptogamous plants - the horsetail family - forming the order *Equisetales*, with extensively creeping rootstocks, and jointed, usually hollow stems. It consists of a single genus, *Equisetum*, of which there are about 25 species, widely distributed. Fossil plants of this family abound in Mesozoic rocks. [*< L. equisetum, < æquus, horse, & seta, bristle*] - *e-quip-on-ten-tial-ty*, *n*. *Bot*. An order of pteridophytic plants embracing the family *Equisetaceae* only.

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Equisetum or Horsetail

derived from the *Equisetaceae*. 2. Same as MALKIE - *e-quie-tic acid*, same as ACETIC acid - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*. *Bot*. Having the form of *Equisetum* - *Equie-tic*, *n*. *Palaeont*. Those calamarian forms from the Carboniferous and older Mesozoic in regard to which, altho the stems are provided with sheaths, doubt exists as to whether their fructification agrees with *Equisetum* retained as a generic name. Their cylindrical, furrowed stems are from 1 to 6 inches in diameter and as much as 35 feet in height.

e-quie-tic acid, *a*. [Rare] Having equal sides - *e-quie-tic acid*, *a*. Of equal size

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. [Rare] A horse-jockey; a groom

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. The consonance which exists between octaves - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*. In ancient and medieval music, of like or equal sound, as a tone and its octave

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. Equal sufficiency

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. 1. Characterized by equity, or fairness and just dealing, impartial, as, an *equitable* division of property rarely said of persons.

A free, just and equitable government has always developed the powers of the human mind. ALAN CAMPBELL in *Campbell and Owens Debate* vol. 1, p. 4 [w. a. 1829]

2. Conforming to natural right and justice, as distinguished from positive or technical rules, conformable to right and justice in the moral rather than the legal sense. 3. *Law*. (1) Of or pertaining to the principles of right and justice as administered by courts of equity, having relation to the system of rules and remedies enforced by those courts, as distinguished from courts of common law, as, an *equitable* right or remedy. (2) Within the cognizance of a court of equity [*< F. equitable, < equit*; see EQUITY] SYN.: see HONEST, JUST, RIGHT - *equitable assignment*, an assignment, as of rights of action, possibilities, expectancies, or things not in being, which, the good at law, is enforceable in equity. - *e. conveyance*, a change in the nature of property in contemplation of law, to effect some purpose, such as the intention of a testator, or of the parties to a contract - *e. estate*, an estate acquired by operation of equity or cognizable only in courts of equity, as the estate of one for whose use lands are held by another - *e. jointure*, see JOINTURE, - *ness*, *n*. - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*.

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. 1. Horsemanship. 2. *Bot*. The state of being equitant, said of leaves.

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. Having the tangent equal to a constant line

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. 1. *Bot*. Overlapping or riding, as leaves folded forward longitudinally on the midrib so that each embraces the one placed next within it, as in the iris. 2. Mounted on or riding a horse, being on horseback. [*< L. equitan (-t), ppr. of equito, ride, < equis (-t), horseman, < æqua, horse*]

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. 1. The act or art of riding on horseback, horsemanship. He made a *equie-tic acid* would not have disgraced the most experienced master equitator.

IVANU *Alambra, Two Ducret Statues* p. 431 [w. a. 1829]

2. A ride or excursion on horseback [*< L. equitatio (-n), < equitatus, ppr. of equito, see EQUIPANT*] - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*. Of or pertaining to horsemanship

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. Equal in time-lengths, isochronous

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. *Math*. A line which cuts a system of lines under tension, at points where the tensions are equal

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. *pl Rom Antiq*. The equestrian order of nobility in ancient Rome, standing between the senatorial order and the people, and consisting originally of the mounted soldiers, the knights. [*L. pl. of eques (equit), see EQUIPANT*]

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. An African antelope (*Antelope adonata*).

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. [*-TIES, 1 -tis, 2 -tis, pl*] 1. The quality of being equal or fair in any and all relations and circumstances, equality of rights, equal justice, in practice, the impartial distribution of justice. 2. The application of principles of right and justice to the legal adjustment of differences, where the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient. 3. *Law*. (1) The system of collateral or supplemental law administered by courts of equity.

This system, the originating in the principles of justice, yet grown, according to established rules and precedents. All courts of equity date from the Aulic, or Curia Regia. Chief among its officers was the chancellor, "the keeper of the king's conscience" and later the custodian of his great seal. In exercising his discretion in affixing the seal, and in later days in arranging for the issuance of writs from the chancery, the chancellor came to exercise an equitable jurisdiction. The system springing out of efforts to mollerate the rigors and supply the defects of the common law, yet proceeds according to the analogies of that law, and does not assume to subvert its doctrines. Modern definitions of equity have rarely excelled that of Aristotle: "The correction of the law where it is defective by reason of its universality." *Ethica Nicomacha*, lib. v, c. 10. The Statute of Westminster 2d, in the reign of King Edward I extended the authority of the chancellor, but the equity jurisdiction was not permanently and distinctly established until the reign of Richard II. It extends, not alone over cases where courts of law do not recognize any rights, but also over cases where, altho a remedy is given at common law, it is not deemed sufficient in equity, as in cases of mistake or accident. Since the passing of the English Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1876, the courts of equity and common law have been combined in the one Supreme Court of Judicature, and claims and defenses which formerly only the court of equity would have recognized are now of equal force at common law. In most of the United States there are no longer separate courts of equity, no distinction existing between actions at law and suits in equity. Under the Constitution the federal judges were given full equity jurisdiction. (2) [U. S.] Value remaining above the amount for which any property is mortgaged or is sold for the benefit of creditors. (3) A right recognized and enforceable by a court of equity, but not remedied by common law. (4) Any system of legal procedure designed to modify and liberalize a severe code, as the rules and precedents of the Roman praetors and ediles forming the *ius honorarium*. [*< F. equité, < L. æquitas (-t), < æquus, equal*] - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*. SYN.: see JUSTICE - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*. [Eng.] A lawyer who drafts equity-pleadings - *e. jurisprudence*, that system of jurisprudence which comprehends every

matter of law for which common law provides no, or an inadequate, remedy. See EQUITY, 3(1) - *e. of redemption*, the equitable right accorded to a mortgagor to redeem his mortgaged premises on payment of the sum due, notwithstanding that the time appointed for payment has passed. This right cannot be annulled except by certain legal actions or the tenure of the property by the mortgagee according to the statute of limitations - *maxims of e.*, the body of rules built up in course of time which govern the administration of the equity jurisdiction, among them are: He who seeks equity must do equity, he who comes into equity must come with clean hands, where the equities are equal the law will prevail, once a mortgage always a mortgage, etc.

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. [Rare] To be equivalent to furnish an equivalent for, countervail. - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*. - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*.

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. 1. The state of being equivalent, in any sense of the word. 2. *Chem*. (1) The property of having equal valences. (2) Same as VALENCE. 3. *Geol*. Correspondence in stratigraphic chronology. 4. [Rare] The combining weight of an element. [*< LL. æquivalentia, < æquivalens (-t), ppr. of æquale, have equal power, < L. æquus, equal, & valere, be strong*] - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*.

e-quie-tic acid, 1 *kwi-tic acid*, 2 *e-kwi-tic acid*, *n*. 1. Equal in value, force, momentum, or the like, equal so far as concerns the matter under consideration, as, two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative.

Strictly speaking, there are no synonyms in a language, the most closely resembling and apparently equivalent terms having some nice shade of distinction.

MATTHEWS *Words* p. 20 [w. a. 1876]

2. *Geom*. Equal in area or in volume, as a triangle may be equivalent to a hexagon when so used, distinguished from *identically equal* or *congruent*. 3. *Geol*. Belonging to or formed in the same chronological horizon, however separated in present position.

All strata of the same era, as nearly as can be ascertained, are said to be *equivalent strata*, or those of the same geological horizon. DANA *Geology* pt. II, div. II, p. 101 [w. a. 1860]

4. *Bot*. Homologous in form or structure. 5. *Chem*. Having the same valence or combining power. 6. *Math*. Capable of one-to-one correspondence graphically shown by the sign \sim . See CORRESPONDENCE. [*< LL. æquivalent (-t), æquivalent (-t)*] - *e-quie-tic acid*, *n*.

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Er'-i-o-dén'dron, 1 *er'-i-o-dén'dren*; 2 *ér'-i-o-dén'dron*, *n*. *Bot.* *Ericaceae*. *Chama.*

Er'-i-th'-e-én, 1 *er'-i-th'-én*; 2 *ér'-i-th'-é-én*, *n*. *Bot.* 1. A genus of hydrophyllaceous shrubs, natives of the southwestern United States, having lance-shaped leaves, the under surface tomentose with reticulated dark veins, and bearing pale blue bell-shaped cymose flowers. *E. californicum* is the yerba santa, or mountain balm. 2. (c.) Any plant of this genus — *er'-i-th'-e-gla'u'e-ia*, *er'-i-th'-e-gla'u'e-ia*, *n*. *Chem.* An acid coal-tar dye related to triphenylmethane, imparting to wool and silk fibers greenish-blue shades — *Er'-i-th'-e-nu-m*, *n*. *Bot.* A large genus of North American herbs or undershrubs of the family *Polygonaceae*, with radical, alternate, or whorled leaves and small clustered flowers. Nearly all the species known are found in western North America — *er'-i-th'-e-o-ter*, *n*. *Optics.* An apparatus for measuring small diameters, such as those of textile fibers, by observing the diameter of certain colored rings, which they produce by diffraction when viewed through the apparatus — *er'-i-th'-e-mé'tric*, *a*. — *er'-i-th'-e-ite*, *n*. *Mineral* A pearly-white hydrated aluminum sodium-potassium and calcium silicate, $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

Er'-i-oph'-o-rum, 1 *er'-i-oph'-o-rum*, 2 *ér'-i-oph'-o-rum*, *n*. *Bot.* genus of plants of the family *Cyperaceae*; the cotton-grasses. They are marsh-wedges, perennials, with erect culms, linear leaves, and terminal spikelets, and perfect flowers. White or brown bristles compose the perianth. There are 10 species, natives of the northern hemisphere [*er'iophora*, *er'ion*, wool + *phero*, bear] — *er'-i-oph'-o-rous*, *a*.

Er'-i-oph'-y-lid, 1 *er'-i-oph'-yl*, *er'-i-oph'-yl-id*, *n*. *pl. Zool.* *Er'-i-oph'-y-lus*, 1 *er'-i-oph'-yl*, *er'-i-oph'-yl-es*, *n*. (t. g.) [*er'io* + *Gr* *phyl*, grow]

Er'-i-phy-le, 1 *er'-i-phi-l*, 2 *ér'-i-phi-le*, *n*. *Gr Myth* A daughter of Talaua and Lysimache and wife of Amphiarus. When her husband secreted himself, that he might not go to the Theban war, in which he was doomed to perish, Eriphyle betrayed him to Polyneices, who rewarded her with the golden necklace of Harmonia (Hermione). Amphiarus perished in the war, and, in fulfillment of a promise to avenge him, Ammon, her son, assassinated Eriphyle — *er'-i-phy-lous*, *a*. *Gr Myth* A young man with a woolly or downy or cottony pubescence.

Er'-is, 1 *er'-is* or *er'is*, 2 *ér'-is* or *ér'-is*, *n*. *Gr Myth* The daughter of Nyx, sister of Ares, and goddess of discord.

Er'-is'-ka, 1 *er'-is-ké*, 2 *ér'-is-ké*, *n*. One of the Hebrides, Scotland, south of South Uist Islet, length, 2 m., landing-place of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, July 25, 1745.

Er'-is'-ma-tu'-ri-ne, 1 *er'-is'-ma-tu'-ri-né*, 2 *ér'-is'-ma-tu'-ri-né*, *n*. *pl. Ornith* A subfamily of anatoid birds, ruddy ducks — *Er'-is'-ma-tu'-rus*, *n*. (t. g.) [*er'is* + *Gr* *strata*, prop. (< *er'is*, prop.), *er'* + *os*, tail] *Er'-is'-ma-tu'-rine*, *a*. *n*. *pl. Ornith* 1. *Er'-is'-ma-tu'-ri-né*, 2 *ér'-is'-ma-tu'-ri-né*, *n*. A syrphid fly (genus *Erissalis*) with anal tail larva, a drone-fly.

Er'-is'-tic, 1 *er'-is'tik*, 2 *ér'-is'tic*, *a*. 1. Relating to or of the nature of controversy. 2. Prone to dispute, given to arguing [*er'istikos*, *< er'is*, strife] — *er'-is'ti-cal*.

Er'-is'tic, *n*. 1. A disputatious person, one addicted to controversy. 2. A captious style of argument, especially that practised by the Megarean philosophers.

That is called '*eristic*,' which sprang out of the conflicts of the earliest schools of Greek Philosophy.

CAIRO Kent vol 1, p 371 [MAYM 1889]

Er'-ites, 1 *er'-ites*, 2 *ér'-ites*, *n*. *pl. Hib* Num xxvi, 16.

Er'-ith, 1 *er'-ith* or *er'ith*, 2 *ér'-ith* or *er'ith*, *n*. A town and ancient resort on the coast of Kent, England, in its church, Hubert de Burgh met the barons after the sealing and delivery of Magna Carta, June 19, 1215.

Er'-ith'-a'-rus, 1 *er'-ith'-a'-rus*, 2 *ér'-ith'-a'-rus*, *n*. *Ornith* A genus of small European singing birds of the subfamily *Turdine*, represented by the robin redbreast (*E. rubecula*).

Er'-i-tre'-a, 1 *er'-i-tre'-a*, 2 *ér'-i-tre'-a*, *n*. An Italian colony in the N. and E. of Abyssinia, Africa, 45,754 sq m. in capital, Massowah — *Er'-i-tre'-an*, *a*.

Er'-i-van, 1 *er'-i-ván*, 2 *ér'-i-ván*, *n*. 1. An Armenian republic, formerly a Russian government, 80,000 sq m. 2. Its capital, a fortified town.

Er'-i-so, 1 *er'-i-so*, 2 *ér'-i-so*, *n*. [S Am Sp] A porcupine fish, as *Idodon hystrix*.

Compare *URCHIN*.

Er'-lach, 1 *der'lák*, 2 *der'lák*, 2 (1596-1741) 1660 A Swiss general and French field-marshal.

Er'-lan, 1 *Ur'lán*, 2 *ér'-lan*, *n*. *Metamorph* A metamorphic schist composed essentially of augite.

Er'-lang-en, 1 *er'ling-en*, 2 *ér'lang-en*, *n*. A University town in Bavaria.

Er'-lau, 1 *er'lou*, 2 *ér'lou*, *n*. [Hung *E-ger*, 1 *é-ger*, 2 *é-ger*] A town, capital of Ilovo county, Hungary.

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Er'-lau, 1 *er'lou*, 2 *ér'lou*, *n*. [Hung *E-ger*, 1 *é-ger*, 2

disturbances. It occurs in the adult stage and is caused by a bacterium. [*F. erysipels*, *L. erysipelas*, *C.*

es-cape, *n*. 1. A flight in which one succeeds in getting away from custody, captivity, or slavery, or from pursuit, danger, or annoyance, successful avoidance or evasion, flight, deliverance, *us*, *escape* from detection. There is no final *escape* but suicide for an assassin with a broken leg.

NICOLAY AND HAY *Lancet* vol. x, ch. 15, p. 300 [c. 1890] 2. The passing safely through or by some danger, the enjoyment of immunity from some evil, *us*, *escape* from an epidemic, a lucky *escape*. 3. Issue, as of a liquid, gas, or electricity, *leakage*. 4. Any means of flight or deliverance, *us*, a *fire-escape*. 5. The act of escaping, or that which escapes. 6. *Law*. An unlawful withdrawal from arrest or imprisonment, the wrongful liberation of a prisoner or relaxation of his imprisonment through the neglect or malfeasance of the officer in charge. 7. *Bot*. Any plant formerly cultivated that grows wild in fields. 8. *Elec*. A leakage or opportunity for leakage, a shunt. 9. [Rare] *Arch*. An apophyse. 10. A sluice or gate for the outlet of surplus water, as in a canal. 11. An outburst; a sally, as of anger. 12. Evacuation, excretion. 13. An inadvertence, oversight, act of transgression. 14. An *escape* actual *escape* (*law*), unlawful possession of entire freedom by a prisoner. *constructive e.* (*law*), unlawful liberty without complete freedom, accorded a prisoner. *es-cape*, *verb*, *n*. *Trans*. 1. A cook or bearing in a watch for the escapement. 2. *Mech*. A cock or faucet in an engine-cylinder to draw off condensed steam. *e.* *head*, *n*. An apparatus for operating an escape in a canal. *e.* *pipe*, *n*. A pipe used as an outlet for any waste fluid. *e.* *scuttle*, *n*. *Shipbuilding*. An emergency scuttle affording an additional outlet, as from a coal-bunker. *e.* *warrant*, *n*. A warrant for the arrest of an escaped prisoner. *e.* *way*, *n*. The channel leading away from an escape. *e.* *wheel*, *n*. A toothed wheel in an escapement. *negligent e.* (*law*), the enlargement of a prisoner without assistance or knowledge of the keeper. *voluntary e.* (*law*), the unlawful release of a prisoner by the knowledge or connivance of the keeper.

es-capee, *1 es-ka-pee*, *2 es-ka-pee*, *n*. [Austral] An escaped convict, applied especially to French prisoners who have escaped from New Caledonia. [Coined word after the form of *absentee*, etc., properly *escaper*.]

es-cape-ment, *1 es-kap-ment* or *mont*, *2 es-ep-ment*, *n*. 1. A mechanical device, mostly used in timepieces, for

It was the great Dutch philosopher, Christian V. Huyghens, to whom we are indebted for the invention (in 1656) of the clock escapement, by means of which the pendulum is made to perform its proper function as a time-keeper.

B. HILMAN, *J. Phys.* pt. 1, ch. 3, p. 87. (i. e. a co.) 2. [Rare]. The act of escaping, an escape or a means of escape; a vent.

Hope can spy no golden gate For sweet escapement

— *double escapement*, a piano escapement which permits of operating the hammer a second time before the key is fully released after the first depression.

es-car-bun-ble, *1 es-kör-bun-ki*, *2 es-kör-bög-el*, *n*. [OF]

Her Same as *CARBUNCLE*.

es-car-got, *1 es-kär-gō*, *2 es-kär-gō*, *n*. [F] A small

used chiefly in English to designate one of the edible kind

es-car-go-tiere, *n*. [F] A place where edible snails

are reared. **es-car-go-toire**, *n*. [F] A place where

es-car-mouchet, [F] 1. *n*. To skirmish. 2. A desul-

es-car-rolle, *1 es-kär-rol*, *2 es-kär-rol*, *n*. [F] Endive, a variety

es-car-rop, *1 es-kärp*, *2 es-kärp*, *n*. To cause to slope

es-car-rop, *n*. *Fort*. The inner wall or side of the ditch

at the foot of a rampart; distinguished from the counter-

es-car-rop, which is the opposite and farther side or wall.

es-car-rop, *n*. *Fort*. Ground cut away so as to slope precipi-

tously about a work or position. 2. A steep slope, the precipitous

face of a ridge, an abrupt declivity.

There runs around the shores of Great Britain and Ireland a flat

terrace of unequal breadth, backed by an *escarpment* of varied

height and character, which is known to geologists as the old

coast-line.

MILLER *Testimony of Rocks* lect. iii, p. 148 [c. 1871]

[*F*, *escarpement*, *escarpier*, cut steep.]

es-car-rot, *1 es-kär*, *2 es-kär*, *n*. [F] Same as *es-car-rolle*.

es-car-rot, *1 es-kär*, *2 es-kär*, *n*. To notch squarely

[*OF*, *es-carrot*, quarter, *es-carrot*, see *QUARTER*, *n*.]

es-car-rot, *1 es-kär*, *2 es-kär*, *n*. A *Her* Broken by a square notch or projection, as a straight line

dividing a field. [OF, pp. of *es-carrot*, see *ESCAROT*.]

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Esch-wel-ler, *1 esh-vai-ler*, *2 esh-vi-ler*, *n*. A town in Rhine province, Prussia.

es-ehy-nite, *1 es-ehy-nit*, *2 es-ehy-nit*, *n*. *Mineral*. A sub-

es-ehy-nite, metallic to resinous black columbite, (CaFe)

(CaFe)(TiFe)C₂O₆, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system,

so named by Berzelius on account of the inability to

analyze it. [*Gr*, *eschyns*, shame.]

es-ehy-nin, *1 es-ehy-nin*, *2 es-ehy-nin*, *n*. *Chem*. A

compound (C₁₂H₁₀O₄) insoluble in water, derivative

of eschic acid. **es-ehy-nin**, *n*. *Chem*. A

es-ehy-nin, *n*. *Chem*. A compound (C₁₂H₁₀O₄) insoluble in water, derivative

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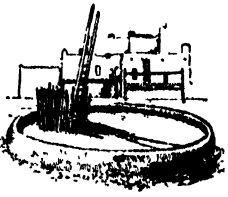
of eschic acid. **es-ehy-nin**, *n*. *Chem*. A

es-ehy-nin, *n*. *Chem*. A compound (C

9. *Astrol.* Denoting a planet's dignity when its sodi-

forfeited recognizance from among other court records, for use in a prosecution

Among the later carvings is the entire outline of the mammoth skinned upon his own ivory

Et-et. **e-ter-nal-ize, v.** To make eternal or endless; perpetuate; immortalize. — **e-ter-nal-ly, adv.** Without begin-

The *Etheosomina* as a family. *E'the-os-to-mo'dm*; *E'the-os-to-mo'de-l*. *e'the-os-to-mld*, *n*. *e'the-os-to-mld*, *a* & *n*.

e'ther, 1 *thar*, 2 *ther*, *n*. 1. *Chem* (1) A colorless, mobile, volatile, pleasant-smelling liquid compound ($C_2H_5OC_2H_5$) made by the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol sulfuric ether.

It is a solvent of fats, resins, etc., and is an anesthetic, superior to chloroform. The official ether of the United States Pharmacopoeia is composed of about 98 per cent of absolute ether and about 2 per cent of alcohol. The antidotes for ether are ammonia, digitalis, oxygen.

(2) Any one of a class of hydrocarbon compounds derived from alcohols by the substitution of a compound radical for the hydrogen atom in hydroxyl, including the above named (see *ol* (1)), which is derived in this way from ethyl alcohol (C_2H_5OH).

According as the hydrogen of the hydroxyl is replaced by the radicals of various alcohols as methyl ethyl propyl, butyl, and glycerin, ethers are called *methyl ether*, *ethyl ether*, *propyl ether*, *cetyl ether*, *glycerin ether*, etc. Ethers are simple, mixed, or compound simple when the substituting radical is identical with the alcohol, as $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$ (ethyl ether), mixed when they are different, as $C_2H_5OC_3H_7$ (ethyl methyl ether), compound when the substituting radical is an acid radical, which reacts with the alcohol radical to form a salt which is called also an *ether*.

2. *Phys*. *See* 1. A supposed medium filling all space, through which, in the form of transverse wave-motion, radiant energy of all kinds, including light-waves, is propagated. This medium, whose existence most modern authorities consider to be established, is thought to be more elastic than any ordinary form of matter, and to exist throughout all known space, even within the densest bodies. Electric and magnetic phenomena can be explained as due to strains and pulsations in the ether *luminiferous ether*.

3. The upper air, the upper regions of the sky, or the atmosphere that fills them. 4. *Phlos*. In ancient cosmology, a supposed fifth element that was believed to fill the heavens above the moon, a higher form of fire, of which the sun and stars were composed, or of air, breathed by the gods. [*L. ether*, < *Gr. aithēr*, < *aithō*, burn] *m'ether*, *n*. *acetic ether*, see under *acetic*.

Arauc' e', ethylene chloride - compound spirit of *e'*, an anodyne mixture of stronger ether (40 per cent), alcohol (67 per cent), and ethereal oil (3 per cent) also known as *Hoffman's anodyne*. *e'ther'ene*, *n*. See *ethene*.

e', extract, name as *ethereal*. *e'*, value, a measure of fatty ethers, being the difference between the saponification and acid values - *fruit e'*, one of certain organic ethers, or mixtures of them, which are characterized by aromas resembling those of natural fruit. Those most commonly used in essences, fruit-straps, etc., are ethyl, butyl, and amyl salts of acetic, propionic, butyric, and valeric acids, so called in the trade - *hydrobromic e'*, the ethyl salt of hydrobromic acid (C_2H_5Br) *ethyl bromid*, *hydrocyanic e'*, a colorless, highly poisonous, ethereal liquid (C_2H_5CN) miscible with alcohol, ether, and water. *ethyl acetate*, *n*. - *quiescent e'*, the luminiferous ether regarded as unaffected by movement of bodies within or through it. *salicylic naphthyl e'*, same as *herol*.

spirit of vitriol e', a pharmaceutical term applied to ordinary ethyl ether sulfuric *e'*, sulfur *e'*, see under *sulfur*. *Wigger's e'*, same as *chloroform*.

E'ther, *n*. *Hib* Josh xv, 42.

e'ther'al, 1 *i-th'r-al*, 2 *e'ther'al*, *a*. 1. Having the nature of ether or air, hence, light, airy, fine, subtle, exquisite.

It is the ethereal character of wit, that gives the charm to repartee. *M. Davies* *Pun* vol ii, p 255 [in 1808 1878].

2. Existing in or belonging to ether, or the upper air, aerial, heavenly.

Let us now Descend from this ethereal height. *Womansworld* *Peter Bell* *Pro*, n 31.

3. *Chem* Of or pertaining to an ether. See phrases 4.

Physica Of or pertaining to ether, having the nature of ether.

This ethereal medium, . . . is exceedingly more rare and more elastic than air. *Baumann* *Newton* p 274 [in 1808 1878].

[*L. aetherius*, < *Gr. aithēros*, < *aithēr*, see *ether*].

e'ther'ant, *e'ther'ant*, *n*. *e'ther'ant*, *n*. *e'ther'ant*, *n*.

Syn: see *ant*, *angelic*, *celestial* - *ethereal extract*, an extract in the preparation of which ether is the agent or menstruum. *e'*, oil (*U. S. Pharm*), a transparent, nearly colorless, volatile liquid, consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and ether made by distilling equal parts of alcohol and sulfuric acid to which one-fourth this quantity of water is added and, after distillation, ether equal in volume to the distillate. *e'ther'al-ty*, *n*. 1. The state or quality of being ethereal or incorporeal. 2. That which is ethereal or spiritual. *e'ther'al-ly*, *adv*. *e'ther'al-ly*, *adv*.

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e'ther'ol, 1 *thar'ol* or *ol*, 2 *ther'ol* or *ol*, *n*. *Chem* A yellowish oily liquid hydrocarbon that separates from ethereal oil [*L. ether + ol*] *m'ether'ol*.

e'ther'ol, 1 *thar'ol*, 2 *ther'ol*, *n*. A solution in ether, a compound which includes ether [*L. ether + ol*].

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taking a specified number of tricks after he has taken advantage of one of the privileges of the game, hence, to outwit or defeat; as, to *euchre* a man in business.

Overboarded *adverbially* meant to founder, as, *Overboarded God Almighty's storm, buffeted the Eternal Son!*
RUDYARD KIPPLING *Ballad of the "Bulwer"* § 11.

eu'ch're, n. 1. A game of cards, in which the opportunity to take advantage of certain privileges, connected with naming the trump, is offered each player in order, the side that accepts running the risk of being euchred.

The game is played by from two to six persons (usually by four), with a pack from which the spot-cards from the two to the seven or the nine are excluded. The knave of trumps (called the *right bower*) and the other knave of the same color (called the *left bower*) are the highest cards, except when an extra card called the *joker* is employed, which card takes any of the others.

We had a small game, And Ah Sin took a hand.
It was *euch're*.

BRAT HEARTS *Plain Language from Truthful James* et. 6.

2. The act of euchring or of being euchred, failure to score after taking advantage of any of the privileges of the game [*Cp G jacks, joke*] — *California euch're*, a variety of euchre in which the cards remaining after dealing are treated as a widow, and are claimed by the player naming the trump, who discards all but five cards. He must take as many tricks as the number bid or forfeit an equal number of points — *call-ace e.*, a variety of euchre for four, five, or six players, the one who orders up or makes the trump being called *the ace* and the other players as his partners; in the play alone revealing him whom he has chosen — *cut-throat e.*, three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against two — *domino e.*, a game played with dominoes and bearing some resemblance to euchre — *drive e.*, progressive euchre in which the losers change tables, as if driven away — *eu'ch're-pack* or *e. deck*, n. The portion of a pack of cards used in euchre, generally 32 cards employed also in many other card-games — *French e.*, a variety of euchre in which there are only 24 cards used and but four players are permitted to play — *iron e.*, a game played by three or more sets of players the winners or losers changing from one table to another in some way agreed upon beforehand — *railroad e.*, four-handed euchre, played with a joker, in which a player is allowed to take his partner's best card and play alone (called a *long hand*). There may also be peculiarities in scoring. The name is applied loosely — *set-back e.*, a way of playing euchre in which two points are deducted from the score of the losing partners instead of being added to the winners' score — *six or seven-handed bid e.*, a variety of euchre played by six or seven persons, in which the one who engages to take the largest number of tricks has the privilege of naming the trump — *eu'ch're-ist, n.* One who plays euchre.

eu'chro'ic, i yu'kro'ik, 2 yu'cro'ic, *a Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound that is characterized by a fine color. [*Cf Gr euchros, well-colored, <eu, well, & chroa, color*] — *eu'chro'ic-ite, -euchroite acid*, a colorless crystalline compound (C₁₂H₁₁N₃O₄), formed by the action of an alkali on paraffin.

eu'chro'ite, i yu'kro'it, 2 yu'cro'it, *n Mineral.* A vitreous, bright-green, transparent to translucent hydrous copper arsenate (H₂CuAs₂O₆), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*Cf Gr euchros, well-colored, <eu, well, & chroa, color*] — *eu'chrome, i yu'kro'm, yu'cro'm *n* A brown pigment of chrome, 1 yu'kro'm, 2 yu'cro'm, *a Chem.* A deep-blue compound formed by reducing euchroite acid.*

eu'chyl'i-a, i yu'kil'i-a, 2 yu'ch'i-la, *n Med.* A healthy condition of the chyle [*<eu + Gr chylus, see CHYLE*] — *eu'ch'y-my, i yu'ki'm, 2 yu'ey-my, *n Med.* A healthy condition of the bodily fluids [*< Gr euchymin, goodness of flavor <eu well, & chymos, see CHYME & eu-chym'i-at.*]*

Eu'cl'id'i-pe'd'i-a, i yu'kli'd'i-pi'di-a, 2 yu'cl'i-pi'di-a, *n pl.* A series of thirteen books, written by Euclid, containing the best developed form of it. It excludes the *thirteen books*.

Eu'cl'ean, i o'kle, 2 o'kon, *Christian Rudolf* (1818-1886) (18926) A German philosopher and idealist, awarded Nobel prize for literature, 1908.

eu'cl'e-a, i yu'kle'a, 2 yu'kle'a, *n Mineral.* A very brittle pale-green glaucum-aluminum silicate (HAl₂(HSiO₃)), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, used rarely as a gem [*<eu + Gr klavos, breaking <klad, break*]

Eu'cle'a, i yu'kli'e, 2 yu'cle'a, *n Bot.* A genus of shrubs or trees of the ebony family (*Rhoaceae*), embracing about 20 species mostly South-African, with leaves alternate, lanceolate, entire, or serrate, thick woody bark, *padouk* (see *padouk*) is known as orange river ebony. Its berries, and those of other species are eaten by the natives [*<Gr eukleia, glory*].

Eu'cle'i'de-a, i yu'kli'di, 2 yu'cl'i-de, *n pl Entom.* A family of frenate moths with sluglike caterpillars, some species being naked, but others armed with branching spines. The adults are small and often ornately colored. **Eu'cle'i's, n (t g)** [*<Gr eukleia, glory*] — **eu'cle'oid, a**

Eu'clid, i yu'klid, 2 yu'elid, *n* 1. E. of Alexandria, a mathematician, born and resident in Alexandria Egypt, about 330 B. C., who is credited with the discovery of the principle, imperially, 'the science of geometry or its principles' 2. E. of Megara, a Greek Eleatic philosopher, who founded the Dialectic school in the fifth century B. C. 3. An Athenian archon eponymus (403 B. C.) under whom the new or Ionian alphabet was introduced.

Eu'cl'i'de-an, i yu'kli'di-an or vti'kli'di-an; 2 yu'cl'i-de'an or yu'el'i-de'an, *a* Of or pertaining to Euclid, especially, accordant with the axioms and postulates of Euclid's geometry [*<L. Euclidēs, <Gr Eukleida, i'clid, <eu, well, & kleos, glory*] — **Eu'cl'i'd-i-ant; Eu'kl'e-de'ant.** — **Eu'clidean construction**, a geometrical figure drawn with rule and compass in its proper position, and containing the axioms and definitions of Euclidean geometry are accepted. See *non-Euclidean*.

eu'e-ni-a, i yu'ni-a, 2 yu'ni-a, *n* Property of form in the shin-bone; freedom from platycnemia [*<eu + Gr knēm, tibia*]

eu'e'o-lite, i yu'ko-lit, 2 yu'eo-lit, *n Mineral.* An optically positive variety of eudialyte found chiefly in Norway. [*<Gr eukollos, easily soluble*]

eu'e'o-lite'di'tan-ite, i yu'ko-lit'di'tan-it, 2 yu'eo-lit'di'tan-it, *n Mineral.* A variety of titanite resembling eucolite in its properties and containing oxide of the cerium and vitrium earths [*< EUCLITE + TITANITE*].

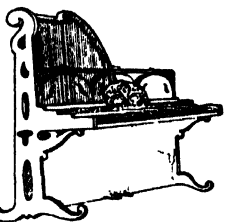
eu'e'one, i yu'kon, 2 yu'kon, *a* Having crystal cones, as the compound eyes of most insects [*<eu + cone*]

Eu'e'o-pe'e-d'e-a, i yu'ko-pe'e-d'e; 2 yu'eo-pe'e-d'e, *n pl. Crust.* The *Copepoda* in a restricted sense [*<eu + Copepoda*] — **eu-co-pe'e-pod, a** & **eu-co-pe'e-podous, a**

Eu'e'o-pl'i-d'e, i yu'ko-pl'i-d; 2 yu'eo-pl'i-d, *n pl. Crust.* A family of schisopoda having the second and third feet not chelate. **Eu-co-pl'a, n (t g)** [*<Gr eutopos, <eu, well, & pōs, ear*] — **Eu-co-pl'i-d'e, -eu-co-pl'i-de, -pl'id, -pl'id-e.**

eu'e-ra-si'e, i yu'ro-sit; 2 yu'ra-si, *n Mineral.* A silicate of thorium and other rare earth allied to thorite. [*<Gr eurasia, see EUCLAST*].

2. *Rhet.* That oral property of style that respects words merely as sounds. Euphony requires the avoidance of words and expressions containing several unaccented syllables in succession, and of those that are harsh in



KEY 1: aie; eu = out; ell; fū = feud; chin; go; jet; u = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boñ, dñne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bōk, bōt; tūl, rūle, cāre, bāt, bārn; ōll, bōy; e = k; s = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñne; n = loch.

Eulenspiegel eurus

quality [*< LL. euphonia, < Gr. euphōnia, < euphōnos, see EUPHONIA*]. **eu-pho-ni-er**. *n*. [Rare] 1. A sound or union of sounds agreeable to the ear. 2. The habit of using well-sounding words. **eu-pho-ni-ze**, *v*. To render euphonic or pleasing in sound.

Eu-phor-bi-a, 1 yu-fōr-bi-a, 2 yu-fōr-bi-a, *n*. *Bot.* 1. A very large widely distributed genus of herbs of the spurge family, with milky acid juice, and monocious flowers included in a cup-shaped 4- or 5-lobed involucre.



Euphorbia grandidentata

The hill sides were in many places covered with the graceful but poisonous *Euphorbia corollata*. The Osheroes tip their arrows with this vegetable poison. C. J. ANDERSON *Lake Neams* p. 81 [in 1856].

2. [e-] Any plant of this genus. [*< L. euphorbia, < Gr. euphorbia, African plant, < Euphorbos, Greek physician, < euphorbos, < eu, well, + phorbō, verb*].

Eu-phor-bi-a-ce-ae, 1 yu-fōr-bi-a-si, 2 yu-fōr-bi-a-si, *n*. *Bot.* A large family of apetalous trees, shrubs, or herbs—the spurge family, of the order Geraniales—mainly natives of warm countries with mostly milky acid juice, normally alternate, entire leaves and monocious or dioecious flowers. It embraces 6 tribes, 220 genera, and about 4,000 species [*< EUPHORBIA*]. **eu-phor-bi-a-ce-ous**, *eu-phor-bi-al*, *a*.

Eu-phor-bi-a-lea, 1 yu-fōr-bi-a-lea, 2 yu-fōr-bi-a-lea, *n*. *pl*. An alliance of plants in Lindley's classification, including the euphorbias.

eu-phor-bi-ic, 1 yu-fōr-bi-ik, 2 yu-fōr-bi-ik, *a*. *Chem.* Characteristic of or derived from a euphorbium. **euphorbic acid**, an acid derivative from the gum of *Euphorbia resinifera*.

eu-phor-bi-ne, 1 yu-fōr-bi-n, 2 yu-fōr-bi-n, *n*. *Chem.* A non-toxic alkaloid characteristic of the sap of *Euphorbia myrsinites*.

eu-phor-bi-um, 1 yu-fōr-bi-um, 2 yu-fōr-bi-um, *n*. 1. See GUM 21. *Euphorbia* [*< Gr. euphorbia, see EUPHORBIA*]. **eu-phor-bet**.

eu-phor-bone, 1 yu-fōr-bōn, 2 yu-fōr-bōn, *n*. *Chem.* A dextrorotatory crystalline substance (C₁₂H₁₈O) found in *Euphorbia* **eu-phor-bon-ic**.

eu-phor-ri-a, 1 yu-fōr-ri-a, 2 yu-fōr-ri-a, *n*. *Med.* 1. A sense of being well. 2. Ability to bear pain. [*< Gr. eu, well, + phorbō, bear*]. **eu-phor-ri-ous**, *a*. Bearing the chance of life easily. **eu-phor-ri-er**.

eu-phor-in, 1 yu-fōr-in, 2 yu-fōr-in, *n*. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound (C₁₂H₁₈NO₂) with aromatic odor and clove-like taste used in medicine as an anesthetic, anodyne, antiseptic, and antipyretic [*< Gr. eu, well, + phorbō, bear*].

eu-pho-tide, 1 yu-fō-tid or yu-fō-toid, 2 yu-fō-tid or yu-fō-toid, *n*. *Phol.* Gabbro, an old name. [*< Gr. eu, well, + phos (phōt)*, light].

Eu-phra-sor, 1 yu-frā-sor, 2 yu-frā-sor, *n*. A Greek painter and sculptor of the 4th century B.

Eu-phra-si-a, 1 yu-frā-si-a, 2 yu-frā-si-a, *n*. 1. *Bot.* A genus of annuals of the Geraniales family, with opposite-toothed leaves and terminal densely flowered spikes of white or yellow flowers. *E. orientalis* is the eyebright. **Eu-phra-si-at**, 2. [e-] (cheerfulness) 3. In Murphy's tragedy *The Grecian Daughter*, the heroine, daughter of Evander, king of Syracuse, and wife of Phocion, she fosters her father, who is dying of starvation in a dungeon, from her breast. [*L.*, *< Gr. euphrasia, delight < eu, well, + phra, mind*].

eu-phra-sy, 1 yu-frā-si, 2 yu-frā-si, *n*. 1. *Bot.* Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*). 2. Figuratively, something that clarifies the intellectual or spiritual vision.

We would recommend those books as a sort of game of the mind, a mental exercise—like cricket, a gymnastic, a clearing of the eyes of their mind as with euphrasia. John Brown *Spurs Hours, With Hints for the Soldier*, p. 61 [in 1804].

Eu-phra-tes, 1 yu-frā-tis, 2 yu-frā-tis, *n*. A river of Asia Minor, length, 1,800 m. from Armenia to the Persian Gulf. **Eu-phra-te-an**, *a*.

eu-phroe, 1 yu-fro, 2 yu-fro, *n*. *Naut.* Same as UPHROE.

Eu-phro-sy-ne, 1 yu-frō-si-ni, 2 yu-frō-si-ni, *n*. [*L.*] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Graces, who presided over the influences that make life cheerful.

euph-thal-min, 1 yu-thal-min, 2 yu-thal-min, *n*. *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder (C₁₂H₁₈NO₂) and artificial alkaloid, the hydrochloride of which is used as a mydriatic and cycloplegic [*< eu- < Gr. euphthalmos, eye*]. **euph-thal-min-ic**.

Eu-phu-es, 1 yu-fu-es, 2 yu-fu-es, *n*. The chief character in Lyly's *Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*, works characterized by a peculiarly affected style. See EUPHUISM.

eu-phu-ism, 1 yu-fu-izm, 2 yu-fu-izm, *n*. 1. An affected style of elegance in writing, especially, a high-flown, periphrastic style, originally, the style of John Lyly in his *Euphues*, marked by antitheses, alliteration, pedantic affectation, obscurity, subtle similes, and fantastic conceits. **eu-phu-gram**.

Every man who has anything of the coxcomb in his brain who desires a dress for his thoughts more splendid than his thought, slides unconsciously into euphuism. E. P. Whipple *Let Age of Elizabeth, Sydney and Raleigh* p. 264 [in 1800].

Euphuism is best known to modern readers by the pitiless caricature with which Shakespeare quizzed its pedantry. *Grammar Short Hist. And People* p. 403 [in 1875].

2. Euphuism an improper use. 3. Affectation of elegance in dress, etc. [*< Euphues, < Gr. euphues, shapely, < eu, well, + phē, nature, < phō, produce*].

eu-phu-ist, 1 yu-fu-ist, 2 yu-fu-ist, *n*. One who indulges in euphuism, an imitator of the style of Lyly.

Walter Scott introduced a *Euphuist* into his novel *The Monastery*, but the peculiar jargon which Sir Percival Skelton is made to talk is not at all like the real euphuism.

H. A. Brown *From Chaucer to Tennyson* p. 59 [about 1800].

eu-phu-is-tic, *a*. Characterized by euphuism or pertaining to euphuism. **eu-phu-is-ti-cal**, *a*. **eu-phu-is-ti-cal-ly**, *adv*. After the manner of a euphuist.

eu-phu-ize, 1 yu-fu-ize, 2 yu-fu-ize, *v*. To speak or write in a euphuistic style. **eu-phu-ize-er**.

eu-phyl-lite, 1 yu-fil-lit, 2 yu-fil-lit, *n*. *Mineral.* A white sodium-potassium mica that is intermediate between muscovite and paragonite [*< Gr. eu, well, + phyllon, leaf*].

eu-phyl-lum, 1 yu-fil-lum, 2 yu-fil-lum, *n*. *Bot.* [*-la, pl*] A true foliage-leaf distinguished from cataphyllum and hypophyllum [*< eu- < Gr. phyllon, leaf*].

eu-pi-ol, 1 yu-pi-ol, 2 yu-pi-ol, *n*. *Chem.* A colorless, fragrant, inflammable, oily liquid produced by dry distillation of bones and other organic matter. It contains the higher hydrocarbons of the paraffin series [*< Gr. eupiōn, very fat, < eu, well, + piōn, fat*]. **eu-pi-ol-ic**.

eu-pit-tone, 1 yu-pit-ton, 2 yu-pit-ton, *n*. A yellow crystalline oxidation product (C₁₂H₁₈O₂) of wood-tar oil [*< eu- < Gr. pit- (in PITTACAL)*]. **eupittonic acid**, *a*.

eu-plas-tic, 1 yu-plas-tik, 2 yu-plas-tik, *a*. Pertaining to euplute.

eu-plas-tic, 1 yu-plas-tik, 2 yu-plas-tik, *n*. I. A readily transformable into organic tissue. II. Matter thus transformable [*< Gr. euplastos, easily molded, < eu, well, + plasō, form*].

Eu-plas-tel-la, 1 yu-plas-tel-la, 2 yu-plas-tel-la, *n*. *Spong.* 1. A genus typical of *Euplectella*. 2. [e-] A sponge of this genus, as Venus's flower-basket [*< Gr. euplastos, well-plasied, < eu, well, + plasō, twist*].

Eu-plas-tel-lid, 1 yu-plas-tel-lid, 2 yu-plas-tel-lid, *n*. *pl*. *Spong.* A family of hexactine hexactinellid sponges of tubular or sac-shaped form, having sword-shaped oxyhexact spicules with long proximal rays in the skin. [*< LUPICTELLE*].

Eu-plas-tel-lid, 1 yu-plas-tel-lid, 2 yu-plas-tel-lid, *a*. *& n*. **eu-plas-tel-lid**, *a*.

Eu-plas-tel-lid, 1 yu-plas-tel-lid, 2 yu-plas-tel-lid, *n*. *pl*. *Mam.* A family of alveolate carnivores with the canine and incisor teeth much reduced, but otherwise resembling the civets, including the falanaka. **Eu-plas-tel-lid**, *a*.

Eu-plas-tel-lid, 1 yu-plas-tel-lid, 2 yu-plas-tel-lid, *n*. *pl*. *Mam.* The *Euplastidae* as a subfamily of *Viverridae*. **eu-plas-tel-lid**, *a*.

Eu-plas-tel-lid, 1 yu-plas-tel-lid, 2 yu-plas-tel-lid, *n*. *pl*. *Entom.* The *Euplastidae* as a subfamily of *Viverridae*. **eu-plas-tel-lid**, *a*.

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Eu-plas-tel-lid, 1 yu-plas-tel-lid, 2 yu-plas-tel-lid, *n*. *pl*. *Entom.* The *Euplastidae* as a subfamily of *Viverridae*. **eu-plas-tel-lid**, *a*.

eu-re-ka, 1 yu-ri-ka, 2 yu-ri-ka, *interj.* [*Gr.*] I have found (it) a cry of exultation over a discovery; the reputed utterance of Archimedes on discovering how to find the amount of alloy in Hieron's crown, the motto of the State of California.

Eu-re-ka, 1 yu-ri-ka, 2 yu-ri-ka, *n*. 1. A county in N. E. central Nevada, 4,111 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat. 3. A city, county-seat of Humboldt county, Cal. 4. A city in Woodford county, Ill., seat of Lureka College (Disciple), founded in 1855. 5. A city, county-seat of Greenwood county, Kan. 6. A town in Utah county, Utah.

Eu-re-ka Springs. A city, county-seat of Carroll county, Ark.

eu-re-mat-ics, 1 yu-ri-mat-iks, 2 yu-ri-mat-iks, *n*. The science of invention, especially mechanical invention. [*< Gr. heurēma (-t), discovery, < heurēskō, find*].

eu-re-sol, 1 yu-ri-sol or -sol, 2 yu-ri-sol or -sol, *n*. *Chem.* A vivid yellow mass (HOC₁₁HOOC₁₁H₂) used in skin-diseases as a substitute for resorcinol [*< eu- < RESORCIN*, -ol].

Eu-rhip-ti-du-ra, 1 yu-rip-ti-dū-ra, 2 yu-rip-ti-dū-ra, *n*. *pl*. *Ornith.* A division of birds with a tail spreading like a fan, including all living and most extinct birds. [*< eu- < Gr. rhiph (rhipid-) fan (< rhiph, wickerwork), < oura, tail*].

Eu-rhip-ti-du-rae, *a*. **eu-rhip-ti-du-rans**, *a*.

eu-rho-din, 1 yu-rho-din, 2 yu-rho-din, *n*. *Chem.* A yellow crystalline base (C₁₂H₁₈N₂) the type of several compounds known as amidoazoles [*< eu- < Gr. rhodon, rose*]. **eu-rho-dine**.

eu-rho-dol, 1 yu-rho-dol or -dol, 2 yu-rho-dol or -dol, *n*. *Org. Chem.* One of a class of compounds resembling the ergols, from which they differ in containing hydroxyl instead of amide groups. [*< eu- < Gr. rhodon, rose*].

eu-rhyth-mic, *eu-rhyth-mica*, *eu-rhyth-my*. Same as EUPHYTHMIC, EUPHYTHMY.

Eu-rip-ti-du-ra, 1 yu-rip-ti-dū-ra, 2 yu-rip-ti-dū-ra, *n*. A Greek tragedy poet (480-406 B. C.), pupil of Anaxagoras, and friend of Socrates. **Eu-rip-ti-du-ran**, *a*.

eu-ri-pus, 1 yu-ri-pus, 2 yu-ri-pus, *n*. 1. An arm of the sea where the tide rushes in strong, shifting currents, figuratively a scene or occasion of violent changes. 2. (L.) Sicily, the narrow channel, 113 miles long, between Sicily and Calabria opposite Calabria. 3. (Rare) An artificial canal, originally, one made in a Roman circus. [*< Gr. euripus, strait < eu, well, + rhiph, rush < rhipid, hurl*]. **eu-ri-pet**.

eu-ri-pet, *et*. To move back and forth like the tide.

eu-ri-tic, *a*. Same as EUPHYTHMIC.

eu-ri-tic, 1 yu-ri-tic, 2 yu-ri-tic, *n*. *Phol.* A compact, fine-grained aggregate of feldspar and quartz, the base of quartz-porphry, felsite. [*< Gr. eurys, wide*]. **eu-ri-tic**.

eu-ri-tic, *a*. Same as EUPHYTHMIC.

eu-ri-tic, 1 yu-ri-tic, 2 yu-ri-tic, *n*. *Phol.* A compact, fine-grained aggregate of feldspar and quartz, the base of quartz-porphry, felsite. [*< Gr. eurys, wide*]. **eu-ri-tic**.

eu-ri-tic, *a*. Same as EUPHYTHMIC.

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Received in a case as legal and competent proof. 2. Perfectly plain, apparent. Internal e., the evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of a document or work of literature or art furnished by its structure, contents or character. King's e., Queen's e., crown's e., same as state's evidence. Material e., evidence material to the proof or dispute of the point or points at issue in a lawsuit. Presumptive e., evidence from which, in the absence of direct proof, a fact is presumed to exist. Prima facie e., evidence which, if unexplained or uncontradicted, would establish the fact alleged. Primary e., the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. Satisfactory or sufficient e., that amount or weight of evidence which is adapted to convince a reasonable mind. Secondary e., evidence not primary, but which, having some tendency to prove the fact at issue, is received, it being first shown that the primary evidence is not obtainable. Self-garding e. (Law), evidence in favor of or against a party supplied either by the language or behavior of the party or his attorney. Self-serving e.: state's e. 1. One who confesses himself guilty of a crime and professes himself as a witness to testify against his accomplices. 2. The evidence produced by the state in criminal prosecutions.

ev'l-den-clv (e), a [Rare] Operating as evidence
ev'l-den-eyt, n Evidence proof
ev'l-dent, 1 ev'l-dent, 2 ev'l-dēnt, a 1. Plain or manifest, as to the mind or the senses, clearly perceptible, obvious, indubitable, as, evident facts, his success is evident.

Matter itself is not more evident than the mind that shapes it. BURNETT, *Moral Uses of Dark Things* (Of Night) p. 18 1808.
 2. Serving as evidence. Conclusive [OF, < L. evident] (s) see EVIDENCE. Syn. apparent, clear, conspicuous, discernible, manifest, obvious, palpable, patent, perceptible, plain, tangible, unmistakable, visible. That is apparent which clearly appears to the senses or to the mind as soon as the attention is directed toward it, that is evident of which the mind is made sure by some inference that supplements the facts of perception, the marks of a struggle were apparent in broken shrubbery and trampled ground and the finding of a mutilated body and a rifled purse made it evident that robbery and murder had been committed. That is manifest which we can lay the hand upon, manifest is thus stronger than evident, as touch is more absolute than sight, that the picture was a modern copy of an ancient work was evident, and on comparison with the original its inferiority was manifest. That is obvious which is directly in the way so that it can not be missed, as the application of the remark was obvious. Visible applies to all that can be perceived by the sense of sight, whether the noonday sun, a ship on the horizon or a microscope object. Discernible applies to that which is dimly or faintly visible, requiring strain and effort in order to be seen, as, the ship was discernible through the mist. That is conspicuous which stands out so as necessarily or strikingly to attract the attention. Palpable and tangible express more emphatically the thought of manifest. ev'l-dent-ly, adv. In a manner to be perceived or understood, obviously, clearly, in a manner to convince the mind, manifestly, certainly. ev'l-dent-ness, n.

ev'l-dent, n 1. [Rare] Evidence. 2. Scots Law A title-deed, writ, or other documentary evidence serving to prove property.
ev'l-den-tial, 1 ev'l-den-tial, 2 ev'l-dēn-tial, a Of the nature of or furnishing evidence, indicative. ev'l-den-tial-ly, adv.

[A] verdict may be put in evidence as a mere evidentiary fact, not as in any way showing that the verdict was true but simply as proving that it was taken. WILSON, *Law of Evidence* vol. 1 bk. II, ch. 10 § 81 p. 76 [c. 2 no. 1877].
 < L. evidential, see EVIDENCE. ev'l-den-tial-ly, adv. In an evidential manner, as evidence.

ev'il, 1 ev'il, 2 ev'il, a 1. Morally bad; wrong or wicked, sinful or depraved; vicious, corrupt, as an evil deed. 2. Possessing injurious nature or qualities, unwholesome, hurtful, hostile to the welfare of any creature, mischievous, also, of poor or bad quality, worthless, as, an evil taint, an evil spirit. 3. Characterized by calamity, trouble, or sorrow, sorrowful, disastrous, as, evil news, evil days. 4. Of ill repute, deserving of condemnation, shameful, as, an evil name. 5. Poor, unskillful [c. AS. yfel, cp. Goth. ubil-, evill; < evilt; < evill]. Syn. see BAD, PERNICIOUS, SINFUL.

Evil is used as the first element in self-explaining compounds, as, evil-doing, evil-mannered, evil-at-tempted, a ill-disposed, unfriendly, e. disposed, a ill-disposed to malice or wickedness, spitefully inclined, e. doer, n. One who does evil or works mischief. e. eel, n. [Scot.] The conger-eel. e. eulent, s. To treat badly, abuse. E. eyed, a. Possessing or supposed to possess, the evil eye, envious, jealous, malicious. e. favored, a. Having a forbidding aspect or countenance, ill-favored, misshapen. e. favoredly, adv. e. favoredness, n. e. May day (Eng. Hist.), May 1, 1517, when the London apprentices made riotous attacks on all foreigners, especially the French, residing in the city. e. minded, a. Having an evil disposition, wicked, malicious. e. mindedness, n. e. speaking, n. Censorious or spiteful comments upon others, defamation, calumny, slander. e. starred, a. Same as ill-starred.

Where in wild Mahratta-battle fell my father eviltar'd I was left a trampled orphan and a wailing uncle's ward. TENNYSON, *Locksley Hall* at 78.

— e. willing, a. Wishing evil. — e. eye, 1. The supposed faculty of harming by spiteful looks, superstitiously attributed to certain persons as a natural endowment much dreaded in Mediterranean Europe, the Levant, and the East in general, where charms are used against its influence as for the protection of children, cattle, etc. Compare BANISH. "He certainly possesses the gift of the evil eye," said Clodius. BULWER-LUTYEN, *Red Rover* bk. 1, ch. 10 [c. 1].

2. A spiteful or malicious look. — the e. one, Netaun.
ev'il, n. 1. Wicked conduct or disposition as showing depravity or as being destructive of good, sinfulness as injurious, moral depravity, as, prone to evil. Moral evil is the only real evil. It was necessary in view of human freedom. UMBREKOW, *Real Philos* tr. by Morris, vol. 1, pt. II, § 85, p. 326 [c. 1872].

2. Something that harms or hurts, that which hinders prosperity, diminishes welfare, or prevents the enjoyment of a good, affliction, as, war is an evil. The evil that men do lives after them. SHAKESPEARE, *Julius Cæsar* act II, sc. 2.

3. [Rare] A scrofulous malady, as, the king's evil, the poll-evil. 4. A vicious or hurtful act.

Syn. see ABOMINATION, INJURY, HIN — king's evil, scrofula, once supposed to be curable by monarch's touch. royal e.: the social e., sexual impurity, prostitution. ev'il, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. A hay-fork, fork. 2. A halter. ev'il, adv. In an evil manner, unkindly, harmfully, ill. [c. AS. yfel, < yfel, evil]

ev'il-ly, 1 ev'il-ly; 2 ev'il-y, adv. In an evil manner, maliciously, badly.
ev'il-me-ro-dach, 1 ev'il-mi-rō-dak or -mer-o-dak, 2 ev'il-me-rō-dac or -mer-o-dak, n. Bib. 5 Kings xxv, 27.

ev'il-ness, 1 ev'il-ness, 2 ev'il-nēs, n. The state or quality of being evil.
e-vince, 1 e-vince, 2 e-vinc', v. [e-vince], e-vincing [I.]. 1. To show plainly or with certainty. 2. To make manifest or evident; show, as, to evince ignorance, evince a purpose. 3. To conquer.



Touch-piece given by Queen Anne to Dr Samuel Johnson when she touched him for the King's Evil (British Museum).

To furnish proof [c. L. evince, see EVICT]. Syn. see DISPLAY — e-vince-ment, n. The act of evincing. e-vince-ble (e), a Capable of being shown or proved. e-vince-ibly, adv. e-vinc-iv (e), a Capable of proving, tending to prove, convincing.

e-vince, v. To emasculate.
ev'il-ra-tion, 1 ev'il-ra-tion, 2 ev'il-rā-shon, n. Pathol. 1. Loss of masculinity, with a corresponding assumption of feminine characteristics. 2. Sexual impotence in the male. 3. Castration [c. L. eviratio, < e, out, + vir, man].

e-vil-tu-ate, v. To use exertion, to deprive of power.
e-vil-ter-ate, 1 e-vil-ter-at, 2 e-vil-ter-at, v. [AT-ER, -ATING] 1. To remove the entrails of or from, disembowel; gut, figuratively, to rob of indispensable or important parts, as a principle or a scheme. 2. To remove (vital parts). 3. To unbecomingly, lay bare, as oneself mentally [c. L. evisceratus, pp of eviscero, < e, out, + viscera, inner parts] — e-vil-ter-a-tion, n. 1. The act of eviscerating. 2. Surg. Removal of the interior of the eyeball, only the sclerotic coat being left.

e-vil-ter-o-neu-rō-my, 1 e-vil-ter-o-nū-rō-mi, 2 e-vil-ter-o-nū-rō-mi, n. Surg. The removal of the inner parts of the eyeball, accompanied by severing of the optic nerve.
ev'il-ta-ble, 1 ev'il-ta-bl, 2 ev'il-tā-bl, a That may be ev'il-ta-ble, [c] escaped or shunned, avoidable. [c. L. vitabilis, < vitio, shun, < e, out, + vitio, shun].

ev'il-tate, v. To avoid. ev'il-tate, v. ev'il-ta-tion, n.
ev'il-ter-nal, 1 ev'il-ter-nal, 2 ev'il-tēr-nal, a Everlasting; eternal. ev'il-ter-nal-ly, adv. ev'il-ter-nal-ty, n. Eternity.

ev'il-tate, 1 ev'il-tat, 2 ev'il-tāt, a Bot. Without vitas or oil-tubes [c. F. + VITTA].
ev'il-us, 1 ev'il-us, 2 ev'il-ās, n. An epithet of Dionysos, derived from the cry of Bacchanals at his feasts. See EVOK.

ev'o-ca-ble (e), 1 ev'o-ka-bl, 2 ev'o-kā-bl, a Capable of being evoked or called forth [c. L. evoco, see EVOK].
ev'o-cate, 1 ev'o-kāt, 2 ev'o-kāt, v. [Rare] To evoke or call out, summon forth [c. L. evocatus, pp of evoco, see EVOK].

ev'o-ca-tion, 1 ev'o-kā-shon, 2 ev'o-kā-shon, n. 1. A calling forth or out, summoning, an evoking. 2. See Law. The transference of a suit from a lower to a higher tribunal. 3. The summoning of a spirit from the grave, the formula used in such summons. 4. Philos. In Plato's theory of reminiscence, a calling-up of knowledge acquired in a previous existence. 5. Rom. Antiq. The calling upon the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and aid the besiegers.

e-vō-ca-tiv (e), 1 e-vō-ka-tiv or e-vō-kā-tiv, 2 e-vō-ka-tiv or e-vō-kā-tiv, a Evoking, fitted to evoke.
ev'o-ca-tor, 1 ev'o-kā-tor or -tor, 2 ev'o-kā-tor, n. One who summons up spirits. — e-vō-ca-tō-ry, a. — ev'o-ca-trix, a. A female evocator.

ev'o-er, 1 ev'o-er, 2 ev'o-er, n. A cry uttered by Bacchanals. — e-vō-er, 1 ev'o-er, 2 ev'o-er, v. [e-vō-er], e-vō-ing [I.]. To call or summon forth, call out.
 A ghost, evoked unconsciously from the grave. HAWTHORNE, *Scarlet Letter* ch. 12, p. 181 [c. 1850].

2. [Rare] To remove to a different tribunal, call away. [c. L. evoco, < e, out, + voco, call] — e-vō-er, n.
ev'o-lute, a Bot. Unfolded, turned over at the edge.
ev'o-lute, 1 ev'o-lūt, 2 ev'o-lūt, n. Geom. A curve which is the locus of the centers of curvature of another curve, and therefore tangent to all its normals so called because the other curve (called the involute) can be traced by the end of a string gradually unwound from it. [c. L. evolutus, pp of evolvo, unroll, < e, out, + volvo, roll].

ev'o-lu-tion, 1 ev'o-lū-ti-ty, 2 ev'o-lū-ti-ty, n. Biol. Capability, in an organism, of manifesting change as a result of the nutritive processes.
ev'o-lu-tion, 1 ev'o-lū-ti-ty or -tin, 2 ev'o-lū-ti-ty or -tin, a Of or pertaining to evolution.

ev'o-lu-tion, 1 ev'o-lū-shon, 2 ev'o-lū-shon, n. 1. The act or process of evolving, or the state of being evolved, development or growth, as, the evolution of a plan or a system.

Such forms, systems, or institutions must give place to others, either by peaceful evolution or by violent revolution. H. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Jan. 1887, p. 424.

2. Specif. in biology. (1) The series of steps by which a germ or a rudimentary part becomes an adult organism or a fully developed part, the succession of changes by which a germ passes from a simple to a complex condition, the development. (2) The derivation or the doctrine of the derivation of all forms of life by gradual modification from earlier and simpler forms or from one rudimentary form.

(3) The theory that the germ preexists in the parent, and that it contains all the parts of the fully formed organism in minute form, development from such a germ opposed to epigenesis, the original use in biology.

1. Finally became convinced that an epigenetic development is an impossibility. Moreover, I found an actual proof of the reality of evolution. A. WEISMANN, *Germ-Plasm* tr. by Parker and Rönfeldt, pref. p. 14 [c. 1883].

Evolution, as understood today, is a widely comprehensive term, inasmuch as it comprises the study of that vast complex of natural conditions which has resulted in the formation and development of stellar systems and particularly of that which includes the earth as well as of all forms of plant and animal life upon our planet. Evolution in general is founded upon the unity of action exhibited in the operations of nature, while organic evolution, or the theory of descent, is built upon the fact that all animals and plants are developed by analogous processes from some form of primitive germ and show an underlying unity of

organization, their physical life being based upon the living substance known as protoplasm, whose contractility is the sole cause of all their movements. Evolution may be (1) inorganic, that which treats of the growth of the material universe and follows the various stages of chemical development down to the formation of the planets, at which stage physico-chemical evolution sets in, embracing the gradual elaboration of matter from simple into more complex compounds, culminating in the most complex of all, protoplasm. (2) organic, which treats of those agencies which produce morphogenesis and upon and through which natural selection acts, including such primary factors as adaptation, variation, environment, heredity, and the various chemical, physical, and physiological changes encountered by living organisms. (3) mental, which treats of the gradual development of the highest intellectual faculties, as evidenced in man, from the primitive reflexes and instinctive movements of the lowest organic forms through an infinite variety of gradually advancing types of intelligence to the savage, and so upwards to the highest products of civilization.

Mental evolution also embraces the study of social evolution, which traces the highly complex system of modern organized society back to the primitive family and tribal conditions of prehistoric times. A vast mass of empirical data and corroborative facts, drawn from the fields of paleontology, geology, embryology, morphology, and allied sources, has now made it seem possible that the gap between man and the animals is merely one of degree and not of kind, and has tended to establish his descent from a now extinct gibbon-like ancestor, thus assigning him a place with the other primates in the genealogical tree which shows that the origin of all living beings is derived without break of continuity from a few essentially simple forms, or possibly from one. Evolution holds that life is a necessary corollary of cosmic development and that it came into being by a process of spontaneous generation, through the action of physico-chemical laws, where the mass of the earth had cooled sufficiently to allow of it and the condensation of gases had formed the primeval sea. From the original protoplasm thus formed, change, and the action of the primary factors during immense periods of time have gradually evolved all existing and extinct types. The constant modifications thus set up have tended more and more to specialization, as conditioned by and dependent upon the concomitant structural and geographical changes of the globe. The basic idea of evolution is as old as Empedocles (450 B. C.), the Aristotle (384-322 B. C.) may be regarded as the originator of the theory of descent, which he adumbrated with surprising clarity. The domination of Scholastic philosophy during medieval times prevented progress in this direction, and the subject was not reopened until Leibnitz (1646-1716) and Buffon (1708-1788) wrote of certain evolutionary ideas. Lamarck (1744-1829) was the true founder of evolution in the modern sense, his writings anticipating many of the main deductions of Darwin and Wallace, who in 1859 converted many contemporary scientists to their view. Darwin's *Origin of Species*, an epoch-making work, laid the foundation for the exhaustive modern researches of Huxley, Müller, Haeckel, Weismann, and others, which have resulted in their general acceptance of most of his views, with some slight modifications. Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) developed the philosophical side of the subject, extending the doctrine of descent to cover religion, ethics, society, etc. See DARWINISM, GERM-PLASM, MUTATION; CROGENESIS, SELECTION, WEISMANNISM.

3. Math. (1) In arithmetic and algebra, the operation of extending a root opposed to involution. (2) The gradual unfolding or unbending of a curve so that its end describes its involute. 4. A changing of the positions and movements of parts, a process of turning and shifting, especially, one of successive or simultaneous movements by troops or war-vessels disposing them properly for some purpose, as, of review or of battle, a move or maneuver.

The evolutions of the waltzers were quieted. Fox-Tales, *Red Death* p. 160 [c. 1].

5. A process in which, by a series of continuous progressive changes, a complex arrangement, agency, or organism is developed from rude or simple beginnings, as, the evolution of civilization from savagery, the evolution of a chicken from an egg.

It is a problem of interest to trace the evolution of the family into the clan, of patriarchism into democracy. CHAS. MORRIS, *Arvan Races* ch. 7, p. 173 [c. 1888].

With each succeeding Kingdom, evolution has changed its direction upward from the physical to the psychical, protoplasm giving way to psychoplasm.

I. K. FUNK, *The Next Step in Evolution* p. 26 [c. 1902].

6. A movement forming one of a series of complex motions, as one of the recurring movements of a machine. 7. Metaph. The theory which accounts for the beings and events of the physical universe in terms of the combination and recombination of material elements in motion, under the principle of the conservation of energy; distinguished by Herbert Spencer from development. Compare DEVELOPMENT.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. SPENCER, *First Principles* pt. II, ch. 17, p. 396 [c. 1883].

Evolution is variously distinguished as materialistic evolution, which denies everything but matter and motion in the evolutionary process, agnostic e., which postulates an unknown and unknowable as the basis and explanation of the process, and theistic e., which assumes a God or a Logos back of all working out results along the unalterable line of natural law, and by physical forces exclusively. Often improperly confounded with the development theory.

8. Anything evolved or developed; also, a series unfolded or unrolled. 9. A winding about, an intricate form or pattern [c. L. evoluto(n)-, < evoluto, see EVOLUT-]. compound evolution (Biol.), that form of evolution in which the proximity and influence of one group affect the rate and quality of development of another — determinate e. (Biol.), the doctrine that the change of species in accordance with the principle of natural selection is directed in predetermined channels either by the adaptiveness of the organisms themselves or because of some unavoidable natural factor — digestive e., stivism — kinetic e., same as NEOTONISM — mechanico-physical theory of e. (Biol.), the opinion, held by Nageli, that the origin of species is due to the law of improvement, in accordance with which there is a constantly greater complexity and a progressive division of labor. — retrograde e., see EVOLUTION. 2 — spontaneous e., the unaided shifting of the position of a fetus during labor in consequence of which a shoulder-presentation is converted into a combined breech-and-shoulder presentation and delivery spontaneously ef-

Key 1: uale; au = out; eli; fū = feud; chin; go; jet; q = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boñ, dñne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.

Key 2: bōk, bōt; full, rule, cure, but, bñrn; ðl, bōy; e = k; q = s; go, gem; ink; q = x; thin, this; F. boñ, dñne; n = loch.

evidencive examination

fects.—tidal e. (Astron.), that evolution of the existing orbits of planets, satellites, and binary stars, assumed to be due to the tidal reactions between the movable parts of the bodies concerned, in consequence of which they withdrew farther from each other and enlarged the eccentricity of their orbits up to certain limits.—ev'ō-lu'tion-al, a. Of, pertaining to, or resulting from evolution.—ev'ō-lu'tion-al-ly, adv.—ev'ō-lu'tion-ar-y, a. Pertaining or relating to evolution, in any sense.—ev'ō-lu'tion-ism, n. The doctrine of or belief in evolution, biological or metaphysical.—ev'ō-lu'tion-ist, a. Of or pertaining to biological or metaphysical evolution, as, the evolutionist philosophy.—ev'ō-lu'tion-ist-ly, adv.—ev'ō-lu'tion-ist, n. 1. A believer in biological or metaphysical evolution. 2. One skilled in evolutions, as a military officer.—ev'ō-lu'tion-ise, v. & tr. (Rare) To produce by evolution.

ev'ō-lu'tiv(e), 1 ev'ō-lu'tiv, 2 ev'ō-lu'tiv, a. Pertaining to or producing evolution, evolutionary.

evolve, 1 i-volv', 2 e-volv', v. [e-volv'd, e-volv'ing; e-volv'ing, f e-volv'ing.] 1. To unfold or expand, discharge and bring to view, hence, to work out, develop, edure, as, to evolve a plan.

Balzac endures the personages of his fiction out of his own consciousness, they are none of them human beings. W. C. Wilkinson *Classic French Course* ch 23, p 296 (1890).

2. Specifically, to produce by biological or metaphysical evolution, as defined by Herbert Spencer, to cause to pass from a more diffused to a more concentrated state. Compare EVOLUTION, 7.

Evolution has other meanings, some of which are incongruous with, and some even directly opposed to, the meaning here given to it. As ordinarily understood, to evolve is to unfold, to open and expand, to throw out, to emit, whereas, as we understand it, the act of evolving implies that its component matter has passed from a more diffused to a more concentrated state—has contracted. The antithetical word evolution would much more truly express the nature of the process.

Evolution First French Course pt 1, ch 12, p 285 (1883).

3. To give off as a gradual product or emanation; throw out, as gases. 4. Math. To extract the roots of (a quantity or number).

II. 1. To open or unfold. [*L. evolvo*; see EVOLVITE.]

Syn: see develop—evolv'able, a. —evolv'ement, n. —evolv'ent, a. 1. That which evolves. 2. Math. Noting a right line whose extremity is the locus of the involute.—evolv'ent, n. (Geom.) Same as INVOLUTE.—evolv'er, n.

evom'it-a'tion, n. A vomiting. ev'ō-mi'tion, n.

Ev-on'y-mus, 1 ev-on'y-mus, 2 ev-on'y-mus, n. Bot. A genus of ornamental shrubs and trees of the family *Celastraceae*, natives of temperate regions. They have opposite, entire or serrate leaves, small flowers, and capsules containing 1 or 2 seeds enclosed in an orange-colored aril. *E. americanus* is the strawberry-bush, *E. atropurpureus* the burning-bush, or wahoo. The showy species, *E. bangranus* and *E. japonica*, are common in cultivation. Compare EUDONYMUS [*L. eunymus*, < Gr. *eunymos*, of good name; < eu, well, + onyma, name]—Eu-on'y-mus;—ev-on'y-mos, n.

Ev'ō-ra, 1 ev'ō-ra, 2 ev'ō-ra, n. 1. A district in Alemto province, Portugal, 2,738 sq. m. 2. Its capital town.

ev'ō-ue, 1 i-vō-wi, 2 e-vō-we, n. A mnemonic formula—ev'ō-ue, for the ending of a Gregorian tone [*< the vowels of seculorum amen*, last two words of the Gloria Patri].

Ev'ox'y-me-to-pōn, 1 i-vōks'y-mi-tō-pōn, 2 e-vōks'y-me-tō-pōn, n. A genus of West-Indian lepidopod fishes [*< eu + Gr. oxys*, sharp, + *metopon*, brow].

Ev'reux, 1 e'vrō, 2 e'vrō, n. A historic cathedral city, the capital of Eure department, France. It was taken from the Romans by Clovis, pillaged by the Normans under Rollo in 992, burned by Henry I of England in 1119, and later was the scene of many conflicts between the English and the French during the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI of England.

ev'ul-gate, v. To divulge. e-vul-gat', e-vul-gat', n. 1. A divulging. 2. A divulger. 3. A divulging. 4. A divulger. 5. A divulging. 6. A divulger. 7. A divulging. 8. A divulger. 9. A divulging. 10. A divulger. 11. A divulging. 12. A divulger. 13. A divulging. 14. A divulger. 15. A divulging. 16. A divulger. 17. A divulging. 18. A divulger. 19. A divulging. 20. A divulger. 21. A divulging. 22. A divulger. 23. A divulging. 24. A divulger. 25. A divulging. 26. A divulger. 27. A divulging. 28. A divulger. 29. A divulging. 30. A divulger. 31. A divulging. 32. A divulger. 33. A divulging. 34. A divulger. 35. A divulging. 36. A divulger. 37. A divulging. 38. A divulger. 39. A divulging. 40. A divulger. 41. A divulging. 42. A divulger. 43. A divulging. 44. A divulger. 45. A divulging. 46. A divulger. 47. A divulging. 48. A divulger. 49. A divulging. 50. A divulger. 51. A divulging. 52. A divulger. 53. A divulging. 54. A divulger. 55. A divulging. 56. A divulger. 57. A divulging. 58. A divulger. 59. A divulging. 60. A divulger. 61. A divulging. 62. A divulger. 63. A divulging. 64. A divulger. 65. A divulging. 66. A divulger. 67. A divulging. 68. A divulger. 69. A divulging. 70. A divulger. 71. A divulging. 72. A divulger. 73. A divulging. 74. A divulger. 75. A divulging. 76. A divulger. 77. A divulging. 78. A divulger. 79. A divulging. 80. A divulger. 81. A divulging. 82. A divulger. 83. A divulging. 84. A divulger. 85. A divulging. 86. A divulger. 87. A divulging. 88. A divulger. 89. A divulging. 90. A divulger. 91. A divulging. 92. A divulger. 93. A divulging. 94. A divulger. 95. A divulging. 96. A divulger. 97. A divulging. 98. A divulger. 99. A divulging. 100. A divulger.

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ew'ln-drift, 1 yū'n-drift, 2 yū'n-drift, n. [Local, Eng.] Snow driven or drifted by the wind.

ew'ing, 1 yū'ing, 2 yū'ing, n. 1. Juliana Horatia Orr (b. 1841-1885), an English writer for children. 2. Thomas (1815-1890-1887), an American lawyer, Secretary of the Treasury and of the Interior. 3. A village in Franklin county, Ill.; seat of Erwin College (Baptist), founded in 1867.

ew'let, n. Yulo. ew'let, 1 yū'let, 2 yū'let, n. [North Eng.] An oven.

ew'lets, 2 ēks, v. [Dial.] To ask.

ew'ly, 1 yū'ly, 2 yū'ly, n. [Dial.] An axe.

ew'ly, 1 yū'ly, 2 yū'ly, n. [Dial.] An axe.

ew'ly, 1 yū'ly, 2 yū'ly, n. [Dial.] An axe.

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ew'ly, 1 yū'ly, 2 yū'ly, n. [Dial.] An axe.

There is not on earth a more meretricious exactor of love from others than a thoroughly selfish woman. HARRIET B. STOWS *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch 15, p 173 [n. c. 1850].

[OF. < L. *exactor*, < *ex*, see EXACT, a]—ex-act'ress, n. [Rare]. A woman who exacts.

ex-act'ness, 1 ēks-akt'ness, 2 ēks-akt'ness, n. [Rare]. The act of exacting.

ex-act'ness, 1 ēks-akt'ness, 2 ēks-akt'ness, n. [Rare]. The act of exacting.

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ex-act'ness, 1 ēks-akt'ness, 2 ēks-akt'ness, n. [Rare

which is *excellent* excels, but an object that is *valuable* or a man who is *worthy* so far excels the majority of persons or

Taxes on commodities are either on production within the Country, or on importation into it, or on conveyance or sale with-

in it, and are classed respectively as *excises*, *customs*, or *tolle* and *transit duties*.

MILL Political Economy bk v, ch 3, p 562 [A. 1888]
2. [Gt. Brit.] A branch of the department of the civil service having charge of the inland revenue taxes and duties. The English duties are mainly laid on spirits, beer, and tobacco. [As if < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excido*, < *ex*, out, < *cadō*, cut, but really a cor. of earlier E. *arcise*, < F. *arcise*, cor. of *arcus*, taxes, < *arcus*, see *ARCISE*] - board of excise, or *e. commission* [U. S.], a local board of public officers, usually appointed by a mayor, having authority to grant liquor licenses, or hear complaints against those who violate the liquor laws.

ex-cise-man, 1 ek-säz'män, 2 ek-clz'män, n. [-MEN, pl.] [Gt. Brit.] An officer of the excise who collects duties and guards against violation of the excise law - *ex-cise-man-ship*, n. The office of an exciseman.

ex-ci-sion, 1 ek-siz'ən, 2 ek-clz'hən, n. 1. *Surg.* The act of excising, removal of a part, as by cutting out, off, or away, pruning, lopping.

It is a question, not of excision from the gospels, but of tearing them into shreds. [Gladstone Robert Klemens and the Battle of Helig] p 12 [Lyon].

2. Figuratively, a cutting off or out; doing away with, abscission, extirpation. 3. [Rare.] Excommunication, exclusion. [-L. *exco(m)mu(n)icare*, < *exco(m)mu(n)icare*, see *EXCOMMUNICATE*].

ex-ci-sor, n. [Rare] 1. An exciseman. 2. One who cuts off or circumcises.

ex-clit-a-bl'i-ty, 1 ek-säl'ti-bl'i-ty, 2 ek-clit-a-bl'i-ty, n. [-TIES, pl.] 1. The quality of being excitable; susceptibility to excitement, as, a person of great excitability. 2. *Physiol.* The power of responding to excitation or stimulus, sensitiveness to irritation - *electric excitability*, the property that a nerve has of being stimulated, or a muscle of being contracted, by an electric current. *stylid faradic* when the current is intermittent, *galvanic* when it is continuous.

ex-clit-a-ble, 1 ek-säl'ti-bl, 2 ek-clit-a-bl, a. That can be excited, easily excited, unusually susceptible to stimuli, nervously high-strung, as, an *excitable* person. *Syn:* susceptible, impetuous - *ex-clit-a-ble* (e-nous), n. *ex-clit-an-ry*, n. [Rare] 1. A state of excitement, the act of exciting.

ex-clit-ant, 1 ek-säl'tant, 2 ek-clit-ant, a. Adapted to excite, specific, having the property of stimulating the action of any organ or function, especially of the nervous system. [-L. *exclitans*, pp. of *exclitare*, see *EXCLITARE*].

ex-clit-ant, n. 1. That which tends to excite or stimulate, as a remedy. 2. *Elec.* The exciting solution in a battery.

ex-clit-a-tion, 1 ek-säl'tä-shən, 2 ek-clit-a-tä-shən, n. 1. The act of exciting or stimulating. 2. The state of being excited, intensified emotion or action, excitement. 3. *Psychophysics.* The act of arousing, or the state of being aroused, by application of any form of stimulus to an organism, as, the electrical, mechanical, or chemical excitation of the nerves or their end-organs. 4. *Rhet.* *Invention.* The stimulation of the feelings either (1) by pathetic explanation or (2) by sympathy. 5. *Elec.* Electromagnetization, production of a magnetic field in a dynamo or other electric machine. [-L. *exclitatio* (n.), < L. *exclito*, see *EXCLITO*] - law of polar excitation, a law enunciated by the German physiologist Pflüger, that while a given length of nerve is irritated by increase of cathectronous and decrease of anelectrotonous, there is no similar effect when the conditions are reversed.

ex-clit-a-tiv (n.), 1 ek-säl'tä-tiv, 2 ek-clit-a-tiv, a. Of an exciting nature, of tending to excite, as, *excitatory* suggestions.

ex-clit-a-tor, 1 ek-säl'tär or -tor, 2 ek-clit-a-tär, n. *Elec.* A discharger, as of a Leyden jar, so contrived as to protect the manipulator from shock.

ex-clit-a-ry, 1 ek-säl'tä-rä, 2 ek-clit-a-ry, a. Of an exciting character, excitatory, as, an *excitatory* influence.

ex-clit-e, 1 ek-säl't, 2 ek-clit, n. [-CLIT-ED, EX-CLIT-ING] 1. To produce agitation of feeling in; rouse, as, the crime has *excited* the community greatly. 2. To bring into activity, arouse to action, stimulate, as the emotions or desires, or as some physiological function or organ; as, his behavior *excited* jealousy; calomel *excites* the secretion of bile. 3. To stir up, bring about, as by stimulating, as, the decision may *excite* a riot. 4. *Elec.* To energize, to cause current to flow through a coil or circuit so as to produce electro-magnetic induction and consequent operation, as, to *excite* the field. A dynamo may be excited either by a portion of the current it produces or from a separate source of electrical energy. See *DYNAMO*. 5. [Rare] To instigate, incite.

Glory, the reward That sole *excites* to high attempts. Milton P. L. bk ii, l. 26.

[< F. *exciter*, < L. *exclito*, freq. of *exclito*, call out, < *ex*, out, < *clio*, call] *ex-clit-ate*, *Syn:* see *EXCITE*, *AGITATE*, *ANIMATE*, *AROUSE*, *ENCOURAGE*, *PROMOTE* *exciting cause* (*Med.*) that which immediately causes a particular inflammation or morbidity, as distinguished from predisposing cause - *exciting current* (*Elec.*) a current which excites or energizes the field-magnets of a dynamo or any other form of electrical apparatus - *ex-clit-ed-ly*, adv. *ex-clit-iv* (n.), a. Of an exciting nature, excitatory, as, *excitively* appeals.

ex-clit-ment, 1 ek-säl'tment or -ment, 2 ek-clit'ment, n. 1. The act of exciting, a stirring up, stimulation, excitation. 2. The state of being excited, agitated, or aroused, disturbance, as, a great *excitement* in the town. 3. That which excites, in any sense, an exciting event or cause, as, we have had few *excitements*. 4. *Pathol.* A stimulated or abnormal condition of any bodily function, as the heart's action, nervous force, etc.

Men under cerebral excitement are not easily stunned, and know no pain. CHARLES BRADSHAW *Hard Cash* ch 37, p 310. [c. a. w.]

Syn: see *ENTHUSIASM*.

ex-clit-er, 1 ek-säl'tär, 2 ek-clit-är, n. 1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses, as, an *exciter* of the people. 2. *Elec.* (1) The source of electrical energy which supplies the magnetizing current for the field-magnets of a dynamo. (2) A machine which generates electric waves of definite length by means of sparks. (3) A device which supplies the initial charge to the plates of an electrostatic generator. *belated exciter* (*Elec.*), an exciter which is propelled by means of a belt - *compensating e.* (*Elec.*), an exciter for an alternator which regulates the voltage by compensating for the reactive drop as well as the resistance drop - *Hertzian e.* (*Elec.*), an exciter for producing electromagnetic oscillations or Hertzian waves.

ex-clit-ing, 1 ek-säl'ting, 2 ek-clit-ing, pa. Of a nature to excite or cause excitement; stirring, lively, rousing, as, an *exciting* speech, an *exciting* scene. *ex-clit-to-ry*, -*ex-clit-ing-ly*, adv.

It may be said in excuse, that this vanity of distinction was also the *exciting* motive of his actions. MacKenzie Paul Jones vol ii, ch 20, p 292. [w.]

ex-clit-to, 1 ek-säl'to, 2 ek-clit-to. From Latin *exclito*, excite (see *EXCLITO*), a combining form - *ex-clit-to-mo-tion*, n. *Physiol.* Stimulated or reflex action - *ex-clit-to-mo-tory*, a. 1. Exciting motion, but without sensation or volition. 2. Of or pertaining to the excitator and motor nerves. 3. Of or pertaining to the excitator and motor nerves. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a region of the spinal cord with its afferent and efferent nerves, by which a simple reflex act is performed - *ex-clit-to-mo-tä-ry*; *ex-clit-to-mo-tor*; -*ex-clit-to-mo-tä-ri-ent*, a. Exciting nutrition by reflex action.

ex-clit-ter, 1 ek-säl'tär or -tor, 2 ek-clit-är, n. *Physiol.* 1. An afferent nerve-tract conducting a nervous discharge from the spinal column to the higher centers. 2. An electrode used to excite a nerve.

ex-clit-to-se-cre-to-ry, a. Exciting secretion by reflex action. *ex-clit-ation*, abbr. Exclamation, exclamatory. **ex-clam**, 1 eks-kläm', 2 eks-kläm', s. 1. To cry out abruptly or with passion, as, he *exclaimed*, "scoundrel!" 2. To call out loudly or abruptly, say something vehemently, as, he *exclaimed* against interference. [-L. *exclamare*, < L. *exclamare*, < *ex*, out, < *clamare*, cry]

Syn: call, cry out, ejaculate. In *exclaiming*, the utterance may not be strikingly, the somewhat, above the ordinary tone and pitch, we may *exclaim* by mere interjections, or by connected words. To *ejaculate* is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and especially of appeal, petition, prayer, the use of such devotional utterances has received the special name of "ejaculatory prayer." To *cry out* is to give forth a louder and more excited utterance than in *exclaiming*, one often *exclaims* with sudden joy as well as sorrow, if he cries out, it is often in grief or agony. One may *exclaim*, cry out, or *ejaculate* with no thought of others' presence, when he cries, it is to attract another's attention. *Syn:* *ex-clam*, n. [Archaic] Outcry, clamor - *ex-clam'er*, n. One who *exclaims*, or speaks out vehemently, as, an *exclamator* against society.

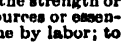
ex-cla-ma-tion, 1 eks-klä-mä-shən, 2 eks-klä-mä-shən, n. 1. The act of exclaiming, abrupt or clamorous outcry. 2. An abrupt or emphatic expression of thought or of feeling. 3. *Rhet.* Same as *EXCLAMATION*. 4. *Gram.* An interjection, a word or phrase expressing sudden emotion, as, "what!" "for shame!" "hark!" 5. An exclamatory mark. [-L. *exclamatio* (n.), < *exclamare*, see *EXCLAMARE*] - *ex-cla-ma-tion*, -*ex-cla-ma-tion*, n. 1. A point, note, or mark (I placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. *e. point*). 2. *Gram.* A point, note, or mark (I placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. *e. point*). 3. *Gram.* A point, note, or mark (I placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. *e. point*). 4. *Gram.* A point, note, or mark (I placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. *e. point*). 5. *Gram.* A point, note, or mark (I placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. *e. point*). 6. *Gram.* A point, note, or mark (I placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. *e. point*). 7. *Gram.* A point, note, or mark (I placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. *e. point*). 8. *Gram.* A point, note, or mark (I placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. *e. point*). 9. *Gram.* A point, note, or mark (I placed 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ex-cre-tive, { 1 eks-kri-tiv; 2 eks-er-tiv (XIII), a. Hav-
 ex-cre-tiv, } ing the function or power to excrete
 ex-cre-tiv, }
ex-cre-tol-ic, 1 eks-kri-tel-ik; 2 eks-er-tol-ik, a. Generated
 in the act of excreting, as, an *excretol-ic* oil — *excretol-ic*
 acid, an oily malodorous acid derived from excrement.
ex-cre-to-phore, 1 eks-kri-to-for; 2 eks-er-to-for, n. A cell
 which aids the process of excretion in the body.
ex-cre-to-ry, 1 eks-kri-to-ri; 2 eks-er-to-ri (XIII), I. a.
 Of or pertaining to excretion; conveying an excreted
 substance; as, an *excretory* duct. II. n. [-ries, 1 -ris;
 2 -rig, pl.] An excretory organ. [*L. excretorius*,
 < *L. excreto*; see *EXCRETE*, v.] — *excretory* organs, the
 organs by which excretion is carried on, specif., the skin,
 lungs, and kidneys — *e. tubule*, that portion of a urinifer-
 ous tubule that empties into the pelvis of the kidney.
ex-crim-i-nate, v. To free from a criminal charge.
ex-cru-ci-ate, 1 eks-kru-shi-ät; 2 eks-er-shi-ät, vt.
 [-ät-ed, -ät-ing.] To inflict severe pain or agony upon, as
 by crucifixion, torment, torture. [*L. ex-cru-ci-atus*,
 pp of *excrucio*, < *ex*, out, & *crux* (cruc), cross] —
 ex-cru-ci-a-ble, a. That may be tortured, deserving
 of torment — ex-cru-ci-a-ate, a. Tortured, excruciated —
 ex-cru-ci-a-tion, n. The act of excruciating, or the state
 of being excruciated, torture — ex-cru-ci-a-ment, -
 ex-cru-ci-a-tor, n. A torturer, tormentor.
ex-cru-ci-at-ing, 1 eks-kru-shi-ät-ing; 2 eks-er-shi-ät-
 ing, pa. 1. Causing or inflicting the most intense
 pain, extremely painful; agonizing, as, *excruciating* dis-
 ease or fears. 2. [Colloq., U. S.] Extremely fastidious,
 excessively elaborated and pretentious, as, *excruciating*
 etiquette, *excruciating* suavity — ex-cru-ci-at-ing-ly,
 adv.
ex-cu-bi-to-ri-um, 1 eks-kü-bi-tö-ri-um; 2 eks-er-bi-tö-ri-
 um, n. [-ria, pl.] [*L.*] A gallery in a church, in view of
 the great shrines, where night watch was kept on the eve
 of a festival. ex-cu-bi-to-ry.
ex-cul-pa-ble, 1 eks-kul-pa-bl; 2 eks-er-pa-bl, a. That
 may be or ought to be free from blame or guilt.
ex-cul-pate, 1 eks-kul-pet or eks-er-pet; 2 eks-er-pät
 or eks-er-pät, vt. [-PAT-ed; -PAT-ing.] 1. To vindicate
 from unjust charge or reproach, declare free from
 blame, regard and declare to be innocent when charged
 with guilt, exonerate, excuse, as, I *exculpate* him, what-
 ever others think.
 No man with a fragment of chivalry cares to *exculpate* himself
 at the expense of a woman.
 CHRISTIAN REID *Question of Honor* bk. iii, ch. 8, p. 267 [A 1875]
 2. To serve as an excuse for, afford justification for, as,
 the difficulty of his position *exculpates* him [*< ex-*
 + *L. culpa*, blame, < *culpa*, fault] *Syn:* see *EXCUSE*,
JUSTIFY — *ex-cul-pa-tion*, n. The act of freeing, or of
 attempting to free, from blame, also, the state of being so
 freed, excuse, vindication — *ex-cul-pa-tiv* (er), a. [Rare]
 Having an *EXCULPATORY* — *ex-cul-pa-to-ry*, a. Tending
 to or resulting in exculpation, vindication, as, *exculpatory*
 circumstances or evidence.
ex-cu-r-rent, 1 eks-kü-r-rent; 2 eks-er-ränt, a. 1. Run-
 ning or passing out. 2. Not running through to the
 summit or projecting beyond, as the trunk of a tree, or
 the midrib of a leaf. 3. Affording a passage outward,
 as, the *excurrent* canals in sponges [*< L. excurrent* (t)s,
 pp of *excurrere*, < *ex*, out, & *currere*, run]
ex-cu-rse, 1 eks-kürs; 2 eks-ers, v. [Rare] I. t. To pass or
 journey through. II. i. To make an excursion, digress.
 [*< L. excurrere*, pp of *excurrere*, < *ex*, out, & *currere*, run]
ex-cu-rsion, 1 eks-kür-shon; 2 eks-er-shon, n. 1. A
 journey, usually with pleasure as its object, made by
 an individual, or more especially by a large company
 together, a short or hasty tour, pleasure-trip, as, an
excursion to the lake. 2. A body of excursionists col-
 lectively, as, the *excursion* went on the early train. 3.
 A wandering from the subject or from the usual course,
 a passing beyond usual or proper limits, deviation, dig-
 ression. 4. A running out or going forth, expedition,
 sally. 5. Physics Half the amplitude of vibration,
 the movement of a vibrating or oscillating body from
 its mean to either of its extreme states or positions
 applied also to the apparent movement to and fro of
 a heavenly body, as of a satellite about its primary. 6. f.
Mach. A reciprocating motion; as, the *excursion* of a
 piston. 7. A small projection or oriel on a building
 [*< L. excursio* (n), running out, < *excurrere*, pp of
excurrere, see *EXCURSIO*] *Syn:* see *JOURNEY* — *excursion*
ticket, a round-trip ticket — *ex-cu-rsion-al*, a — *ex-cu-rsion-ist*,
 n. One who makes an excursion, one of a party
 on a pleasure-trip — *ex-cu-rsion-er* [Rare] — *ex-cu-rsion-ise*,
 vt. To make an excursion — *ex-cu-rsion-ist*,
 n.
ex-cu-rsive, 1 eks-kürsiv; 2 eks-er-siv, a. 1. Given
 ex-cu-rsive, } to making excursions or wandering. 2.
 ex-cu-rsive, } Disconnected and rambling in thought or discourse,
 erratic, desultory, changeable, as, an *excursive* writer.
 Compare *discursive* — *ly*, adv. — *ness*, n.
 Every idle thing That Fancy finds in her *excursive* flights.
 COWPER *Task* bk. iv, l. 242
ex-cu-rsus, 1 eks-kürsus; 2 eks-ersüs, n. [-sus or
 -sus-us, pl.] 1. A dissertation added to a work, in ex-
 position of some important topic or matter supplemen-
 tary to the main subject. 2. A wandering off, digres-
 sion. [*< L. excursus*, see *EXCURSION*]
ex-cu-rsion, 1 eks-kür-vä-shon; 2 eks-er-vä-shon, n. A
 curving outward.
ex-cu-rved, 1 eks-kürvd; 2 eks-ervd, a. *Zool* Curved
 ex-cu-rved, } outward, as antennae, etc. — *ex-cu-rvate*;
 ex-cu-rvate, vt. — *ex-cu-rv-ate*, n. *Zool* 1. The state
 of being curved. 2. An ex-curved part.
ex-cu-s-a-ble, 1 eks-küs-a-bl; 2 eks-er-a-bl, a. Admit-
 ex-cu-s-a-ble, } ting of excuse or pardon, justifiable,
 ex-cu-s-a-ble, } worthy of being excused, as, an *excusable* mistake,
 he was declared to be *excusable*. [*F.* < *L. excusabilis*,
 < *excuso*; see *EXCUSE*, v.] — *ex-cu-s-a-ble-ly*, n. — *ex-cu-s-a-ble-ness*,
 n. — *ex-cu-s-a-ble-ly*, adv.
ex-cu-sal, 1 eks-küs-sal; 2 eks-ersal, n. An excuse.
ex-cu-sa-tiv (er), a. [Rare.] Same as *EXCUSATORY*.
ex-cu-sa-to-ry, 1 eks-küs-sö-ter; 2 eks-er-sö-ter, n. 1. *Eng.*
Law. An accuser. 2. *Old G. Law*. A defendant who
 denies the plaintiff's claim in *to*. 3. [Archaic] One
 who makes or is authorized to make an excuse, an
 apologist. — *ex-cu-sa-to-ry*, a. Making or containing ex-
 cuse, apologetic.
ex-cu-se, 1 eks-küs; 2 eks-er, vt. [*EX-CUSE*, *EX-*
EX-CUSE, *EX-CUSE*] I. t. 1. To absolve or free from
 imputation of fault; pronounce innocent of wrong; ac-
 quit of blame; exculpate; vindicate; as, he explained
 his delay, and was *excused*.
 Othello wishes to *excuse* himself on the score of ignorance.
 COLMAN *Works*, *Shakespeare* in vol. iv, p. 184 [A 1858]

2. To pardon and overlook, as a fault, wholly forgive,
 or regard as venial, as, we *excused* his irritableness in the sick.
 If vice itself did not excuse, there is yet a certain display, a
 certain outrage to decency, and violation of public decorum,
 which for the benefit of society should never be forgiven.
 JUNIUS *Letters* vol. 1, letter xiv, p. 94 [A 1854]
 3. To offer an apology or excuse for often reflexively,
 as, I *excused* myself to him, he *excused* his course of
 action on the ground of necessity. 4. To be or serve
 as an excuse or a sufficient reason for, justify, as, his
 lameness *excused* his slowness. 5. To release from an
 obligation or service, as, he begged to be *excused* from
 attendance. 6. To refrain from exacting or enforcing,
 remit; as, to *excuse* a forfeiture or a fine. 7. To regard
 favorably; receive with indulgence. 8. [Rare] To
 shield (another) from blame.
Excuse, 1 eks-küs; 2 eks-er, n. 1. A plea or reason
 exonerating one from a seeming fault, or in extenuation
 of an offense, an apology or a justification, as, he of-
 fered an *excuse* for being late, his *excuse* was valid.
 2. The act of excusing, apologizing, or exculpating;
 justification; as, to plead ignorance in *excuse*. 3. That
 which does or may serve as the ground or reason for ex-
 cusing, whatever justifies or extenuates, or may be used
 as an apology or a plea for pardon. 4. A pretended
 reason or ground, as, it was only an *excuse*. [*F.* < *ex-*
cuse, see *EXCUSE*, v.] — *ex-cu-sa-ment*; *ex-cu-sa-tion*;
ex-cu-sa-ment, n. Without excuse, inexcusable.
ex-cu-sa-ment, 1 eks-küs-ä-ment; 2 eks-er-ä-ment, n. To seize and
 detain by law, as goods. 2. To shake off. 3. To investi-
 gate, discuss — *ex-cu-sa-ment*, n. 1. The act of unfolding,
 shaking off, or investigating, discussion. 2. A legal seiz-
 ure of the property of a debtor.
Ex. Doc., abbr. Executive Document.
Exe., 1 eks, 2 eks, n. A river in Somersetshire and Devonshire,
 England, length, 64 m to English (channel)
Ex'e-at, 1 eks-ä-t; 2 eks-er-ä-t, n. 1. Leave to depart, in
 England, leave of absence from college.
 He easily obtained an *exeat*.
 FARRAR *Julian Home* ch. 14, p. 172 [A 1876]
 2. Leave granted by a bishop to a priest to depart from
 the diocese, or (K. C. H.) to one of his subjects to take
 orders in another diocese. [*L.* let him depart, 3d per
 a pres. subj. of *exeo*, < *ex*, out, & *eo*, go]
Exec. Com., abbr. Executive Committee.
Exec., 1 eks, 2 eks, n. Executor.
ex'e-cra-ble (er), 1 eks-krä-bl; 2 eks-er-ä-bl, a. 1. Worthy
 of execration, accursed, damnable, outrageous, abomi-
 nable often used colloquially, as, an *execrable* joke.
 O execrable soul so to aspire Milton *Paradise Lost*, bk. iii, l. 64
 2. Lamentable, sad [*< L. execrabilis*, < *execro*, see
EXECRATE] *Syn:* see *ABOMINABLE* — *ex'e-cra-ble-ness*,
 n. — *ex'e-cra-ble-ly*, adv.
ex'e-crate, 1 eks-krä-t; 2 eks-er-ä-t, vt. [-CRAT-ed,
 -CRAT-ing.] 1. To curse or call down evil upon,
 pronounce accursed, hence, to detest, abhor, as, he *ex-*
ecrated the man who wrought such mischief. 2. To de-
 nounce as accursed, declare worthy of curses [*< L.*
execratus, pp of *execro*, < *ex*, out, & *sacer*, sacred]
Syn: see *CURSE* — *ex'e-cra-tiv* (er), a. 1. Imprecating
 evil, cursing, vilifying, denouncing — *ex'e-cra-tion*, n. II.
 A word or formula used in cursing — *ex'e-cra-tiv* (er),
 adv. — *ex'e-cra-tor*, n. [Rare] One who curses or ex-
 ecutes — *ex'e-cra-to-ry*, a. 1. Pertaining to execration
 denunciating. II. n. [-ries, 1 -ris, 2 -rig, pl.] A formula
 of execration.
ex'e-cra-tion, 1 eks-krä-shon; 2 eks-er-ä-shon, n. 1.
 The act of cursing or calling down evil upon, or the
 form of words in which it is expressed, imprecation,
 malediction, curse. 2. That which is cursed, an ac-
 cursed thing, an abomination. *Syn:* see *ANATHEMA* OATH
ex'e-cu-tant, 1 eks-ek-yu-tant; 2 eks-er-yu-tant, n. One
 who executes or performs, specif., a musical performer,
 as, a great *executant* on the organ — *ex'e-cu-tan-ty*, n.
ex'e-cute, 1 eks-küt; 2 eks-er-üt, v. [-CUT-ed, -CUT-ing]
 I. t. 1. To carry through so as to effect, pursue to the
 end, accomplish, finish, put in force, make operative,
 as, to *execute* one's plans, to *execute* a law.
 Conspiracies no sooner should be formed Than *executed*.
 ADDISON *Cato* act. i, sc. 2
 2. *Law*. To make legal or valid by fulfilling all the
 requirements of the law, complete, as, to *execute* a deed.
 3. To put to death, especially in accordance with legal
 sentence, as, to *execute* a murderer. 4. To perform, as
 a dramatic part or a musical selection, render, as, to *ex-*
ecute a sonata, to produce as an artist or skilled craft-
 man, as, to *execute* a portrait, to *execute* a statue.
 II. i. 1. To perform or accomplish something, do
 one's part. 2. To perform or play a piece of music. [*<*
F. exécuter, < *L. executus*, *executus*, pp. of *exequor*, *ex-*
sequor, < *ex*, out, & *sequor*, follow]
Syn: administrator, dispense, enforce, inflict, mete out. To
execute is to follow through to the end, put into absolute
 and final effect in action, to administer is to conduct as one hold-
 ing a trust, as a minister and not an originator, the sheriff
executes a writ, the trustee *administers* an estate, a charity,
 etc. To *administer* the laws is the province of a court of
 justice, to *execute* the laws is the province of a sheriff, mar-
 shal, constable, or other executive officer, to *administer* the
 law is to declare or apply it, to *execute* the law is to put it in
 force, for this *enforce* is the more general word, *execute* the
 more specific. From signifying to superintend officially
 some application or infliction, *administer* passes by a natural
 transition to signify inflict, mete out, dispense, and blows,
 medicine, etc., are said to be *administered*, a usage thor-
 oughly established and reputable in spite of pedantic ob-
 jections. *Enforce* signifies also to present and urge home by
 intellectual and moral force, as, to *enforce* a precept or a
 duty. See *ACCOMPLISH*, *ACHIEVE*, *DO*, *KILL*, *MAKE*.
 — *executed* remainder, a remainder in which there is
 a present vested interest, tho the enjoyment of it may be
 future. — *e. trust*, a trust fully created and defined by its
 author, requiring no further act to make it effective — *ex'e-*
cute-a-ble (er), a. Practicable — *ex'e-cute*, a. Executed —
ex'e-cu-tress, n. A woman who executes — *ex'e-cu-treet*,
ex'e-cu-ter, 1 eks-küt-er; 2 eks-er-üt-er, n. 1. One who
 executes. 2. An executioner.
ex'e-cu-tion, 1 eks-küt-shon; 2 eks-er-üt-shon, n. 1.

The act of executing or carrying into effect, accomplish-
 ment of a design, performance. 2. *Law*. (1) The act of
 carrying into effect or enforcing any legislative or ju-
 dicial act or decree. (2) A judicial writ empowering an
 officer to carry into effect the judgment or decree of the
 court. (3) The act of completing a written instrument
 by signing, sealing, and delivering, or by the fulfillment
 of any other legal requirements necessary to render it
 unquestionably valid, as, the *execution* of a deed. 3.
 The infliction of capital punishment in accordance with the
 sentence of a court.
 The sheriff cannot alter the manner of the *execution* by substi-
 tuting one death for another, without being guilty of felony.
 BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 32, p. 404
 4. The act of performing, as a musical or dramatic part,
 hence, mode of performing any artistic work, technical
 skill.
 Coleridge's poetry is remarkable for the perfection of its *execu-*
tion. CHAIR *Éno Lit and Lang* vol. ii, p. 478 [A 1877]
 5. Effective work, or that which is accomplished by it,
 and especially of warlike operations, as, every shot did
 execution. 6. f. The act of pillaging or sacking by an
 army. [*OF.* < *L. executio* (n), < *executus*, see *EXECUTE*.]
Syn: see *ACT*, *OPERATION* Compare synonyms for *EXE-*
cute *Execution Dock* (Eng.), a dock at Wapping, Lon-
 don, where sailors convicted of crime were once hanged.
 — *ex'e-cu-tion-al*, a. [Rare] Relating to execution.
ex'e-cu-tion-er, 1 eks-küt-shon-er; 2 eks-er-üt-shon-er,
 n. 1. One who carries into effect or executes, especially,
 one who puts to death in accordance with the sentence
 of a court, as a hangman or headman. 2. [Rare] The
 instrument or agency by which anything is executed —
 ex'e-cu-tion-er, n. To perform an execution.
ex-ec-u-tive, 1 eks-ek-yu-tiv; 2 eks-er-yu-tiv, a. Hav-
 ex-ec-u-tive, } ing the function or power of executing or
 ex-ec-u-tive, } performing, also, connected with or pertaining to that
 function, carrying into effect, administrative, as, dis-
 tinguished from *legislative* and *judicial*, as, an *executive*
 department of the government. *Legislative* is applied to
 the body, or organ of government, which after due delibera-
 tion, enacts the laws, *judicial*, to that which expounds the
 laws and makes them applicable to specific cases, *executive*,
 to the person, or body of persons, who or which makes the
 laws effective, or makes their execution secure. Montes-
 quieu, it is said, was the first to advocate the distribution
 of the powers of government among three distinct authorities,
 he also advocated the independence of each other of these
 authorities, but this has not always been practicable. Under
 the Constitution of the United States the chief executive
 power is vested in the President, while in the States of the
 Union this power is exercised by the Governor. In Great
 Britain and Germany, under monarchical governments, the
 executive power rests with the crown. In France the
 President promulgates the laws voted by both chambers,
 and insures their execution. In Russia formerly, a nomi-
 nally constitutional hereditary monarchy, the whole leg-
 islative, judicial, and executive power was actually united in
 the emperor. See *JUDICIARY*, *LEGISLATURE* [*< L. execu-*
tus, see *EXECUTE*] — *executive* act (*Psychol.*) the volun-
 tary act which follows decision or choice, and which sets
 into action the means adapted to execute the decision or
 the chosen plan, as the deed of will which accomplishes the
 actual getting up when one has decided to get up. *See*
CHOICE, *VOLITION* WILL. E. Mansion, the official residence
 of the President of the United States at Washington, D. C.
 popularly called the White House — *ex-ec-u-tive* (er)-ly, adv.
ex-ec-u-tive, n. A person or thing that executes or car-
 ries out, specif., an official personage or body charged
 with the administration of a government, applied in
 the United States to the President and to the Governors.
 Hamilton felt so strongly the need for having a vigorous *execu-*
tive who could maintain a continuous policy, as to propose that
 the head of the state should be appointed for life, subject to re-
 moval by impeachment.
 BRYCE *Am Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 36 [MAC'N 1888]
ex'e-cu-tor, 1 eks-küt-tör; 2 eks-er-üt-tör, n. [F] *P.*
Law. A judicial act permitting a creditor to seize and dis-
 pose of the property of a debtor.
ex-er-u-tor, 1 eks-ek-yu-tör; 2 eks-er-yu-tör, n. 1. *Law*.
 A person nominated and appointed in and by the will of
 another to execute the will.
 An executor derives his title from the will of his testator, and
 the title and interest are completely vested in him by the tes-
 tator's death.
 PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 301 [L. & CO 1860]
 2. f. Same as *EXECUTOR*. 2. *ex-er-u-tor*.
 [*< F. exécuter*, < *L. exécuter*, < *executus*, see *EXECUTE*]
ex-er-u-tor-ship, assumed executor (*Rom. Dutch Law*)
 an executor designated by another executor to aid him
 in administering an estate unknown in English law — *e.*
de non tort [F], one who, without authority, assumes con-
 trol of the goods of a deceased person, for which goods he is
 held responsible and for which service he receives no compen-
 sation — *e. of his own wrong*, same as *EXECUTOR DE NON*
TORT — *e. of the testator*, one who, altho not specifically
 named in a will, is charged to perform the duties
 incidental to some particular office under the will — *general*
e., one who is appointed without any limitations or restric-
 tions to carry out all the provisions of a will and distribute the
 entire estate — *instituted e.*, one who is appointed uncon-
 ditionally by a testator, and who, when there is a substituted
 executor, has the first right to act — *rightful e.*, one who is
 lawfully nominated and appointed by a testator — *special*
e. [U. S.], one who is appointed either to administer a limited
 portion of an estate or to act for a specific locality or period
 of time — *substituted e.* (U. S. Law), one who is appointed
 by a testator conditionally upon another party's renoun-
 cing his right to act Compare *INTESTATE* — *EXECUTOR* — *ex-*
ec-u-tor-ship, a. Executive — *ex-ec-u-tor-ship*, n. The
 office of executor.
ex-ec-u-to-ry, 1 eks-ek-yu-to-ri; 2 eks-er-yu-to-ri, a. 1.
 Pertaining to execution or accomplishment, but espe-
 cially to the execution of laws, administrative, execu-
 tive. 2. *Law*. That is to be executed or put into effect;
 especially, becoming operative on a future contingency,
 as, an *executory* consideration, contract, or devise.
 The law, fixing the compensation, is *executory*, and so is that
 which establishes the salary of the president, but though *execu-*
tory, they cannot be repealed. J. A. BAYARD in *Am Orators*,
Judiciary Act p. 184 [L. & CO 1868]
 [*< L. executarius*, < *L. executus*, see *EXECUTE*]
 — *executory* devise, a limitation of a future estate in
 land or goods which the law allows in case of a will, but which
 is contrary to the rules of limitation in conveyances at com-
 mon law — *e. estate*, an interest in property the use and
 enjoyment of which depend upon some future event — *e.*
trust, a trust as yet imperfectly or incompletely created,
 and requiring of its author some further conveyance or ex-
 pression of intention to perfect its intent.

quantity of, or to deprive entirely of resources or essential properties; weaken; as, to *exhaust* one by labor; to



ex-o'm-al-on, 1 eks-o'm-al-on; 2 ɛks-o'm-al-on, n. Same as EXOMIA.

ex-o'mis, 1 eks-o'mis, 2 ɛks-o'mis, n. [Gr.] *Gr. Amis*. A vest or short tunic, sleeveless, or with only one sleeve, the usual dress of the poorer classes and slaves.

ex-o-mol-o'-ge-sist, n. A full or general confession.

ex-o-mor'phic, 1 eks-o-mor'fik, 2 ɛks-o-mor'fik, a *Geol.* Belonging to or characterizing the effects produced on contiguous rocks by the intrusion or extrusion of igneous rock: contrasted with *endomorphic* [*Gr. exō, without, + morphē, form*].

ex-o-mor'phism, n. *Geol.* Exomorphic.

ex-o-mor'pha-lous, 1 eks-o'mor'fa-lous, 2 ɛks-o'mor'fa-lous, n. [Gr.] Umbilical hernia, or a person affected with it. ex-o'mor'pha-lust, -ex-o'mor'pha-lous, a.

ex-o'n', 1 eks-on, 2 ɛks-on, n. [Gt. Brit.] Any one of three certain officers of the six in command of the yeomen of the royal guard, especially the one residing at the court as acting commander, an exempt [*< F ezoinne, < L ex, from, + F oin, care*].

ex-o'n-ship, n.

Ex'o-n', a. A native or inhabitant of Exeter (*L Exonia*), England - Ex'o-n, a.

ex-o-nar'che, 1 eks-o-nar'che, 2 ɛks-o-nar'che, n. [Gr.] A *nar*, a door, or porch, as distinguished from the *ezonothex* or arched lobby of a dental church.

ex-o-nar'che-at, 1 eks-on'er-ət, 2 ɛks-on'er-ət, v. [*-AC-T'*; -ar'ing] 1. To relieve or vindicate from accusation, imputation, or blame, acquit, exculpate, as, to *ezonerate* one who has been suspected of crime.

My father is *ezonerated* . . . unless this is a forgery.

BART HAMTS *Thankful Blossom* pt iv, p 127 [A M & Co 1882].

2. To relieve, free, or discharge from a responsibility, liability, duty, or the like, as, to *ezonerate* a debtor, to *ezonerate* oneself from a bail-bond by surrender of the party bailed. 3f. To unload, disburden, especially the bowels. [*< L ezoneratus*, pp of *ezonere*, *< ez*, from, + *onus* (onus), burden] ex-o'n-er't. Syn. see ABOLVIE.

JUSTIFY - ex-o'n-er-a-tion, n. The act of exonerating, or the state of being exonerated, a freeing or freedom from a charge, accusation, imputation, obligation, or the like - ex-o'n-er-a-tive(s), a. Serving or tending to exonerate or relieve - ex-o'n-er-a'tor, n.

ex-o'n-er-ate, a. [Rare] Exonerated, relieved.

ex-o'n-er-e-tur, 1 eks-on'er-tur, 2 ɛks-on'er-tur, n. [*L*] *Law*. A judicial order entered on a bail-piece, discharging the bail.

ex-o-neu'ral, a. Situated outside of the nervous system - ex-neu'ral'ly, adv.

ex-o-ni'phic, a. *Pathol.* Of or relating to *ezoni*, a tumor of the orbit. Compare AEGOPATHIC.

ex-o-pe-rid'il-um, n. *Bot.* The outer peridium when it is possible to distinguish more than one - ex-oph'a-gy, n. A custom or law among certain cannibals permitting them to eat only persons not belonging to their own tribe - ex-oph'a-gous, a - ex-o-pho'ri-a, n. *Pathol* A tendency of the visual lines to diverge outward, a restraining influence being exerted to maintain parallelism. [*< exo- + (ph' phero, bear)*] - ex-o-pho'ric, a.

ex-o'ph-thal'mi-a, 1 eks-o'f-thal'mi-a, 2 ɛks-o'f-thal'mi-a, n. *Pathol.* Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit, as by reason of a tumor or exostosis behind it [*< Gr. exophthalmos*, with prominent eyes, *< ez*, out, + *ophthalmos*, eye] ex'o'ph-thal'my, -ex'o'ph-thal'my, a. *Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or affected with, protrusion of the eyeball. 2. *Pathol* A disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, protrusion of the eyeballs, anemias, and palpitation of the heart, Basedow's disease - ex'o'ph-thal'mus, n. 1. A person suffering from exophthalmia. 2. Exophthalmia.

ex'o'ph-thal'mos, -ex'o-phyl'lous, a. *Bot* Having the plumule naked a synonym for *dicotyledonous* [*< EXO- + Gr. phyllon, leaf*] ex-op'tile't, -ex-o-plasm, n. *Biol.* Same as ECTOPLASM.

ex-op'o-dite, 1 eks-op'o-dit, 2 ɛks-op'o-dit, n. *Crust* The outer branch of the shaft or stem (protopodite) of an appendage - ex-op'o-dium (pod'), n. *Bot* 1. See ILLUS under ROTOPODITE. 2. ex-op'o-dite, a.

ex-op'o-blet, a. Worthy of being destroyed, very desirable.

ex-op'o-la'tion, n. Earnest desire longing.

Ex'o'p-ter'y-go'ta, 1 eks-op-ter'i-go'ta, 2 ɛks-op-ter'y-go'ta, n. pl. *Entom* A superorder of insects with the wings outside the body on the back during development, including the *Orthoptera*, *Odonata*, *Hemiptera*, and related orders [*< Gr. exō, without, + pterygōs, winged*] - ex-op-ter'y-go'te, a & n - ex-op-ter'y-go'tic, a - ex-op-ter'y-go'tism, n. - ex-o'p-ter'y-go'tous, a.

ex-o'ra-ble, 1 eks-o-ra-bl, 2 ɛks-o-ra-bl, a. Capable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty, capable of relenting.

Laws are inviolable, and nature instead of being *ezorable* is inexorable [*< W. *ezorable* Life ch 1, p 16 [L & Co 1881]*].

[*< L ezorabilis, ez, out, + oro, pray, < or, mouth*].

ex-o'ra-bil'ly, -ez, out, + oro, pray, < or, mouth, v. [Rare] To obtain by entreaty, persuade - ex-o'ra-tion, n. [Rare] Entreaty.

ex-or'bi-tance, 1 egs-or'bi-tans, 2 ɛks-or'bi-tanc, n. Excessiveness in degree or amount, extravagance or enormity, a going or charging beyond proper or usual limits, a tendency to be exorbitant [*< L ezorbantia, < L ezorbant(-)s*, pp of *ezorbare*, go out of the track, *< ez*, out, + *orbita*, track, *< orbis*, circle] ex-or'bi-tan-cy, Syn. see EXCESS.

ex-or'bi-tant, 1 egs-or'bi-tant, 2 ɛks-or'bi-tant, a. 1. Going beyond usual and proper limits, unconsciously exacting or enlarged, excessive, inordinate, extravagant, as, *ezorbant* rates.

The *ezorbant* power of the baron had been gradually reduced.

MACAULAY *England* vol i, ch 1, p 19 [L & Co 1849].

2. Deviating, eccentric, erring, anomalous. 3. [Rare] *Law* Out of the realm of the law; illegal. Syn. see IMMEDIATE. Compare synonyms for EXCESS.

- ex-or'bi-tan-ly, adv.

ex-or'bi-tat-e, v. To deviate from the usual orbit or prescribed course; exceed usual limits - ex-or'bi-tal, a. Outside the orbit - ex-or'bi-tal-ion, n.

ex-or-cise, 1 eks-or-sais, 2 ɛks-or-sig, v. [*-AC-T'*; -is'ing] 1. t. 1. To cast or drive out (an evil spirit) by religious or magical formulas or ceremonies, expel by means of adjuration, incantation, or the like. 2. To deliver or attempt to deliver from the possession or influence of devils, unclean spirits, or the like, by religious or magical agencies or ceremonies; pronounce exorcisms over, as, to *ezorcise* a person or place. 3f. To summon or conjure up, as a demon.

II. v. To use or practise exorcisms; drive out or attempt to drive out devils.

The Council of Laodicea . . . forbids those who have not been ordained to *ezorcise* either in church or in private houses.

A. & A. Cath. Dict.

[*< F ezorciser, < LL ezorcizo, < Gr. ezorkizo, < ez*, out, + *orkizō*, administer an oath, *< orkhis*, oath] ex-or'ci-

roxiline, glyoxiline, Gotham's explosive, Gottheil powder.
Hecla powder, Heick powder, Hercules powder, Hill's pow-



a, coil of fine platinum wire; b, c, copper supports, minus and plus, d, vacuum within a bell-glass; e, hook from which the explosive under experiment is suspended; f, air-pump plate.

Being beyond or out of the common order, course, or method; exceeding the ordinary degree; not ordinary:

triumph. [*L. exultatio*(n-), *< exulto*, see EXULT] ex-
ult'ance; ex-ult'an-cy. SYN: see ACCLAMATION, RAP-
TURE.— PROP: in, at, over.

Ex-ul'tet, 1 eks-ul'tet, 2 eks-ul'tet, n [L] R C Ch The ancient hymn beginning with the words "Exultet iam angelica turba caelorum" (Now let the angelic host of heaven rejoice), sung at the benediction of the paschal candle or taper on Easter eve

Ex-u'ma, 1 eks-u'ma, 2 eks-u'ma, Great and Little. Two islands in the Bahamas group

ex-un-brel'la, 1 eks-un-brel'la, 2 eks-un-brel'la, n Zooph The outer surface of the swimming-bell of medusa, or that situated away from the mouth Compare **ADUMBRELLA** — **ex-un-bral**, ex-un-bral'la, a

ex-un'dantel, n An overflow

ex-un'datet, v To overflow — **ex-un-da'tiont**, n

ex-un'gu-late, v [Rare] To pare off (hoofs, nails, etc.), pare off or take away the nails, etc., of

ex-un'gu-la-tion, n [Rare] [Rare]

ex-u'per-anet, ex-u'per-ate, etc Same as **EXAUFERANCE**, **ex-u't**, v To burn up

ex-u'te', 1 eks-yut', 2 eks-yut', v [Archaic] To strip or de-prive, as of something with which one is clothed or endowed

[L] **exu'tus** see **EXUTOR**

ex-u'to-ry, 1 eks-yu'to-ry, 2 eks-yu'to-ry, n Med An issue — **F exu'tor**, < L **exu'tor**, pp of **exu'to**; see **EXUTOR**

ex-u'vi-a, 1 eks-lor eks-yu'vi-a, 2 eks-lor eks-yu'vi-a, n, pl 1. Parts cast off or shed by animals, as the out-grown skins, shells, or other covering of insects, crusta-ceans, or serpents

For every tempest throw fresh wrecks upon it.

Hand from the shoals, exu'te from the deep

Montgomery Pelican Island can 3, at 1

2. Fossil remains of animals 3. Skins of animals re-moved for preservation

A distinct vision presented itself to me of Bill and his cart, from which dangled the sanguinary exu'te of defunct animals

Dinah M Craik John Halifar p 24 [in]

[L] < **exu'to**, strip off, < **ex**, off, + **u'to** in **Induo**, Indue, < **u'to**, in

ex-u'vi-a, 1 eks-lor eks-yu'vi-a, 2 eks-lor eks-yu'vi-a, n, pl 1. Parts cast off or shed, as feathers or skin 2. To cast off or shed some part, as the cuticle of a serpent, slough, molt — **ex-u'vi-a-bil**(e), a Capable of being cast off, as the skins or shells of various animals — **ex-u'vi-a-bil'i-ty**, n — **ex-u'vi-a'tion**, n

The casting off or shedding of some part molting ecydis

ex-u'vi-um, 1 eks-lor eks-yu'vi-um, 2 eks-lor eks-yu'vi-um, n [L] Entom The cast skin of an insect [L] **exu'tus**, see **EXUTOR**

ex'u'to, 1 eks-yu'to, 2 eks-yu'to, n [L] R C Ch A votive offering as a tablet or picture

ex'u'tiv, 1 eks-yu'tiv, 2 eks-yu'tiv, n [L] R C Ch A Turkish province administered by a pasha or vizier, a pashalic or vilayet

ex'u'tiv, 1 eks-yu'tiv, 2 eks-yu'tiv, n [L] R C Ch A village in N Dorsetshire England lead-mines, in the plague of 1665, 260 out of 350 persons died here

ex'ast, a Unfedged, or newly fledged

ex'as, 1 eks-as, 2 eks-as, n A young hawk, also, in falconry, a hawk reared from the nest [L] **NYAN** by reading a **nyas** as an **eyas**, **NYAN**, < F **nyas** (< L **nidus**), nest [L] **ey'as**, **nyas**, n A male nestling or sparrowhawk used as a child's pet name, dove, birdie

Ey'ek, 1 ek, 2 ek, n 1. Hubert van (1366-?) (1420), a Flemish painter said to have invented oil-painting 2. Jan van (1385-?) (1440), "John of Bruges", a Flemish painter, brother of Hubert

ey'dent, 1 e'dent, 2 e'dent, a [Scot] Diligent, industrious

ey'ing, 1 ey-ing, 2 ey-ing, n [Scot] The act of eying, or looking at, scrutinizing, as the tiger eyes his prey

Yet slow he laid his placid hands And, lingering eyed his lovely bride

Scott Lady of the Lake can 3, at 22

2. To make a hole in like the eye of a needle, as, to eye a bar, bolt, or needle

3. To have a particular look, appear

eye', 1 ey, 2 ey, n 1. The organ of vision

In vertebrates generally the eye is a globular structure usually in a defined orbit or area of the skull, and consists of three coats or tunics and of three translucent refracting media en-closed by them

The structural details deviate little from those in man, viz (1) The first or outer coat consists of the sclerotic or white of the eye to which the straight and oblique muscles are attached, and the trans-parent cornea (2) The second or middle coat is highly pigmented and consists of (a) the choroid which lies im-mediately within and upon the sclerotic (b) the ciliary processes and (c) the iris (of which the pupil is the con-tractile aperture), which lies behind the cornea and gives the characteristic color to the eye (3) The third or innermost coat is the delicate, translucent, colorless retina, in which the optic nerve-fibers terminate The refracting media are (1) the aqueous humor, a watery, slightly salty fluid which lies between the cornea and the crystalline lens, with the greater portion of its substance in front of the iris, (2) the crystalline lens, a biconvex, capsular transparent body and (3) the vitreous humor, a jelly-like translucent substance which lies behind the lens and fills the posterior and greater part of the eyeball The eye has been compared to a camera, the black choroid serves to absorb surplus rays of light the cornea and refracting media serve as a lens to focus the rays of light, and the retina serves as the sensitive plate on which the image is formed The stimulation of the light on the minute rods and cones of the bacillary layer of the retina causes the transmission of the image to the brain by the optic nerve In invertebrates eyes may be compound (made up of many ocelli), as in insects and crustaceans, or simple (consisting of one ocellus), as those, usually eight, in spiders, or diversiform, as in mollusks, some of which, as cuttlefishes, have complex eyes, or mere eyespots or eyespeaks, as in some echinoderms or annelids In all invertebrates the eyes originate in a different man-ner from those of vertebrates

2. By metonymy, the socket in which that organ rests, or the iris or the pupil, its conspicuous parts, as, blue eyes; the eye of the cat expands in the dark, the eyes of the skeleton 3. Ocular perception, sight, view; pres-

ence usually in the plural, as, he hid himself from the eyes of the public

The wreck is in his eye, and the roar of the surf and the shrieks of the drowning are in his ear

Guthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel p 53 [c a nos 1859]

4. Capacity for seeing, physically or mentally, ability to see or discern with appreciation or discrimination, range or acuteness of vision, as, he sees with an artist's eye

Lowell has always an eye for the comical and grotesque

Edinburgh Review Oct, 1891, p 380

5. Attentive observation, watchful care, oversight, in-spection, as, the eye of the public is upon them

The eye of a master will do more work than his hand

B Franklin Poor Richard's Sayings, 1744 p 149 [c a nos 1890]

6. A particular look or expression, mien, as, an eye of pity, scorn, or favor, an angry eye

He seemed to glance at me with an eye of pity

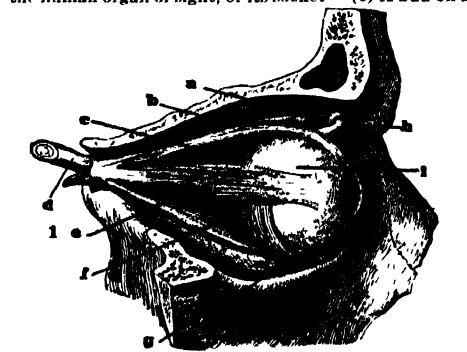
Hawthorne Mosses, Mrs Bullfrog p 154 [in m a co 1891]

7. Mental or moral vision, or way of viewing (1) Estima-tion, mind usually in the plural; as, error is criminal in the eyes of some (2) Attentive regard, as, a strict eye to business (3) Desire, inclination, as, a wistful eye

Indignant Solitok is gradually edging back, always rather back with an eye to his provisions and to certain bogs and woods he knows of

CARLILE Frederick vol vi, p 38 [in]

8. Anything that is shaped or placed so as to resemble the human organ of sight, or its socket (1) A bud on a



F

Ff

Ff

Ff

Roman.

Black Letter

Script.

F, f, 1 of 2 ff, n. [ærs, f's, or f's, 2 f's, pl.] 1. A letter the sixth in the English alphabet. Its sound, technically called a 'labiodental voiceless spirant,' is produced by bringing the lower lip into loose contact with the upper teeth, the vocal cords being inactive. With the cords vibrating the sound becomes v. Being the result of an imperfect closure, which permits a gradual escape of the vocal current, f and v belong to the class of non-explosive or continuant consonants. This is expressed by the name 'spirant.'

Final f is needlessly doubled after a short vowel, except in *of*. In *of* it has the sound of v. When brought by inflection before voiced s it changes to v, of *leaf, leaves*. The sound of f is often denoted by ph and in a few words by ph. The ph words are mainly of Greek-Latin origin. When the Romans began to borrow Greek words, they used ph to transcribe the Greek φ, which was a bilabial voiceless aspirate. Its sound was not at first identical with that of Latin f, but became identical with it in the course of time. To a greater or less extent, the modern languages that have borrowed from the Latin have substituted the simple f for the digraph ph. In Italian and Spanish the change has been carried out consistently, *philosophus*, for example, being spelled *filosofa*. In English it has prevailed in *fancy, fantastic, frenzy*, and a few other words, and spelling reformers advocate the further substitution of f for ph. The words in which the f sound is denoted by ph are of Germanic origin (*laugh, rough*, etc.), and the ph represents an earlier guttural spirant, like the German and Scotch ch, which became labial.

The continuous labiodentals, f, v, average the following percentages in English literature: 2.06 + 2.37, while the mute labials p, b, average 1.71 + 1.64. WHITNEY *Oriental and Ling. Studies* second series, p. 274 (1874).

F is the first letter in the Anglo-Saxon runic futhorc, the sixth in the Latin and Phœnician alphabets. Capital F is from Latin and Greek **Ϝ**, < Old Greek **Ϝ**, having the sound of v, which the Romans represented by the same sign as the vowel u, < Phœnician **𐤕**, < hieratic **𓆎** < hieroglyph **𓆎**. From F come curvæ and script f. The black letters are monkish fancies. For dates, see A. The hieroglyph is a picture of a horned asp. The Phœnician letter is called *uaw* or *vau*, peg or hook, the Greek is called *dupamma* from a fanciful resemblance to two united gammas (Γ), or Γ's, one above the other. *cf.* is the Latin name.

The history of the characters may be shown as follows



Hieroglyphic
Asp

Egyptian
Hieratic

Phœnician
Early

Phœnician
Roman

English
Script

2. An abbreviation. (1) *Pharm.* Fae (making), flat (let there be made) both used in prescription writing. (2) *Falsator*, felon, fighter, fray-maker (branded upon criminals in olden times). (3) *Florence, Francis*, etc. (other personal names beginning with F). (4) *Baseball* Games finished (by a substitute pitcher). 3. A symbol notating: (1) *Mus* (a) One of a series of tones at intervals of an octave, given, in modern international pitch, by some 690 vibrations a second, or by this number multiplied or divided by any power of 2, the fourth tone in the scale of C major. See *SCALE, PITCH*. (b) The key having F for a keynote. See *KEY*. (c) On a keyed instrument, any key giving F. See *KEYBOARD*. (d) In written music, any note representing F. See *STAFF*. (e) In Greek music, the final tone of the Lydian mode. (2) [F or f] *Math.* An algebraic operation in general, particularly, a function having a differential coefficient. (3) *Chem.* Fluorine. (4) In medieval Roman notation, a numeral, 40, with a dash above it (F), 40,000. (5) The sixth dominical letter in the church calendar. (6) The sixth in a class, over, group or series, six as a number or numeral. (7) *Astron.* A line in the spectrum representing hydrogen. (8) A standard size of shot, 0.22 in. in diameter. (9) The sixth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar, also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (10) *Elec.* [F or f] Farad, [F] magnetomotive force. (11) *Physics* [F or f] Force. (12) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons. See *IP*, n. (8). (13) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a red triangular pennant which is crossed by two white bands, one vertical and one horizontal. See *PLATE OF SIGNAL FLAGS*. (14) *Biol.* (a) [F] The conjugate generation of a hybrid. (b) [F] The perjugate generation of a hybrid. 4. An object shaped like the capital F - *f-hole*, n. One of the sound-holes on a violin or similar instrument, shaped like the italic letter f - *F major*, a major key or scale indicated by one flat - *F minor*, a minor key or scale to which a flat major is relative indicated by four flats - *F panel*, a panel formed of two strips at right angles, as in a capital F - *F sharp* (F#), a tone which is half a step above F - *F sharp major*, a major key or scale indicated by six sharps - *F sharp minor*, a minor key or scale to which a major is relative indicated by three sharps - *F system*, a method of rating photographic lenses, the F value being the ratio between the diameter of the opening and the focal length of the lens - the three F's, free sale, fixed tenure, and fair rent: the demands of the Irish Land League substantially granted by the Irish Land Act of 1881.

F, abbr. Fabius, Fahrenheit, Father, February, Fellow;

Flamen, Flat (*Theat.*), Fortuna, France, French, *Frère* (brother), Friday.

F, abbr. Lib Cat Frederick.

F, abbr. Lib Cat Fanny.

f, or **f**, abbr. fathoming, fathoms, father, fathom, fathoms.

f, or **f**, abbr. feminine, fly, fine, firm, florin, florins, flower.

f, or **f**, abbr. fluid, fog (used in nautical log book), folio, folios, follow.

f, or **f**, abbr. foot (in manuscripts), formula, formulae, forte (loudly), franc, francs, furlong.

f, 1 f, 2 fa, n. *Mus* 1. The tone F, so called in Italy, France, and some other countries. 2. In solmisation, the subdominant of any major key. [It, < fa- in *famulus*, one of the words in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

f, 1 f, 2 fu, v. [Scot.] 1. To have a share of, get.

Where is the laird or belted knight
That best deserves to fa' that?

BURNS *Whom Will Ye Send? st. 1*

2. To lay claim to; pretend to. II. 1. To fall.

fa, n. [Scot.] 1. Lot, luck. 2. Share. 3. Fall.

F. A. A., abbr. *Invur* Free of all average.

F. A. A. S., abbr. Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

faar, n. 1 f, 2 fa, n. *Mus* 1. The tone F, so called in Italy, France, and some other countries. 2. In solmisation, the subdominant of any major key. [It, < fa- in *famulus*, one of the words in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

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factu-al, 1 fak'chu-al or -tlu-al; 2 fāc'chy-al or -tū-al, a.
[Rare] Pertaining to, containing or consisting of facts;

fa-ha'ka, 1 fa-hā'ka, 2 fa-hā'ka, n A swellfish (*Tetraodon*
fafaka) of the lower Nile and neighboring sea. fa-ha'ca:



Peasant Carry- ing a Fagot

enow f., see **BAKROLOKOW**. — **fair** = *book*?, n. A mathematical note-book. — **fair** = *ground*, n. The ground or enclosure in which a fair is held. — **fair** = *fair*, n. A fair for the sale of fancy articles. — **horse-f.**, n. A fair for selling horses. — **statute-f.**, n. A fair established by law.

fair, adv. 1. In a spirit of justice and reason; fairly; justly; honestly; as, deal fair with me. 2. In clear view; distinctly, as, fair in sight. 3. Favorably, fortunately; happily; as, the business ended fair. 4. Politely, kindly; plausibly, as, to speak fair. — **fair and square**, in a straightforward way, honestly. — **f.-boding**, a. Favorable. — **f. fa** [Prov Eng. & Scot.], good luck to; an exclamatory expression. — **f. told**, a. Well said; interestingly told. — **to lead f.**, to lead aright.

Fair, James G. (b. 1831—d. 1894). A United States Senator from Nevada, amassed \$50,000,000 in silver-mining.

Fair, John, 1. *fair*, 2. *fair*, 3. *fair*, 4. *fair*, 5. *fair*, 6. *fair*, 7. *fair*, 8. *fair*, 9. *fair*, 10. *fair*, 11. *fair*, 12. *fair*, 13. *fair*, 14. *fair*, 15. *fair*, 16. *fair*, 17. *fair*, 18. *fair*, 19. *fair*, 20. *fair*, 21. *fair*, 22. *fair*, 23. *fair*, 24. *fair*, 25. *fair*, 26. *fair*, 27. *fair*, 28. *fair*, 29. *fair*, 30. *fair*, 31. *fair*, 32. *fair*, 33. *fair*, 34. *fair*, 35. *fair*, 36. *fair*, 37. *fair*, 38. *fair*, 39. *fair*, 40. *fair*, 41. *fair*, 42. *fair*, 43. *fair*, 44. *fair*, 45. *fair*, 46. *fair*, 47. *fair*, 48. *fair*, 49. *fair*, 50. *fair*, 51. *fair*, 52. *fair*, 53. *fair*, 54. *fair*, 55. *fair*, 56. *fair*, 57. *fair*, 58. *fair*, 59. *fair*, 60. *fair*, 61. *fair*, 62. *fair*, 63. *fair*, 64. *fair*, 65. *fair*, 66. *fair*, 67. *fair*, 68. *fair*, 69. *fair*, 70. *fair*, 71. *fair*, 72. *fair*, 73. *fair*, 74. *fair*, 75. *fair*, 76. *fair*, 77. *fair*, 78. *fair*, 79. *fair*, 80. *fair*, 81. *fair*, 82. *fair*, 83. *fair*, 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932. *fair*, 933. *fair*, 934. *fair*, 935. *fair*, 936. *fair*, 937. *fair*, 938. *fair*, 939. *fair*, 940. *fair*, 941. *fair*, 942. *fair*, 943. *fair*, 944. *fair*, 945. *fair*, 946. *fair*, 947. *fair*, 948. *fair*, 949. *fair*, 950. *fair*, 951. *fair*, 952. *fair*, 953. *fair*, 954. *fair*, 955. *fair*, 956. *fair*, 957. *fair*, 958. *fair*, 959. *fair*, 960. *fair*, 961. *fair*, 962. *fair*

desert, decrease or cease, apostatize, as, friends, custom-
ers, or worshipers *fall off*. 3. To diminish or decrease, as
in quantity, quality, or value, as, the crops *fall off*. 4.



resulting from drought, floods, war, insects, or vermin; figuratively, great scarcity of anything, as, a water.

amusement **Specif** (1) The sporting world, especially the prize-ring (2) Animal-fanciers collectively, especially dog-fanciers

fand, *et* 1 To try, test 2 To tempt or entice
Fand, 1 fand, 2 fand, *n* 1. *Myth* The wife of Manana, who wins the hero Cuchulainn by enchantments

fan-dak, 1 fan-dak, 2 fan-dak, *n* [Ar] 1. An inn, a caravanary 2. A public store, with rows of shops, offices, etc. about a courtyard, sometimes with better-class and quieter shops in an upper story

fan-dan-gle, 1 fan-dan-gle, 2 fan-dan-gle, *n* [Colloq] Any kaudy or trifling ornament or trinket, gewgaw, falal

fan-dan-go, 1 fan-dan-go, 2 fan-dan-go, *n* [-oos, 1 -goz; 2 -oos, pl] 1. A Spanish dance in triple time, usually accompanied by castanets, also, the music for such a dance 2. [Colloq, U S] A dancing-party or ball, especially one of a lively sort 3. [Rare] Same as FAN-DAN-GLE [Sp, from *Alhambra*]

Fan-dan-go Peak. A mountain in California, 7,819 ft high

fan-drill, *n* See FAN, *n*

fan-el, 1 fan, 2 fan, *n* A place of worship, sanctuary, temple [-l, fanum, < for, speak]

fan-er, *n* 1. A vane 2. A flag

Fane, Julian Henry Charles (1827-1887) An English poet and diplomat [bushel] See *MYANORE*

fan-ne-ga, 1 fan-ne-ga, 2 fan-ne-ga, *n* [Sp] The Spanish fan-gal, 1 fan-gal, 2 fan-gal, *n* A scorpion-like fish (*Heterostichus*) found in deep Atlantic waters

Fan-neul, 1 fan-neul, 2 fan-neul, *n* [Peter (1700-1743)] A merchant of Boston, Mass. Between 1740 and 1742 he built and gave to the city *Faneuil Hall*, a market-house at the head of State street, the upper story of which contained a hall which has been called the "cradle of liberty," because it was the meeting-place of Revolutionary patriots. It was rebuilt in 1763 and again in 1885

fan-fare, 1 fan-far, 2 fan-far, *n* [F] 1. A flourish or call sounded by trumpets, bugles, or hunting-horns 2. Hence, any noisy or showy parade 3. A showy binding for a book, bearing complex ornamentation **fan-fa-rade**, 1 fan-fa-rade, 2 fan-fa-rade, *n* [F] 1. [Archaeol] A swaggering boater, bully

1 wish such fan-fare were more plenty
WINTHROP Edwin *Brotherly* pt 1, ch 8, p 64 [r a v 1862]

2t. A fanfare
fan-fa-ron-ade, 1 fan-fa-ron-ade, 2 fan-fa-ron-ade, *n* To make a vain or noisy display

fan-fa-ron-ade, *n* A blustering, ranting, or vain-glorious speech or style, a boastful or bullying manner,rodomontade

The speech is equal to the others, perhaps, in the flow of its fanfaronade
M C TILLEN *Hist Am Literature* vol 1, p 285 [u p f 1879]

[< F *fanfaronade*, < Sp *fanfaronada*, < *fanfarrin*, bluster, < Ar *farfar* talkative]

fan-fish, *n* See under FAN, *n*

fan-gal, 1 fan, 2 fan, *n* [F] 1. [Archaeol] To seize with or as with fangs, lay hold of, catch, clutch

1 what are you to me?
Traitors! that vine-like fang the hand ye seek
BAILEY *Festus, A Village Feast* sc 9

2. [Prov Eng] To stand sponsor for 3. [Scot] To cause to catch, prime, as a pump 4. To enter into a socket as a fang 5t. To receive as a guest 6t. To assent to, accept

fang, *n* 1. A long pointed tooth or tusk by which an animal seizes, holds, or tears its prey, as the canine tooth of a boar or dog, specif, one of the long, curved, hollow or grooved, usually erectile teeth of a viperine serpent, with which it may pierce the flesh and convey venom to the blood of its enemy or prey 2. One of various pointed or incurved objects, organs, or devices, especially for clutching or holding fast (1) The part of a tooth that is enclosed in the socket, the root of a tooth (2) A chelera, especially the terminal pointed and curved part (3) muscles, 4 internal pterygoid, A tang or tongue on a tool, a venom-gland, 4 the fang, or a tang-like projection in half erected a point where the channel of the (4) A fang (After Mitchell)

1 Fang of a rattlesnake and accompanying bones f, fang, a, external pterygoid, b internal pterygoid, c palatal, d superior maxillary, e inferior maxillary, f related to the vomer and bone f, fang, a superior temporal, g internal pterygoid, A tang or tongue on a tool, a venom-gland, 4 the fang, or a tang-like projection in half erected a point where the channel of the (4) A fang (After Mitchell)

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fan'go, 1 fan'go, 2 fan'go, *n* [It] Mud, as of certain Italian hot springs, having therapeutic properties derived from mineral constituents

fan'got, 1 fan'got, 2 fan'got, *n* A quantity, as of silk, etc., weighing from one to three hundredweight a mercers' term [-l, fangetto, fagot]

fan-got, 1 fan-got, 2 fan-got, *n* See under FAN, *n*

fan-gu'to, 1 fan-gu'to, 2 fan-gu'to, *n* A killifish (*Pacilia etialis*) of Cuba, guinea

fan'gy, 1 fan'gy, 2 fan'gy, *n* Possessing a fang or fangs

fan'lon, 1 fan'lon, 2 fan'lon, *n* A small marking-flag used at a station in surveying also, a small flag sometimes carried at the head of the baggage of a brigade [OF, = fanon, < L.L. fano(n), banner, < Ollig fano, banner]

fan'jet, *n* See under FAN, *n*

fan'k, 1 fan'k, 2 fan'k, *et* [Scot] 1. To put in a fold said of sheep 2. To coil (a rope), entangle **fan'kle**, - **fan'k**, *n* 1. A sheep-pen 2. A coil of rope

fan'kwai, 1 fan'kwai, 2 fan'kwai, *n* [Chin] Foreign or barbarian devil a name given by the Chinese, especially near Canton and Hongkong, to foreigners. **fan'kwae**, *n* **fan'kwai**, *n* **fan'kwai**, *n*

fan'kwai, *n* See under FAN, *n*

fan'kwai, *n* See under FAN, *n*

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fan'kwai, *n* See under FAN, *n*

fan'kwai, *n* See under FAN, *n*

fan-tas'mat, *n* 1. A fantasm, day-dream. 2. An apparition, ghost

fan-tas'ma-go'ri-a, 1 fan-tas'ma-go'ri-a, 2 fan-tas'ma-go'ri-a, *n* 1. A changing incoherent series of apparitions, appearances, or fantasms, as in a dream 2. A fantastical stereopticon exhibition **Specif** (1) An exhibition of dissolving views (2) An exhibition in which the lantern is made to approach the screen, being kept in focus by a mechanical device The picture rapidly increases in size, appearing to the spectators as if it were approaching them from a distance 3. A stereopticon or magic lantern, especially when arranged to exhibit fantastic views erroneous use. 4. A fantasmagoric figure or something compared to it [-l, < Gr *phantasma* (see FANTASM) + *agora*, see AGORA]

fan-tas'ma-go'ry, 1 fan-tas'ma-go'ry, 2 fan-tas'ma-go'ry, *n* 1. A resembling, pertaining to, or producing a fantasmagoria, illusory, as, a *fantasmagorical* mind or spectacle **fan-tas'ma-go'ri-e**, *n* 1. A

fan-tas'ma-go'ri-l, 1 fan-tas'ma-go'ri-l, 2 fan-tas'ma-go'ri-l, *n* 1. One who advances fantasmagorical ideas as true theories 2. One who operates or exhibits a fantasmagoria

fan-tas'mal, 1 fan-tas'mal, 2 fan-tas'mal, *n* 1. Relating to or of the nature of a fantasm; unsubstantial, apparitional, illusive 2. *Psychol* Pertaining to some image of the imagination **fan-tas'mal-ly**, *adv*

fan-tas'mal-ly, 1 fan-tas'mal-ly, 2 fan-tas'mal-ly, *adv*

fan-tas'mal-ly, 1 fan-tas'mal-ly, 2 fan-tas'mal-ly, *adv*

fan-tas'mal-ly, 1 fan-tas'mal-ly, 2 fan-tas'mal-ly, *adv*

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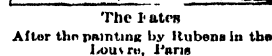
fan-tas'mal-ly, 1 fan-tas'mal-ly, 2 fan-tas'mal-ly, *adv*

fan-tas'mal-ly, 1 fan-tas'mal-ly, 2 fan-tas'mal-ly, *adv*

ar'thin-gale, 1 fār'thin-gāl; 2 fār'thin-gāl, *n.* A contrivance, resembling a hoop-skirt or crinoline, worn



bill or measure. 3. To charge the begetting of or responsibility for, assign or charge as offspring with *on* or *upon*.



z of *fatus*, pp of *for*, speak } Syn

bill or measure. 3. To charge the begetting of or responsibility for, assign or charge as offspring with *on* or *upon*.



Fathead 1/2

pleasure can satisfy the heart of man, whose happiness consists in leading a useful life and thus escaping the snares and power of Mephistopheles Faust.

Faus-t'ine, 1 fô-s'tî-ne, 2 fas-t'î-n, n. 1. Anna Galeria (-A D 141), "Faustina Senior," wife of Antoninus Pius. 2. "Faustina Junior" (-A D 175), daughter of preceding, wife of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus

Faus-time, 1 fôr-tîn, 2 fas-tî-n, n. A feminine personal name Faus-tin'. Faus-tus (*masc*) F Faus-tine', 1 fôs-tî'n', 2 fôs-tî'n', G Faus-tine', 1 fous-t'î-ne, 2 fous-t'î-ne, 1 faus-t'î-na, 1 faus-t'î-no, 2 fous-t'î-nâ. [L. lucky]

Faus-tin', 1 fous-t'î-nus, 2 fous-t'î-nûs, 1 (1790-1867). A Haitian emperor, Jean-François Soulouque, who in 1849 was proclaimed Emperor of Haiti and held the throne ten years, but was compelled to abdicate

Faus-tu-lus, 1 fô-s'tû-u-lus, 2 fas-tô'-lûs, n [I.] Rom Hist. A legendary shepherd, said to have rescued and reared Komulus and Remus

Faus-tus, 1 fôs-tus, 2 fas-tûs, n. 1. Same as FAUST 2. A bishop of Riez, Provence, France, during the latter half of the 5th century, abbot of Lérins, opponent of Pelagianism

faut, faute, 1 fôt or fût, 2 fat or fât, c. & n. [Scot or Obs.] Fault

fau-teuil', 1 fô-t'u-yê, 2 fô-tô'-yê, n. [F.] 1. An upholstered armchair, especially the seat of (1) a member of the French Academy, or (2) of a presiding officer, hence, membership in the Academy or the office of a chairman

fald'stool'f, 2. The seating-space of an airplane

fau-tor, 1 fôr-tar 2 fâ-tor, n. [Archaeol] A savorer, patron -fau-tor'er-, n A patron

fau-tress', n A patronees

fau'vette', 1 fô-vet', 2 fô-vêt', n. [F.] A warbler, especially, the European garden-warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*)

fawe, 1 fôk, 2 fâke, n. [Rare] Singula of FAUCES 2. See FAUCES 2

faux jour, 1 fô-jûr, 2 fô-zhur [F] Art. A false light, specif, a light falling on a picture in a direction different from that represented in the picture itself

faux pas, 1 fô pã, 2 fô pâ [F] A false step, mistake, error, slip, esp a breach of good breeding or of good morals

Fauteuil

fa-vag'-noue, 1 fa-val'-nue, 2 fa-vâg'-nûs, a. Same as FAVOLATE [*L. farus, honeycomb*]

Fav-fra, 1 fa-vô-frâ, 2 fa-va'-ra, n. A town in Sicily, has sulfur springs

Fav'-vart', 1 fa-vôr', 2 fâ-vâr', Charles Simon (U/11710-8/-11/1792) A French dramatist

fav'ell', n Calceoly, deception by means of flattery

fav'eltz', 1. a Sallow, yellow 11. n A yellow horse

Fav-el-la, 1 fa-vel-o, 2 fa-vê'l'a, n [-L-E, 1 -1, 2 -E, pl] Bot. A de use agglomeration of spores in certain lichenoid algae, resembling a cysticarp, but produced at the end of a branch [*-l. farilla embers*] fa-vel-loid, a

fav'-el-lid'-um, 1 fav'-el'id'-um, 2 fâv'-ê-lid'-ûm, n [-1-A, pl] Bot A favella entirely embedded in the frond, or slightly projecting, as in certain red alga [*-L favella, embol*]

fa-ve'o-lus, 1 fa-vî'o-lus, 2 fa-vê'o-lûs, n [-11, 1 -loi, 2 -lt, pl] A pitur depression like a cell of a honeycomb [11. of *A. pitur depressio*] fa-ve'o-late, a Pitted, honeycombed alveolate fa-vag'-noust,

fav'er-el, 1 fav'er-i, 2 fâv'er-êl, n [Prov Eng or Obs] 1. An onion 2. Same as WHITLOW-GRASS 1 3 The water-speedwell

fav'er-olle', 1 fav'er-ôl', 2 fâv'er-ôl', n [F] One of a French breed of fowl produced by crossing light Brahmas or Dorings with Hot dans See ROWL

Fav'er-sham, 1 fav'er-shâm, 2 fâv'er-shâm, n 1. William (d/1516&8), English soldier in India and actor in America, created rôle of "Jim Carson" in "The Square Man" 2. A borough in Kent England

fa-vi-form, 1 fôr-vi-form, 2 fâ-vi-form, a Having a honeycomblike structure, cellular [*-L farus, honeycomb, + -form*]

Fa-vi'l-di-dé, 1 fa-vî'l-di, 2 fa-vê'l-di, n pl. A family of coralligera polyps with a compound corallum of flatfish or rounded masses, septa and wall imperforate, septal margins dentate, and columella sigmoid Fa-vi-a, n (t g) [*-L farus, honeycomb*] fa-vi-li-a, a & n fa-vi'-oi-d, a

fa-vil-lious, 1 fa-vî'l-us, 2 fa-vî'l-us, a. Of, pertaining to, or like ishues [*-L farilla, embers*]

fa-vis'-sa, 1 fa-vis'a, 2 fa-vis'-sa, n [-S-E, 1 -1, 2 -E, pl] [L] Rom Antiq A cellar, a crypt

Fa-vô-ni-an, 1 fa-vô-ni-an, 2 fa-vô-ni-an, a Of or pertaining to Favonius hence, promising, auspicious

Fa-vô-ni-us, 1 fa-vô-ni-us, 2 fa-vô-ni-us, n [L.] Rom Myth. The west wind, Zephyrus

fa-vor, 1 fôr-var, 2 fâ-var, vt 1. To look upon or behave toward with favor or kindness, countenance, befriend, as, to favor his suit, to favor one with a song 2. To make easier, facilitate, promote, as, famine favors the approach of pestilence 3. [Collog] To look like; resemble somewhat, as, the boy favors his father 4. To abstain from using, spare

He favours his right foot in walking

E HALE In His Name p 123 [N BROS 1888]

5. To soften in representing, as in painting a portrait, palliate, mitigate 6. To bestow a favor upon, as in the collocation. 7. To confirm, corroborate [*-OF favorer, < L favora, < L fator, see FAVOR, n*] fa-veri'; fa-vor-ish', fa-vor-er, n. One who or that which favors -fa-vor-ess, -fa-vor-ing-, adv

fa'-vor, n. 1. A disposition to be kind or friendly; desire to benefit or befriended, kindness, good will, as, to gain the king's favor 2. The state or condition of being favored or being favored preceded by in and followed by of or with, as, in favor of a reform, in favor with the administration

It is not too much to say that on the whole the majority of the English people were in favor of the Stuarts

McCarthy Four Georges p 40 [N 1885]

3. [Rare] That which is favored 4. An act or course of kindness or generosity, as distinguished from one that is inspired by a regard for justice, duty, or right; a gracious or benevolent act. 5. Kindness bestowed on one to the exclusion of others; partiality, preference.

(3) A conducting wire serving to carry an additional supply of electricity to a point on a line which may be depleted, and

In modern usage, and especially in American law, forfeiture of estate for crime being generally abolished, the word is used, as defined above, in distinction from *misdeemeanor*, an offense of minor degree punishable by fine or imprisonment in a county jail. Hence, *felony* is now a generic term that denotes a general class or grade of offenses, usually those of greater enormity, as treason, murder, rape, robbery, arson, etc. In England forfeitures for *felony* were abolished by the Felony Act of 1870, which also permitted the appointment of administrators to attend to the estates and property of felons in custody.

Compounding a *felony* in refraining from prosecuting a *felony* for a consideration constitutes a crime.

United Nations Encyclopedia vol. xiv, art. *felony*, *felonia*, < *felon* (n), *felon* < *F felonie*, < LL *felonia*, < *felon*, *felon*.

fel'site, 1 fel'sait, 2 fel'sait, n. *Mineral* A cryptocrystalline mixture of quartz and feldspar the groundmass of the quartz porphyries, and often the product of devitrification. Compare FELDSPAR. [*< F fels, rock*] **fel'stone**, 1 fel'stōn, 2 fel'stōn, n. A fossiliferous limestone.

Fel'stōn, 1 fel'stōn, 2 fel'stōn, n. A town in Bzathmar county, Hungary, with gold, silver, copper, and lead-mines.

Fel'stōn, 1 fel'stōn, 2 fel'stōn, n. *Mineral* A snow-white hydrous aluminum sulfate (H₂SO₄) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system and also found massive. [*< Fel'stōn, in Hungary*]

fel'stōn-phyre, 1 fel'stōn-fir, 2 fel'stōn-fir, n. *Petrol* A porphyritic rock with feldspar phenocrysts. [*< G fels, rock, + -phyre (in PORPHYRY)*] **fel'stōn-phyre**, n.

fel'stōn-phyre, 1 fel'stōn-fir, 2 fel'stōn-fir, n. Same as FELDSPAR the common form in England. **fel'stōn-phyre**, n.

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appropriate for or especially employed by them. A *female* voice is the voice of a woman. A *feminine* voice may belong to a man. *Womanish* denotes the undesirable, womanly the admirable or lovely qualities of woman. *Womanly* tears would suggest respect and sympathy, *womanish* tears a touch of contempt. The word *feminine* is always used reproachfully, and only of man as possessing womanly traits such as are inconsistent with true manliness. — *Ant.* male, manly, masculine, virile — *female* rime, a feminine rime — *f.* thread or screw, a screw-thread cut on an interior surface, as a nut, to receive a screw.

fe'male, n. 1. A person or animal of the female sex. The use of the word to mean a woman is a survival of an old English usage now regarded with disfavor by good speakers and writers.

In the following sentence *female* is appropriately used as an expression of contempt. He did not bid him go and sell himself to the first *female* he could find possessor of wealth. But *female* is correctly used also as the correlative of male, whether the latter be expressed or not, as, "Statistics of population show that there is an excess of females in many of our cities." Compare GENTLEMAN, LADY.

2. Bot A plant bearing a pistil and producing fruit but having no anther, in cryptogams, a plant having and lacking the analogs of the same organs. [*< F femelle, < L femella, young woman, dim of femina, woman*] — *fe'male-ly*, adv. In a manner adapted to a woman. — *fe'male-ism*, n. A gallant — *fe'male-ty*, n. The quality or state of being female. *fe'mal-ism*, n. [*fe'mal-ize, vt* To make feminine.

fe'male, 1 fe'm, 2 fe'm, n. [*OF* *Law* A woman as, baron and *seme* cover, a married woman. — *f. sole*, 1. An unmarried woman, whether by non-marriage, widowhood, or divorce. 2. A married woman, as regards separate and independent rights of property or trade.

fe'male, 1 fe'm, 2 fe'm, n. [*G*] A secret organization. **fe'm'er-ell**, 1 fe'm'er-el, 2 fe'm'er-el, n. Arch. A lantern or cover on a roof for ventilation. [*< OF fumerelle, < fumer, fume*] **fe'm'er-ell**, n.

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fe'm'er-ell, 1 fe'm'er-el, 2 fe'm'er-el, n. Arch. A lantern or cover on a roof for ventilation. [*< OF fumerelle, < fumer, fume*] **fe'm'er-ell**, n.

tu'ti-an, a. Situated between the femur and patella — **fe'm'o-ro-tib'i-al**, a. Of or pertaining to the femur and the tibia.

fe'mur, 1 f'mur; 2 f'mbr, n. [*FE'MURS, FEM'O-RA*, 1 f'mur, f'em'o-ra; 2 f'mbr, f'em'o-ra, pl.] [*L*] 1. Anat. (1) The long bone that forms the skeleton of the thigh, the thigh-bone. (2) The thigh. 2. Entom. The third joint of the leg, between the trochanter and the tibia. 3. Arch. The plane space between the cavities of a triglyph.

fen, 1 fen, 2 fën, n. To forbid used in boys' games to prohibit a move, as, "fen-rounding" in marbles means "I forbid moving round in a circle" [*For FEND, v*]

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Key 1: male; **au** = out; **ell**; **id** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **jet**; **o** = sing; **so**; **ship**; **chin**, **this**; **agure**; **F. boñ**, **dñue**; **n** = loch. †, **obsolete**; †, **variant**.
Key 2: **bóok**, **bóot**; **full**, **rule**, **cure**, **bút**, **búrn**; **óil**, **bóy**, **e** = **k**; **ç** = **s**, **go**, **gem**; **ink**; **ç** = **z**; **thin**, **this**; **F. boñ**, **dñue**; **n** = loch.

felsite
Fenwick

5. Mech. A guard, guide, or gage to limit or direct the movement of a tool, machine, or material, as in a turn-buckle to hold the bolt, or in a gun-lock to cramp the hammer-spring. **6. [Colloq.]** One who knowingly receives or purchases stolen goods, or the place where such goods are received. **7.** An enclosure in which fish are dried and cured. [Abbr. of DEFENSE.]
— dog-leg fence [Austral.], a fence made of rails, each of which has one end resting on a pair of crossed stakes while the other trails on the ground — **fence-arbor**, *n.* A piece in a combination lock, connecting the spindle and the tumbler — **f. diver**, *n.* A loon — **f. lizard**, *n.* An iguana, the common lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*) of the United States, greenish bluish, or bronzed, with black wavy cross-bands above — **f. month**, *n.* [Eng.] A period of about thirty days, during which the chase of game is prohibited originally during the fawning-time of deer — **f. play**, *n.* Fencing — **f. roof**, *n.* A defensive roof or covering — **f. row**, *n.* A row of briars or shrubs growing along a fence — **f. shop**, *n.* [Colloq.] A shop for the receipt or sale of stolen goods — **f. time**, *n.* [Eng.] Hunting. Close-time of season — **f. viewer**, *n.* [U.S.] A township officer who may be called upon by an interested party to require the erection or maintenance of a legal and sufficient boundary fence — **post-and-rail f.**, a fence of split rails supported in split-out posts placed with elongated holes, each accommodating the overlapping ends of two rails. One variety has two posts connected by cross-pieces — **rail f.**, see WORM FENCE (below) — **ring f.**, an unbroken fence encircling a large area or an entire estate — **sand f.** (*Hydraulic Engin.*), a sand-bar formed by planting stakes and brushwood in a river-bottom or the like — **stone f.** 1. A stone wall, usually built without mortar, bordering a field. 2. A drink composed of whisky and sweet elder — **stump f.**, a fence consisting of overturned tree-stumps — **sunk f.**, a ditch one side of which has a retaining wall — **to be on the f.** [U.S.], to be undecided or non-committal as to opposing opinions, parties, etc.



Fence-lizard.

When every fool knows that a man represents Not the feller that sent him, but them on the fence
 Lowmian, *Highway Papers* first series iv, at 8
— to mend one's fences [Polit. Slang, U.S.], to make satisfactory arrangements concerning the politics affecting one locally, as, that Congressmen has gone home to mend his fences — **wire f.**, a fence made of parallel wires, commonly galvanized and frequently barbed — **worm f.**, a zigzag fence of rails crossing at their ends, usually held down by stakes crossing slantingly over the rails and supporting top rails or riders. Varieties of this fence are known as **chain f.**, **panel f.**, **serpent f.**, **snake f.**, and **Virginia rail f.** — **fence-fell**, *a.* Defensive — **fence-less**, *a.* Having no fence, unguarded or unclosed, defenseless
fen'chene, 1 fen'chin, 2 fen'chén, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless oily terpene (C₁₅H₂₂), resembling camphene, and obtained as an optically inactive liquid by treating fenethyl chlorid with aniline, or dehydrating fenethyl alcohol [*< FENCHYL*]
fen'chone, 1 fen'chón, 2 fen'chón, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A ketone (C₁₅H₂₀O) isomeric with and somewhat resembling camphor, occurring as the dextro-form in fennel-oil, as the levo-form in thuyar-oil. [*< FENCHYL*]
fen'chyl, 1 fen'chil, 2 fen'chyl, *n.* *Org. Chem.* The monovalent radical C₁₅H₁₁ [*< G. fenichl, fennel*]
fen'e-ble, 1 fen'si-bl, 2 fen'e-ble, 1 fen'bl, 2 fen'bl, *a.* 1. Capable of defending or of being defended
 The governor of Scotland published a proclamation, ordering all fencible men to assemble to repel the threatened invasion
 LINGARD *England vol vii p 19* [c. 1827]
2. Relating to or composed of fencibles. 3. Suitable for fencing
II. *n.* A soldier enlisted for service at home only.
fen'ing, 1 fen'ing, 2 fen'ing, *n.* 1. The art of attacking and defending with a foil or sword, especially with the small sword or rapier, hence, skilful discussion or debate
 Among the terms used in fencing are the following, defined in their respective places
 assault carte (quarte) feint longe prime seconde
 appel cut foil octave quinte sixte
 beat disengage glizade parade recover thrust tierce
 bout engage guard parry salute
 It is odd that fencing should spring from violent manslaughter and yet commend itself to physicians as a safe and agreeable pastime
 II. Eckford in *Century Magazine* Jan., 1887, p. 414.
2. Material for building fences. 3. A fence or protecting enclosure, more commonly, a collection of fences, as where they are connecting, as, the fencing of an estate.
4. The building of fences — **fenc'ing-gage**, *n.* A guide used to secure a uniform distance between fence-boards or palings as they are being fastened on — **f. machine**, *n.* A machine for making fence-rails, fence-posts, etc. — **f. stick**, *n.* A single-stick
fen'erick'et, *n.* See under FEN, *n.*
fend, 1 fend; 2 fend, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To keep off, out, or away, keep from striking, ward off, forbid, fend forth, with off, as, to fend off a blow or disaster
 We fended the canoes off the sides, and assisted our progress by pushing against the rocks. BAKER in Bayard Taylor's *Lake Regions Cent Africa* p. 377 [c. 1887]
2. To defend or guard. 3. [Scot.] To provide for, support
II. *v.* 1. To take defensive measures, offer opposition or resistance, fence, parry. 2. [Scot.] To take care or provide; earnestly endeavor, strive [Abbr. of DEFEND]
fendet, *to fend and prove* [Prov. Eng.], to argue persistently in the attempt to clear oneself and to implicate another.
fend, *n.* [Scot.] Self-provision, self-defense.
fend'a-ble, 1 fend'a-bl, 2 fend'a-bl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Self-reliant, able to shift for oneself
fend'er, 1 fend'er, 2 fend'er, *n.* 1. One who or that

which fends, protects, or wards off. Specif. (1) A metal guard before an open fire to keep burning coals from falling on the floor. (2) Any timber, rope-plating, or other device hanging against or living along a vessel's side to prevent injury from striking a pier, another vessel, etc. (3) A mud-guard over the wheel of a vehicle. (4) A rubbing-plate on the body of a four-wheeled vehicle, for protection where the wheel cramps. (5) A post, pile, or the like, to protect an exposed edge or corner, as of a house or pier. (6) A wide leather extending from the body to the stirrup of a saddle to keep the rider's leg from contact with the horse. (7) A guard-plate on a cultivator to protect the rows of plants from flying clouds. (8) A device in front of street-cars to protect pedestrians from injury in case of a collision. 2. [Local, U.S.] A terrapin, redefender
— fend'er-bar, *n.* A rail along a vessel's side just above the water-line, to receive the chafe. **f. rail**, *f.* beam. *n.* Any beam used as a fender. Particularly (1) A horizontal beam hung over a vessel's side or floating in a dock. (2) A bumper or buffer at the end of a line of rails to keep railroad-cars from running off the track — **f. board**, *n.* A splashboard at the side of passenger-car steps to prevent mud and dirt from being thrown upon them by the wheels — **f. boom**, *n.* Lumbering. A boom to keep floating logs in their true course so as to prevent a jam — **f. guard**, *n.* A rib or plate on the side of a street-car to protect the panels in case of collision — **f. pile**, *n.* One of a row of piles driven to protect any work or structure from injury by collision — **f. post**, *n.* A guiding stanchion in a saw-plate — **f. skid**, *n.* Lumbering. A skid used to guide logs while being skidded over a gutter-road
fen'dill'le, 1 fen'dill'le, 2 fen'dill'le, *a.* [F.] Ceram. Having minute cracks in the glazing, from wear, frequent heating, etc. distinguished from *cracked*, which is said of a surface covered with cracks formed intentionally. **fen'dill'let**, *a.* Fen'dill'le
fend'ly, *a.* Friendly
fend'ly, 1 fend'ly, 2 fend'ly, *a.* [F.] Slashed, split, as a garment. **fend'ly**, 1 fend'ly, 2 fend'ly, *a.* [Dial.] Full of expedients, **fen'ny**, 1 fen'ny, 2 fen'ny, *n.* In Scott's *Travels of the Peak*, the Countess of Derby's tiny waiting-woman, posing as a deaf-mute
fen'ne-lon, 1 fen'ne-lón, 2 fen'ne-lón, *n.* François de Salicrue de la Mothe or Delamotte (?/1651-1715) A French ecclesiastic and writer, *Adventures of Telemachus*, etc.
fen'er-a'tion, *n.* 1. A putting at interest. 2. Interest

The severity of the basement, with its plain rectangular openings, is an effective introduction to the somewhat lighter and more open fenestration of the second and third stories.
 M. SCHUYER in *Harper's Monthly* Aug 1891, p. 400

(2) A design in which the windows are a principal feature. 2. *anat.* and *Zool.* A fenestral or fenestrate state

fen'new-tra'to, 1 fen'new-tra'to, 2 fen'new-tra'to, *n.* [It.] Arch. A composite window or a group of windows separated by colonnettes or mullions
fen'new-tra'ne, 1 fen'new-tra'ne, 2 fen'new-tra'ne, *n.* [It.] 1. -ni, 1 -ni, 2 -ni pl. [It.] Arch. A group of windows, usually of monumental character
fen'nes'trile, 1 fen'nes'trile, 2 fen'nes'trile, *n.* *Zool.* A minute fenestra, especially one of the small spaces formed by intersecting branches of a polyzoon [*< LL. fenestrula, dim. of fenestra, window*]

fen'fe'ver, fen'fe'ver, fen'fowl, *n.* See under FEN, *n.*
fen'g'hwang', fen'g'hwang', *n.* [Chin.] See FENG-HWANG', *n.*
fen'g'ite, 1 fen'g'ite, 2 fen'g'ite, *n.* Mineral. A transparent muscovite mica [*< L. phenigite, < Gr. phenigis, < phenox, light*]

fen'goose', *n.* See under FEN, *n.*
fen'ni-an, 1 fen'ni-an, 2 fen'ni-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, coming from, or characteristic of the Fennians (modern or ancient) or Fennism. **Fen'ni-an**; **Finn'ni-an**.

Fen'ni-an, *n.* 1. A member of an Irish society, called the Fenian Brotherhood after the ancient Fennians of Ireland, formed in New York in 1857 to overthrow English authority in Ireland and establish a republic. 2. A member of the body of ancient Irish warriors (the Fianna), that are said to have furnished the military force of the king of Eriu (Ireland) or Ireland so named from Finn, their most famous hero. **Fen'ni-an**; **Finn'ni-an**.
 The Irish word is Fiann (pronounced "Fee-an") It is a noun of multitude and means the Fenian body in general. The individual Fenian was called a fionn, i. e. a member of the Fenian force. The hands of militia were called fionna.
 DOUGLAS HYDE *Lat. Hist. of Ireland* p. 364 [1870]
3. One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood and adopts their methods of agitation — **Fen'ni-an-ism**, *n.* The principles or practices of the Fenian Brotherhood

The anger against Fenianism was then in all its freshness. Any attack on what Fenians attacked was looked upon as an apology for them. J. B. MITT *Autobiography* p. 288 [in *u. a.* c. 1874]

fenks, 1 fenks, 2 fēks, *n.* Refuse, waste, blubber, used chiefly as a fertilizer

fen'land', fen'land'er, etc. See FEN, *n.*

Fenna, 1 fen, 2 fen, Sir John (1739-1794) An English antiquary and editor.

fen'net, 1 fen'net, 2 fen'net, *n.* [Moorsish] 1. A small African fox having very large pointed ears, especially *Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*. See *illus. above*. 2. Extraneously, an otocyon fen'nekt.

fen'nel, 1 fen'nel, 2 fen'nel, *n.* A tall, stout European herb (*Feniculum fenniculum*) of the parsley family, with finely dissected leaves and yellow flowers cultivated in the United States for use in sauces and for its aromatic seeds. And he who battled and subdued, A wreath of fennel wore.
 LONGFELLOW *The Gabel of Life* 6

[*< AS. fenol, < L. fenniculum, dim. of fenum* hay] **fen'nel-flow'er**, *n.* Tagged-lady (*Nigella damascena*), also, the nutmeg-flower (*N. sativa*) — **f. water**, *n.* A preparation made by distilling fennel-seeds or fennel-oil with water. **giant f.**, an Old World herb (*Ferula communis*) of the parsley family, sometimes attaining a height of 15 feet — **sweet f.**, a smaller species (*F. dulcis*), of the same genus as the common fennel, used as a vegetable.

Fen'ni-more, 1 fen'ni-mór, 2 fen'ni-mór, *n.* A village in Grant Fen'ny Strat'ford, a town in Buckinghamshire, England

Fen'ner, 1 fen'ner, 2 fen'ner, *n.* Norse Myth. A monster wolf, son of Loki, the terror of the gods, who in the Ragnarok awallows the sun and conquers Odin. He is finally killed by Vidar after the Ragnarok. **Fen'rir**; **Fen'ris-wolf**.

fen'run'ners, etc. See under FEN, *n.*
Fens, *The*. A marshy region of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, England

Fen'sal, 1 fen'sal, 2 fen'sal, *n.* Norse Myth. Frigg's magnificent mansion

fen'shake', *n.* See under FEN, *n.*
fen'si-ble, *a.* Fencible. **fen'sa-ble**, *form*
fen'siv, 1 fen'siv, 2 fen'siv, *a.* Defensive. An abbreviated **fen'some**, 1 fen'som, 2 fen'som, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. Dextrous, skilful. 2. Comely, neat, becoming

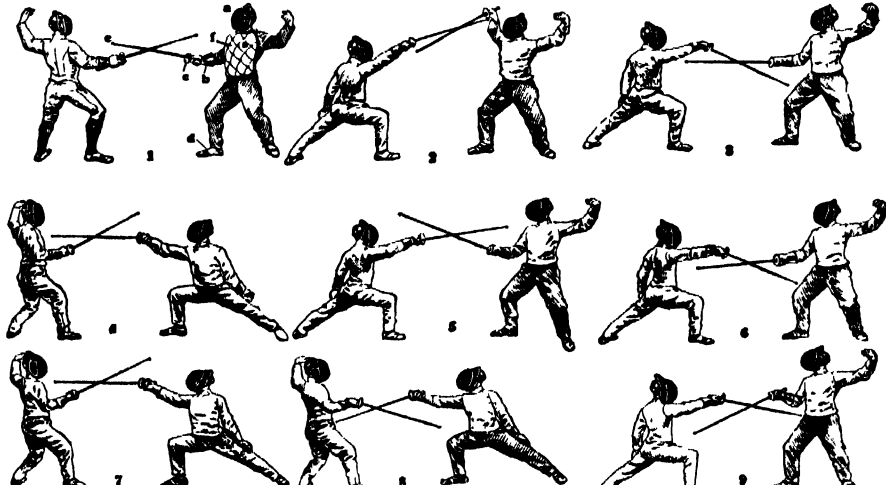
fent, *n.* 1. A slit, especially, a slit or opening in a garment to assist in putting it on, a placket. 2. A remnant or imperfectly dyed piece of goods. 3. [Prov. Eng.] The binding on the edge of a dress. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A crack or flaw [*< F. fente, < fendre (< L. fido)*, split] — **to spring a fent**, to test a dye upon cloth

Fen'ton, 1 fen'ton, 2 fen'ton, *n.* 1. Elijah (?/1683-1715) an English poet. 2. Reuben E. (?/1819-1885) an American lawyer, Republican statesman, Governor of New York State, 1864-1868. 3. In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Anne Page's lover afterward her husband. 4. A manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England. 5. A village in Genesee county, Mich.

Fen'tres, 1 fen'tres, 2 fen'tres, *n.* A county in E. Tennessee, 445 sq. m., county-seat, Jamestown.

fen'u-greek, 1 fen'u-grik, 2 fen'u-grik, *n.* An Old World herb (*Trigonotis fenum-graecum*) of the bean family, having strong-scented leaves and edible mucilaginous seeds. [*< AS. fenum grecum, < L. fenum Græcum, fenum, hay, Græcum, noun* s. of *Græcus*, Greek, *< Gr. Græikos*, Greek]

Fen'wick, 1 fen'wik, 2 fen'wik, *n.* 1. Benedict Joseph (?/1782-1846), an American Jesuit and prelate, brother



Fencing
 Positions 1 Guard 2 Prime 3 Seconde 4 Tierce 5 Quarte 6 Quinte 7 Sixte 8 Septime 9 Octave Details of costume a, mask, b, gauntlet, c, pommel-guard, d, sandal, e, button f, plastron

fen'es'sal, 1 fen'es'sal, 2 fen'es'sal, *n.* [Zanzibar] A breadfruit. There are two varieties, one as large as a watermelon or large pumpkin, and the other a smaller kind, yellow, and with sweeter pulp enclosing many seeds

In the neighborhood of these wood-bean trees grow a bastard breadfruit called *fennas* by the Zanzibaris
 BRAXLEY in *Darkest Africa* vol. ii, p. 109 [c. 1890]

fen'es'tel'la, 1 fen'es'tel'la, 2 fen'es'tel'la, *n.* [*< L. fenestra, a niche on the south side of the altar, containing a piscina and often the credence*]. A piscina. 4. [*< L. fenestra, a genus typical of Fenestellidae*] [*< L. fenestra, window*]

Fen'es'tel'la-die, 1 fen'es'tel'la-die, 2 fen'es'tel'la-die, *n.* [*< L. fenestra, a Paleozoic family of polyzoans* — **fen'es'tel'lid**, *n.* — **fen'es'tel'loid**, *a.*

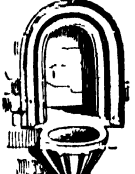
fen'es'ter, *n.* A window. **fen'es'tret**, *n.* [*< L. fenestra, a window*]. **fen'es'tra**, 1 fen'es'tra, 2 fen'es'tra, *n.* [*< L. fenestra, a window*]. 1. *Anat.* A window-like aperture. 2. *Entom.* (1) A transparent spot, as in the wings of some moths. (2) One of two perforations covered with membrane, near the base of the antennæ of a cockroach — **fenestra ovals**, the opening between the tympanum and the vestibule of the middle ear, closed by the foot of the stapes — **f. rotunda**, an opening from the tympanum into the scala tympani of the inner ear

fen'es'tral, 1 fen'es'tral, 2 fen'es'tral, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a window or windows. 2. Of, pertaining to a fenestra — **fenestral bandage**, a bandage with openings in it through which matter may discharge

fen'es'train, *n.* Arch. 1. A window, blind, or casement covered with paper or cloth instead of with glass. 2. A small window

fen'es'trate, 1 fen'es'trät, 2 fen'es'trät, *a.* 1. Having windows or window-like openings or holes; reticulated specif., in anatomy, said of the elastic membrane lining the arteries. 2. Having transparent spots or fenestres. **fen'es'trat-ed**.

fen'es'tra-tion, 1 fen'es'tra-shon, 2 fen'es'tra-shon, *n.* 1. Arch. (1) The design or arrangement of the windows of a building.



Norman Fenestella with Piscina and Credence. (Crownmarsh Church, Oxfordshire, England.)

of Edward 2. **Edward Dominie** (1768-1832), an American prelate, founded a Dominican monastery in Kentucky.

Fenwick's disease. A disease of the stomach characterized by atrophy of the walls without other lesion.

feed, **feedal**, etc. Same as **FEED**, etc.

Feo-dor, **n**. See **THEOPHIL**.

Feo-do-ä-lä, **n**. Same as **KAFFA**.

feoff, 1 **fe**, 2 **fe** (XIII), **et**. 1. **Law**. To give or grant (one) any corporeal hereditament by delivery of possession, enfeof.

If I told you of every script and band

By which that she was feoff'd in his hand

CHAUCER *C. T.*, Merchant's Tale 1.452

2. **To endow**. [*OF* *feoffer*, *feffer*, < *feif*, see **FIFE**] **feoff**, **feoff**, **n**. Same as **FIFE**. **feoff-er**, **n**. **Law**. One to whom a feoffment is made. **feoff-ship**, **n**. **feoff-er**, **n**. One who makes a feoffment. **feoffment**, **n**. **Law**. (1) A grant of lands in fee by deed with delivery of possession. (2) The deed of conveyance granting a fee in lands. **feoffment to use** (*Law*), a grant of land to one for the use of another, a conveyance in trust.

feorn-ful-tumit, **n**. An Anglo-Saxon tax to maintain the king while he was journeying through his realm.

fer, **a** & **adv**. **Far**.

fer, **adv**. Used with nouns to denote a bearer, as, *crucifer* [*L*, *fero*, bear].

fer-ra-cious, 1 **fer**-rā-shūs, 2 **fer**-rā-shūs, **n**. [*Rare*] **fer-rac-ious**, **fer-rac-ious**, **n**. [*L*, *ferax* (ferac-), < *fero*, bear] — **fer-rac-ious-ly**, **adv**.

fer-ris, 1 **fer**-rī, 2 **fer**-rī, **n**. [*L*] 1. Wild animals. 2. [*Mam*] An order of placental, especially edentulous, having canines as well as incisors and molars, scapular and semicircular bones condensed, and placenta deciduate and zonary, the *Canis* and *Felis* nature (*Law*), wild animals as distinguished from domesticated, also, attributively, of a wild nature. Such animals belong to their captor only while they are under his control. If they regain liberty his property in them ceases immediately.

Property in animals *fero natura* is not acquired by hunting them and pursuing them. But if the pursuer brings the animal within his own control, as by entrapping it or wounding it mortally, so as to render escape impossible, it then belongs to him. *Burrows Law Dict* p. 772.

fer-ris, 1 **fer**-rī, 2 **fer**-rī, **n**. [*L*] 1. Wild by nature, untamed or undomesticated, savage, ferine, as, *feral beasts*, *feral plants*. 2. Escaped from domestication, run wild.

The dove-like pigeon, how becomes feral in several places. *Darwin's Origin of Species* p. 28 (1859).

3. **Antel**. Without significant connection or relation, as a planet or star [*L*, *fero*, wild beast, orig. f of *ferus*, wild]. [*ferous*]

fer-ris, 1 **fer**-rī, 2 **fer**-rī, **n**. [*L*] 1. Mournful, funeral, deadly, dante. 2. [*Rom Antiq*] Public ceremonies in honor of the dead, held on Feb. 21, the last day of the Parentalia.

fer-ris, 1 **fer**-rī, 2 **fer**-rī, **n**. [*L*] 1. In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, the sultan of Bucharia, who in the guise of a poet wins the love of Lalla Rookh.

fer-ris, 1 **fer**-rī, 2 **fer**-rī, **n**. [*Anglo-Ind*] A Hindu mental servant *fer-ris*.

fer-ris, 1 **fer**-rī, 2 **fer**-rī, **n**. [*Mineral*] A black ferrous tungstate (*FeWO₄*), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [*R*, *ferber*, of Gera, Germany].

fer-ris, 1 **fer**-rī, 2 **fer**-rī, **n**. [*L*] 1. A fork-like mass. [*R*, *ferber*, of Gera, Germany].

fer-ris, 1 **fer**-rī, 2 **fer**-rī, **n**. [*L*] 1. A fork-like mass. [*R*, *ferber*, of Gera, Germany].

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undergo fermentation, work. 2. To be in commotion; be agitated by emotion or passions. [*L*, *fermento*, < *fermentum*, see **FERMENT**, n.] — **fer-ment-ing-square**, **n**. A shallow fermenting-vat — **fermenting-vat**, **n**. **Brewing**. A large vessel in which to ferment wort — **fer-ment-a-ble**, **a**. Capable of fermentation. **fer-ment-a-ble**, **a**. Capable of fermentation. **fer-ment-a-ble**, **a**. Capable of fermentation.

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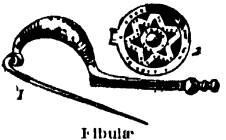
ser'vent, 1 fūr'vent, 2 fēr'vent, a. 1. Ardent in feeling;



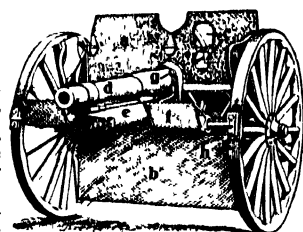
Feverfew (*Chrysanthemum*

Feverfew (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*).
"Witch-hazel" (*Hamamelis virginica*).
"Purple Foxglove" (*Adonis autumnalis*).
"American Feverfew" (*Chrysanthemum integrifolium*) of
 flowers peculiar for their

Pitiful fool that I was, to stand *fiddle-faddling* in that way
A. H. CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* can. 4. st. 2.

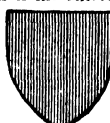


ing made on a large scale distinguished from *plot-test* - f. titling, *n* The tree-pitpit - f. train, *n* A branch of the



Field-gun, U S Army Type

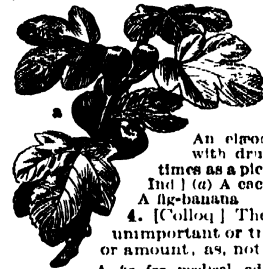
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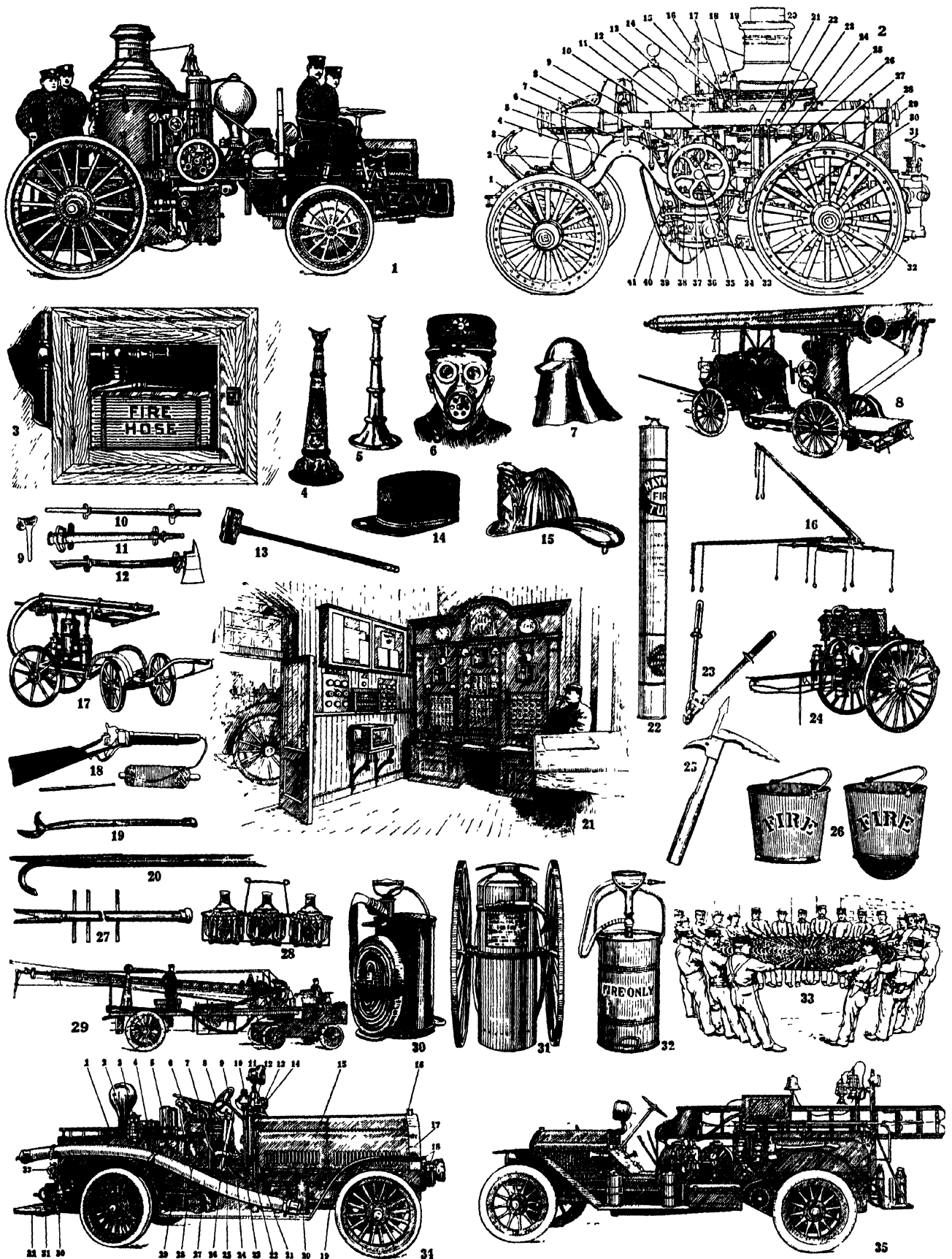


Field Rules

f. club, *n* [Local, U S] The American golden plover — **f. bishop**, *n* A culprit hanged in chains — **f. bug**, *n* A bug of the genus *Pentaloma* — **f. carriage**, *n* The carriage for a field-gun and its ammunition — **f. club**, *n* An associ-

titling, n The tree-pitpit - **f.train, n** A branch of the





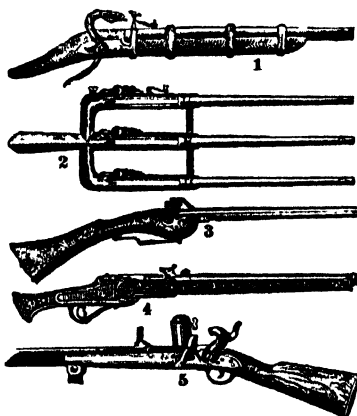
FIRE-FIGHTING APPLIANCES

1. Steam fire-engine with tractor 2. Horse-drawn steam fire-engine (1) Engine truck platform (2) Water-tank (3) Brake foot-lever (4) Frame (5) Suction-pipe (6) Tool-box (7) Driver's seat (8) Vacuum-chamber (9) Lantern (10) Air-chamber (11) Compound gage (12) Oil-pump (13) Steam-cylinder (14) Exhaust-pipe (15) Lubricator (16) Bell (17) Throttle (18) Whistle (19) Dome (20) Smoke-stack (21) Gage-cock (22) Water-gage (23) Water-pressure gage (24) Steam-gage (25) Blow-off-valve (26) Feed-pump (27) Brake-lever (28) Tool-box (29) Suction-extension (30) Brand-brake (31) Hydrant-chuck (32) Fuel-pipe (33) Blow-off-cock (34) Plunger-rod (35) Cross-head (36) Water-cylinder (37) Balance-wheel (38) Relief-valve (39) Hose-drain valve (40) Discharge-gate (41) Water-log 3. Wall-cabinet for fire-rack and hose 4 & 5. Trumpets, parade and duty 6. Goggles and respirator as worn 7. Rubber cap with cape 8. Extension-ladder on a truck 9. Hose-spanner 10. Crowbar 11. Play-pipe 12. Hatchet and pick 13. Sledge 14. Fireman's cap 15. Fireman's service helmet 16. Three-horse hitch 17. Village swan-neck fire-engine 18. Life-line gun 19. Tin-roof cutter 20. Hook 21. Watch-room showing annunciator-cabinet 22. Wall fire-extinguisher 23. Wire-cutter 24. Double-cylinder chemical fire-engine 25. Plaster-hook and wall-cutter 26. Fire-buckets 27. Wall-cutter 28. Hand-grenades 29. Motor water-tower 30 & 31. Hand fire-pumps 31. Warehouse chemical engine 33. Life-net 34. Motor fire-engine (1) Discharge-pipe (2) Air-chamber (3) Lantern (4) Fire-pump (5) Pressure and vacuum-gages (6) Driver's seat (7) Bulb (8) Steering-wheel (9) Steering-column (10) Lamp (11) Searchlight (12) Bell (13) Lamp (14) Dash (15) Hood (16) Radiator filling-pipe (17) Radiator (18) Lamps (19) Inspection cover (20) Strainer (21) Horn (22) Play-pipe (23) Clutch-pedal (24) Brake-pedal (25) Emergency-lever (26) Gear-shift lever (27) Suction-hose (28) Water-gages (29) Driving-chain (30) Discharge-gate (31) Suction-hose connection (32) Step (33) Tail-lamp 35. Combination motor fire-engine and hose cart.

NAWAL SALAH JUDIC LACAPUD

an enemy's ship or fleet - **f. raising**, *n* [Scot.] A setting on fire, arson. **f. red**, *a* Red as fire - **f. red**, *n* [Brit. Guiana.] The plummy seed-eater (*Sporophila minuta*), a small brilliant bird with a black breast and a red head. **f. reel**, *n* A reel or wheel on which a fire-hose is coiled either detached or mounted on a cart - **f. regulator**, *n* An automatic device for controlling combustion, as in a steam heating apparatus, by opening or closing a damper or a fire-door, according to the pressure of the steam or the temperature of the heated air. **f. risk**, *n* 1. The possible loss of property by fire. 2. The risk incurred by a fire insurance company in the case of each policy. 3. A piece of property insured against fire. **f. roll**, *n* *Naut.* The roll of a drum, or, in the United States navy, the rapid ringing of the ship's bell, ordering men to fire-quarters. **f. room**, *n* The boiler-room on a steamship, where the firing of the furnace is done. **f. salamander**, *n* The common spotted salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*) of Europe in allusion to an ancient fable - **f. saw**, *n* A thin strip of wood or bamboo drawn rapidly, saw-fashion, across a concave block of the same material for producing fire by friction. The spark appears beneath. **f. screen**, *n* 1. Any screen used to protect from the heat of a fire or from flying sparks. 2. A fireguard of balze or flannel in the passage-way from an open powder-magazine. **f. set**, *n* A set of fire-tools, consisting of shovel, poker, and tongs, with the holder. **f. setting**, *n* A former method of cracking a working-face in a mine by building a fire against it and then rapidly cooling with cold water. **f. shield**, *n* A fire-guard of sheet metal or asbestos, to protect workmen at a furnace or firemen at a fire from the intense heat. **f. ship**, *n* A ship filled with combustibles, fired and floated toward an enemy for the purpose of destroying ships, bridges, etc. **f. shovel**, *n* A shovel used in the management of a fire. **f. silvering**, *n* Plating with silver by applying silver amalgam or a mixture containing finely reduced silver and, in either case, fixing the silver by heating, as in a muffle. **f. slash**, *n* A gap in a forest caused by fire. **f. spirit**, *n* Fire personified as a spirit - **f. spot**, *n* *Archaeol.* A bowl-shaped fireplace in the ground containing ashes, calcined bones, etc. common in Scandinavian countries, sometimes supposed to be a vestige of funeral pyres. **f. spots**, *n* *pl.* Flame-colored specks in the iris of the eye. **f. stick**, *n* 1. A piece of stick to use with a flint in striking fire. **f. stick**, *n* 2. A firebrand or lighted stick, a burning piece of wood. 3. Any form of hard dry stick used to obtain fire by friction as a fire-drill. **f. stink**, *n* The odor evolved by decomposing from pyrites. **f. stone**, *n* 1. Flint or pyrites used for striking fire. 2. A stone that will withstand the action of fire. 3. A composition of nitre, sulfur, resin, etc. used for charging incendiary shells. 4. *Metal.* An iron plate covering the furnace-front of a steam-hearth to within a few inches of the bedplate. **f. stop**, *n* 1. A fire-bridge. 2. Any incombustible material used to fill in open parts of a building in order to prevent the passage of fire. **f. surface**, *n* That part of the surface of a boiler which is exposed to the fire, the heating-surface. **f. wash**, *n* A wash of rope-yarn moistened and inserted in a cannon to remove or put out any glowing particles. **f. syringe**, *n* A philosophical toy consisting of a closed cylinder in which tinder may be ignited by the compression of air caused by suddenly forcing in a piston. A similar instrument was formerly used practically by the Polynesian. **fire (tail)**, *n* 1. The redstart. 2. A cuckoo, or, chrysidid hymenopter. **f. tailed**, *a* Having a tail in color suggesting fire. See **COMB.** **f. teaser**, *n* [Shang, Png.] A stoker. **f. telegraph**, *n* 1. A telegraphic fire-alarm system. 2. A system of beacon-fires for transmitting intelligence. **f. tile**, *n* A tile, used in a furnace, which is unaffected by great heat. **f. stone**, *n* Tongs for use about a fireplace. **fire (top)**, *n* Same as **fire-wheel**. **f. tower**, *n* 1. A beacon or lighthouse. 2. A watch-tower from which a conflagration can be seen and an alarm given. **f. trace**, *n* Same as **fire-break**. **f. trap**, *n* A building notoriously inflammable or one not provided with an escape for use in case of fire. **f. tree**, *n* *Bot.* Any one of various trees so called from their fire-like appearance when in flower, especially the pohutukawa (*Metrosideros tomentosa*), of the myrtle family of New Zealand, and the Australian flame-tree (*Albizia floribunda*), of the mistletoe family, or the Queensland tulip-tree. **f. tube**, *n* In atom-bollers, a tube, usually one of many, for the passage of combustion-gases, a flue - **f. walk**, *n* 1. A medieval ordeal in which a suspected person walked through fire. 2. A quasi-religious ceremony in which devotees walk barefooted on red-hot stones or charcoal, a custom now practically extinct in Polynesia, but still prevailing in India. The fire-walkers usually pass through the ordeal unscathed. The rite is performed by the Bonshis at the annual worship of their god Kahu, who is believed to cause collapse. In northern India Hindus walk through the Hot fire and Mohammedans over the fire in honor of Saint Mular. **fire-walking**, *f. wall*, *n* A thick wall to check fire. **f. warden**, *n* An officer who has charge of the prevention and extinguishing of fires. **f. ward**, *n* - **f. water**, *n* [U. S.] Whisky a term first used by or attributed to the North-American Indians - **f. well**, *n* A spring of inflammable gas - **f. wood**, *n* Wood used or fit to use as fuel - **f. worker**, *n* An officer of artillery - **f. worm**, *n* 1. A glowworm. 2. The larva of a tortricid moth which devours the leaves of the cranberry, leaving it apparently burned - **forest f.**, a conflagration caused in heavily wooded land, as by sparks from locomotives etc. frequent in the United States in March, April, and May, or in the summer after long periods of drought. They are classified as (1) **surface** or **ground fires**, a burning of the litter of soil-covering, leaves, grass, etc. (2) **crown fires**, attacking the foliage and upper branches (3) **stem fires**, unimportant examples occurring in isolated hollow trees, and (4) **deep soil-fires**, the comparatively rare fires occurring in peaty moorlands, which can only be stopped by digging trenches down to the mineral soil - **Greek f.**, an incendiary composition used by the Byzantine Greeks, supposed to have been made of asphalt, saltpeter and sulfur. It would burn on and under the water - **high-angle f.** (*Mit*) discharge at a height or angle of more than 40°. **hollow f.**, a furnace used in tin-plate manufacture for heating iron and preserving it from contamination by fuel and smoke. **holy f.** (*C. Chr.*) a flintmade fire kindled on Holy Saturday, and used to relight the church lights quenched on Good Friday. **horizontal f.**, artillery fire delivered with little or no elevation - **letters of f. and sword** (*Old Scots Law*), letters from the Privy Council by which the sheriff could invoke the assistance of the county in ejecting a tenant. **liquid f.**, a flaming liquid, as oil accompanied by dense smoke ejected through a nozzle apparatus borne on the back of a flame-thrower (*Ger. Flammpfeifer*) used by the German army during the Great War (1914-18). **marsh f.**, *n* The ignis fatuus - **on f.**, burning, ablaze (literally or figuratively) - **open f.** 1. An exposed forge-fire as distinguished from one that is cooped over made in the central hollow of the earth of a forge, with tuyères commonly

water-jacketed. 2. A fire in an open fireplace as a grate, as distinguished from one in a stove - **out of the frying-pan into the fire**, from bad to worse - **plunging f.**, artillery fire delivered when the object of aim is below the level of the piece - **primitive f.**, according to Heracitus and others, fire out of which the universe was formed - **raking f.**, firing that passes lengthwise of a vessel - **red f.**, see **COLORS** **fire** - **reverse f.**, artillery fire that strikes the rear of a parapet or of a body of troops - **ricochet or rolling f.**, artillery fire delivered with the axis of the piece nearly parallel with the ground, so as to cause ricocheting - **running f.**, rapid discharge of firearms in succession along a line of troops, or a constant fire of musketry or cannon. - **St. Anthony's f.**, erysipelas - **St. Francis's f.**, erysipelas - **St. John's f.**, a fire kindled on Midsummer night (June 24) in certain parts of Europe originally meant to drive off the evil spirits of disease and deformity - **slant f.**, artillery fire in which the shot strikes the interior slope of a parapet, forming with it a horizontal angle not greater than 30°. **to go through f.**, or **through f. and water**, to pass through a severe trial, undergo extreme risk - **to play with f.**, to trifle gaily or ignorantly with matters likely to cause trouble or suffering - **to pour oil on the f.**, to make worse matters that are already bad, add fuel to the flames - **to set on f.**, to kindle, inflame (literally or figuratively) - **to set the river on f.**, to do some remarkable or surprising thing commonly used with a negative, to imply slowness or stupidity, as, he'll never set the river on fire. The most probable explanation of this phrase attributes it to an expression as to setting the river Thames on fire, which in its turn was a corruption or misunderstanding of the proverb concerning a slow workman who would not move the tenns (a corn-sieve) fast enough to heat it - **to strike f.**, to strike a match or make a spark by concussion - **to take f.**, to begin to burn, become inflamed (literally or figuratively) - **under f.**, exposed to gunshot or artillery fire - **vertical f.**, same as **CURVED FIRE**. **fire-arm**, 1 *four-arm*, 2 *th-arm*, *n* Any weapon from which a missile, as a bullet, ball, or shell, is hurled by an explosive, as gunpowder. See list under **GUN**. The elephant flees the sound of firearms. **LIVINGSTON'S Missionary Travels in S. Africa** ch. 5, p. 56 [i. w. n.] **fire-weapon**, *n* - **automatic firearm**, a firearm in which the force of the recoil is utilized to eject the used shell and reload the barrel with a cartridge from a magazine in the stock - **fire-armed**, *a* Having or using firearms. **fire-arm-row**, *n* See under **FIRE**. **fire-back**, 1 *four-back*, 2 *th-back*, *n* 1. The rear wall of a furnace or fireplace. 2. One of various Malayan pheasants of the genus *Euplocamus*, having the plumage of the back a bright metallic red. **fire-ball**, 1 *four-ball*, 2 *th-ball*, *n* 1. Any ball of fire, poetically, the sun. 2. *Mit* A sack of canvas filled



Ancient Firearms
1 Matchlock arquebus 2 Battlement culverin (10th cent.)
3 Musket, time of Louis XIII (1640) 4 Flintlock musket (10th cent.) 5 Culverin (18th cent.)

with combustibles and used as a projectile to illuminate the works of the enemy or set fire to them. 3. A ball of coal-dust, used in kindling fires. 4. Globular lighting. 5. A shooting star. 6. *Her* A grenade or bomb with flames issuing from the top. **fire-brand**, 1 *four-brand*, 2 *th-brand*, *n* 1. A burning or glowing piece of wood or of any other substance. 2. One who or that which sets on fire (literally or figuratively), an incendiary, a mischief-maker. In order to maintain authority in her school, it became necessary to remove this rebel, this monster, this serpent, this fire-brand. **THACKERAY** *Lancet* *Par* p. 12 [i. n. a. c. 1874] 3. *Her* A torch. **fire-brick**, etc. See under **FIRE**. **fire-bug**, 1 *four-bug*, 2 *th-bug*, *n* [Colloq., U. S.] An incendiary. **fire-cracker**, 1 *four-crack*, 2 *th-crack*, *n* A fire-work consisting of a small sealed paper cylinder charged with gunpowder, having a short paper-string fuse by which it is exploded of Chinese origin. The boy is generous and warm-hearted but a perfect fire-cracker when excited. **HARRIS** *B. Snow* *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 301 [i. n. a. c. 1880] - **Florida firecracker** (*Bot.*), a low lilaceous herb (*Brevortia daemata*) of California and Oregon cultivated for its clusters of beautiful crimson flowers. **fire-crest**, 1 *four-crest*, 2 *th-crest*, *n* The European fire-crested kinglet (*Regulus ignicapillus*). **fire-crested wren**, *n* **fire-crow**, *n* **fire-crowned**, etc. See under **FIRE**. **fire-damp**, 1 *four-damp*, 2 *th-damp*, *n* An explosive gas generated in coal-mines, consisting chiefly of light carbureted hydrogen (marsh-gas). That explosive "fire-damp" or light carbide of hydrogen, so often evolved spontaneously from the coal. **WICKSTEAD** *Sketches of Creation* ch. 13, p. 145 [i. n. 1870] **fire department**, That part of the public service which includes the buildings, fire-extinguishing apparatus, and men devoted to the prevention and extinction of fires. In the United States the fire departments are, as a rule, much larger in proportion to the population of the cities they protect than is the case in Europe, owing to the fact that fires are much more frequent. These are undoubtedly

due to the large percentage of frame buildings in the American cities, at least two-thirds of the fire losses being traceable to this cause. The average annual fire loss per capita in the United States is \$2.67, while that of a number of the larger European cities in six countries is \$0.33. The annual expense of maintaining the fire departments in American cities averages \$1.53 per capita, while in London it is \$0.19, in Paris \$0.21, and in Berlin \$0.26. The American fire departments are generally conceded, however, to be the best-organized and trained bodies of their kind in the world, largely owing to the fact that they are so much more frequently called into action. Early fire-brigades, both in England and the United States, were composed of volunteers who were in some cases exempt from jury duty in return for their services. These bodies gradually merged into paid fire departments as the need for such establishments became apparent. The New York and London fire departments are both organizations of long standing. That of London was founded in 1832, as an amalgamation of the different independent companies with 80 men and 19 stations, under the name of the "London Fire-engine Establishment." In 1865 a regular firebrigade was established by the Metropolitan Fire-brigade Act. Under the direction of Captain (afterward Sir) Fyfe Shaw (1861-1891) it developed into a highly efficient and serviceable body. Its title was changed in 1904 to the "London Fire-brigade." In New York the paid fire department was organized May 4, 1865, since which time the system has attained wonderful efficiency and has spread to all the large cities of the country, under the control of fire commissioners. International congresses are held from time to time, in which the fire-fighters of the world meet so as to consider the best methods for the prevention of fires, exhibit the latest apparatus for combating them, etc. These have resulted in a high degree of perfection in the profession, and have tended to the great reduction of fire losses and the saving of many lives. The table given below presents a few facts about the fire departments of the leading cities of the world.

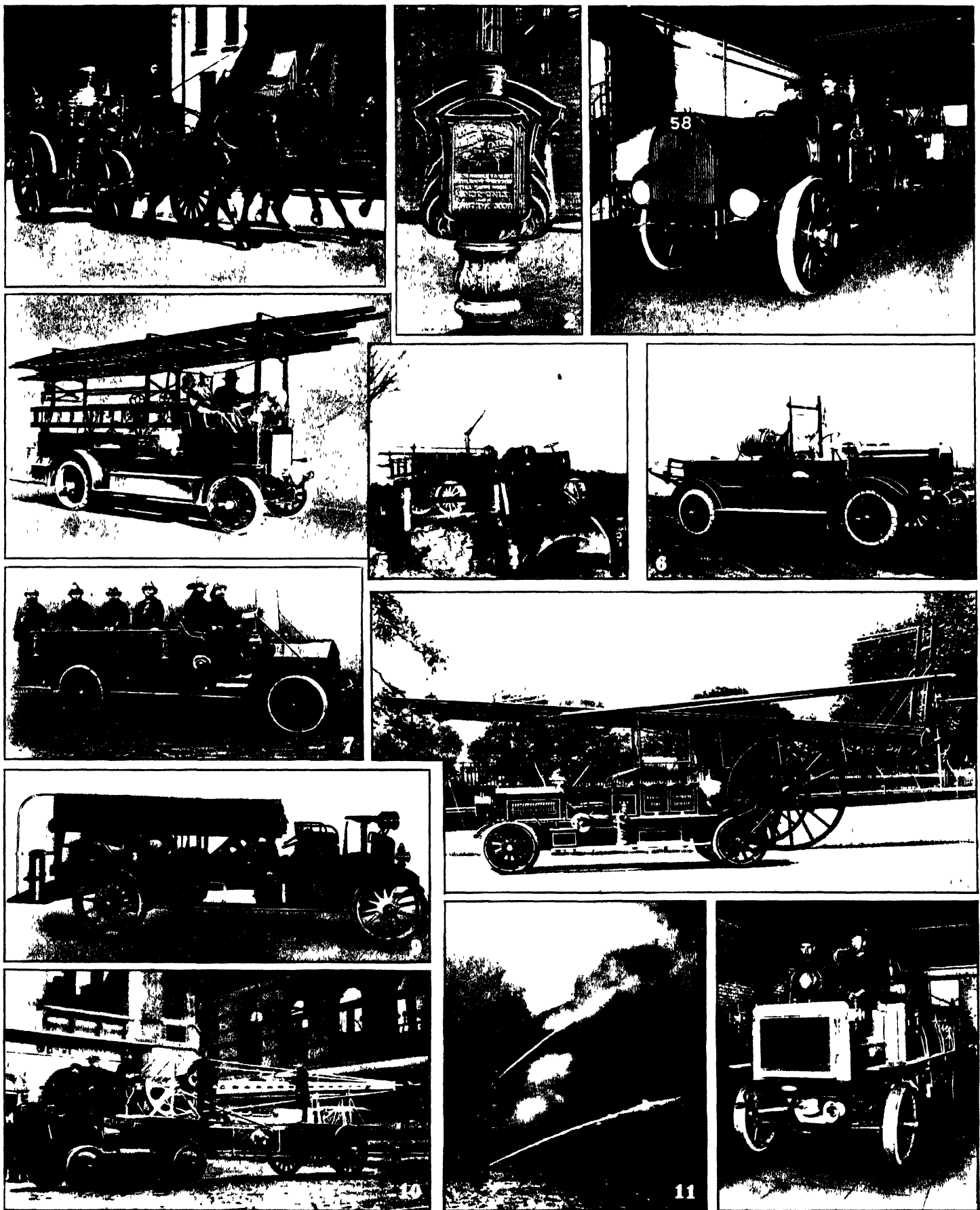
City	Officers and Men	Apparatus	Stations.
Berlin	1,043	21 horse-engines 4 motor-engines	23
Chicago	1,751	117 horse-engines 76 motor-engines	165
London	1,354	8 motor-engines 190 horse-engines and motor-engines	84
New York	4,287	37 horse-engines 4 motor-engines	257
Paris	1,853	573 regulars 1,420 volunteers	27
Vienna		21 motor-engines	45

fire-drake, 1 *four-drak*, 2 *th-drak*, *n* 1. A meteor or ignis fatuus. 2. A sort of firework. 3. One who works at a furnace. 4. A dragon or fiery serpent [i. w. A. S. *Jydraca*, < *Jyr*, fire, + *draca* see **DRAGON**, *n*]. **fire-drill**, *n* **fire-eater**, etc. See under **FIRE**. **fire-engine**, 1 *four-en-jin*, 2 *th-en-jin*, *n* A machine for pumping water through hose, to extinguish fires.

The steam fire-engine is the most common form, consisting of a force-pump operated by a steam-engine, and mounted on wheels. The draft made by driving the engine at full speed causes the previously heated water to make steam rapidly, so that the engine can be in operation within a very few minutes after the fire is lighted. The chemical fire-engine is a light apparatus mounted on wheels and operating on the principles of a fire-extinguisher. The hand fire-engine, now in disuse, was a force-pump mounted on wheels and operated by levers worked by hand. **fire-fly**, 1 *four-flai*, 2 *th-fly*, *n* 1. An insect capable of emitting light from some part of the body, especially a luminescent beetle, as of the genera *Photuris*, *Photinus*, *Phryganea*, etc., or an elaterid (genus *Pyrrophorus*) of the warmer parts of America. The common North-American fireflies or lightning-bugs of the genus *Photuris*, as *P. pennsylvanica*, have photogenic glands in the last abdominal segment, both sexes winged, and luminous larva. While the light emitted by the firefly is apparently phosphorescent, it has now been demonstrated that phosphorus has no part in its production. The photogenic substances seemingly exist in the cells of the luminous organs and may be in the nature of fats. These cells, under the control of the nervous system, secrete a substance which undergoes combustion, while the light shines, by combination with the oxygen conveyed to them by the numerous capillary vessels of the luminous body. The use to the firefly of the light has not been definitely determined, but it is probably either sexual or defensive.

Saw the firefly, Wab-wab-wab-wab, flitting through the dusk of evening. **LONGFELLOW** *Hawthorne* pt. iii, at 12. 2. One of various neuropterous and pseudoneuropterous insects, as *Chauliodes pectinicornis* and *Pera dorsata* - **fire-fly-lamp**, *n* In tropical America, a cage in which fireflies are confined to give light. **fire-fork**, *f. gilding*, *f. hanging*, etc. See under **FIRE**. **fire-island**, A long sand-beach on the south shore of Long Island, N. Y., separating Great South Bay from the ocean, a summer resort, and the site of a first-class lighthouse, the first seen by transatlantic voyagers approaching the harbor of New York. **fire-less**, 1 *four-less*, 2 *th-less*, *a* Having no fire. **fire-light**, 1 *four-lait*, 2 *th-lait*, *n* 1. Light from a fire, especially from an open fire. They were the strangest pair that ever firelight shone upon. **DICKENS** *Dombey and Son* p. 131 [i. n. a. c. 1886].

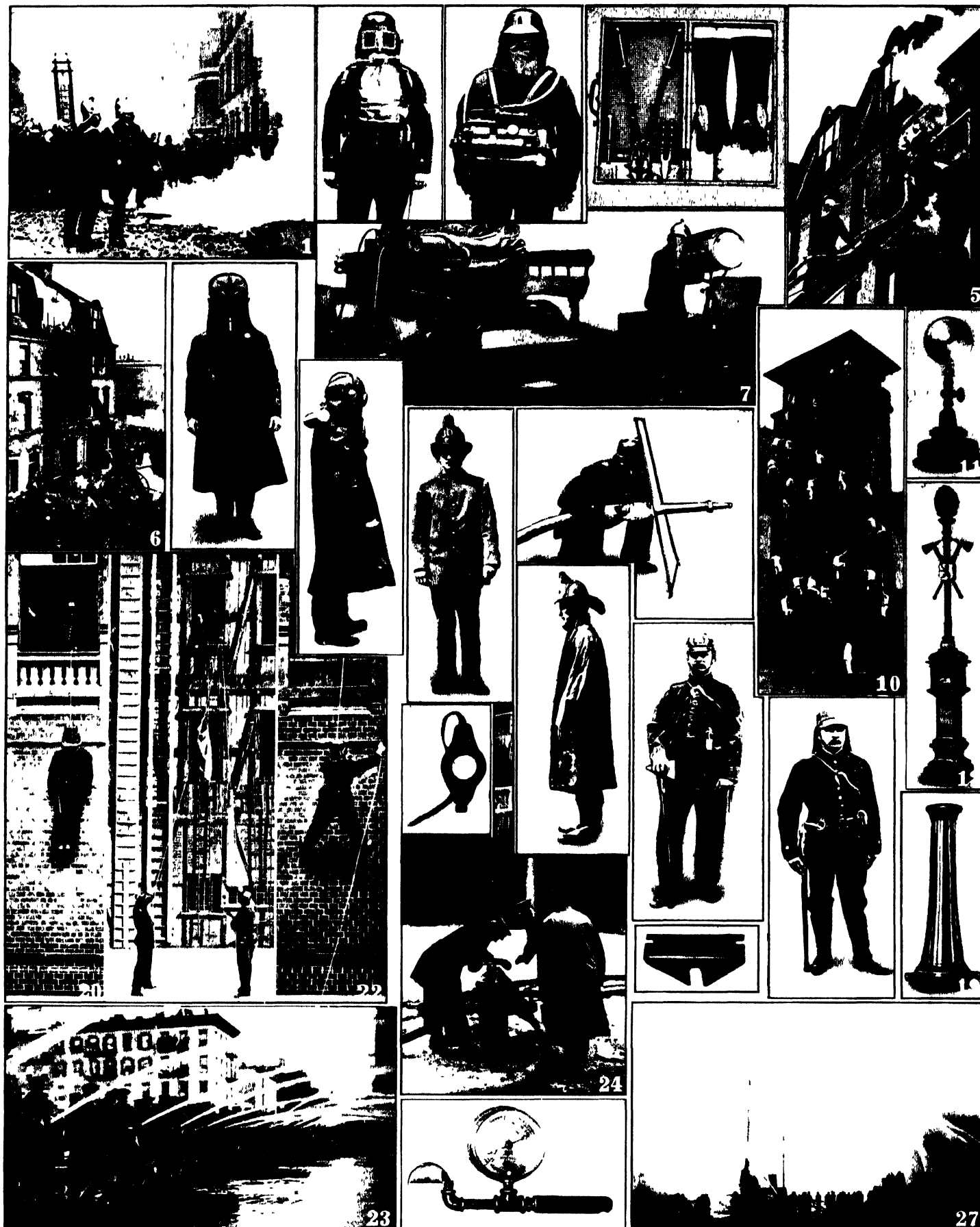
2. A firelighter. **fire-lim**, 1 *four-lim*, 2 *th-lim*, etc. See under **FIRE**. **fire-lock**, 1 *four-lok*, 2 *th-lok*, *n* An old form of musket discharged by any device for producing sparks by friction or concussion, specif., a flintlock, as distinguished from a matchlock. The marshy plain of the Shannon was covered with firelocks and grenades which the fugitives had thrown away. **MACAULAY** *England* vol. iv, p. 79 [i. n. a. c. 1856] **fire-man**, 1 *four-man*, 2 *th-man*, *n* [-*MEN*, *pl.*] 1. A member of an organization for extinguishing fires. 2. In the United States navy, one who aids in putting out fires in time of action. 3. A fire-tender, a stoker. 4. One who makes examination for fire-damp in a mine. **fire-saw**, 1 *four-se*, 2 *th-se*, etc. See under **FIRE**. **fire-see**, 1 *four-se*, 2 *th-se*, etc. See under **FIRE**. **fire-see**, 1 *four-se*, 2 *th-se*, etc. See under **FIRE**. 1. A province of Italy, part of old Tuscany, 2,265 sq. m. 2. Its capital, the city of Florence.



FIRE DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT.—I.

1 Steam fire-engine. 2 Fire-alarm telegraph-station. 3. Tractor and pumping-engine. 4. Ladder-truck. 5. Pumping-engine in action. 6. Fire-tender. 7. Fire-insurance patrol. 8. Ladder-truck and chemical engine. 9. Combination pump and hose-cart. 10. Water-tower. 11. Water-tower in action. 12. High-pressure hose-cart.

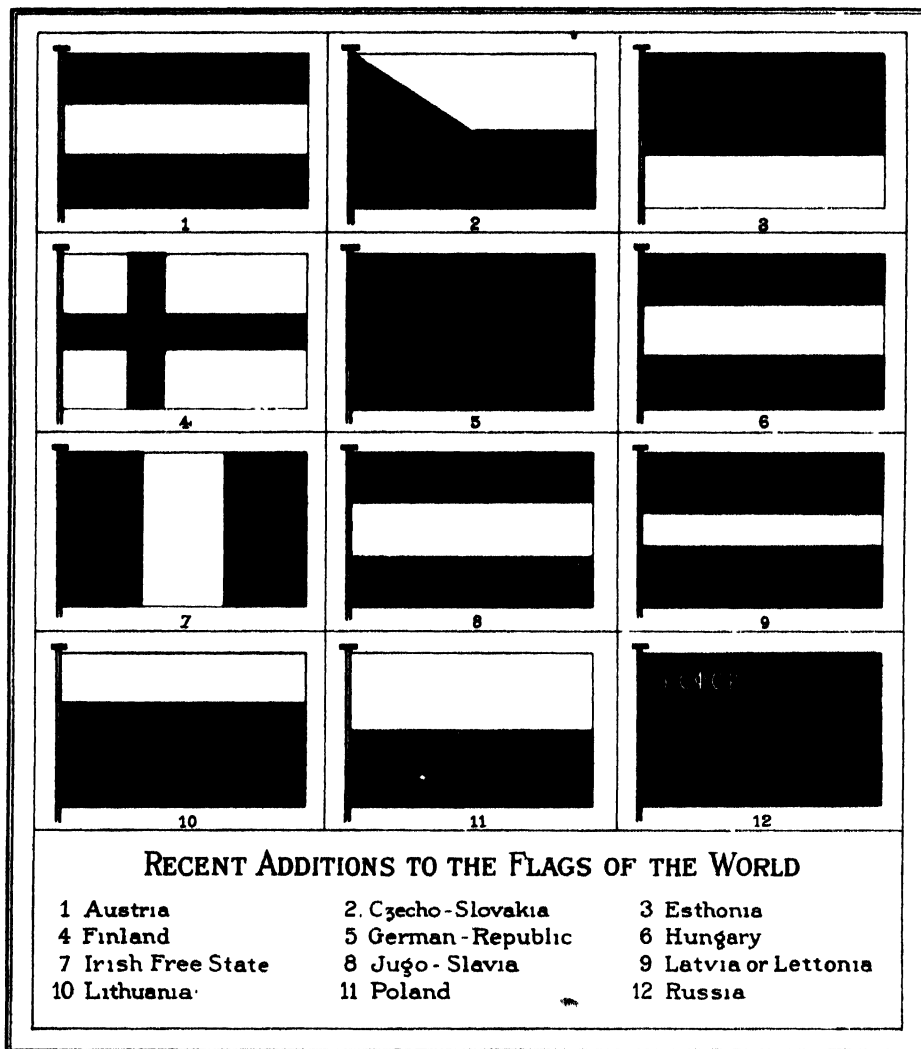
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FIRE DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT.—II.

1 English firemen with high-pressure hose 2 German fireman wearing oxygen-helmet, front view 3 Same, rear view 4 American fireman's equipment for handling live electric wires 5 English firemen entering burning building 6 English firemen at work with ladder on truck 7 French fireman with electric searchlight 8 German fireman with asbestos fire-screen 9 Fireman's wrist-watch 10 French firemen in scaling-drill 11 Fire department steam-gage 12 German fire-alarm box and lamp-post with telephone connection 13 American fireman wearing oxygen-helmet, front view 14 Same, side view 15 American fireman in working uniform 16 American fireman in raincoat 17 German fireman (foreman) 18 German fireman (sapper) 19 High-pressure hose-nozzle 20, 22 German firemen in life-line drill 21 German firemen in rope and sack-drill 23 American firemen in high-pressure-service test 24 American firemen with high-pressure-service hydrant 25 Fire department test-gage 26 Fire department gage-clamp 27 American firemen in test of high-pressure service with water-tower.

James, James. See BERWICK DUKE OF.



ash', 1 flash, 2 fläsh, r 1. / 1. To cause to act, operate, or appear suddenly or brilliantly; as, to *flash* a

ha'vin, 1 ha'vin 2 ha'vin, n. *Chem* 1. A yellow-brown compound used as a dyestuff. It is formed by the action of sul



A Flathead woman holding an infant in its cradle showing the process of flattening the forehead. (After Catlin.)

fleur''de-lis', 1 flûr'-de-li's, 2 flôr'-de-li's, *n.* [**FLEURS'**-**DE-LIS'**, *pl.*] [**F.**] 1. The iris. 2. A heraldic device of



II. n 1 An inhabitant or native of Florence, or his dialect of Italian 2. [f-] (1) A stout and durable kind of silk dress-goods (2)† Same as FLORENCE¹, 3 3.

7/11/1863), an American Confederate general; Secretary of War, 1857-1860; commanded at Fort Donelson. 2. William (12/17/1734-6/4/1821), an American patriot, signed the





FLOWERS.—I. (CULTIVATED.)

1. Begonia. 2. Common wisteria. 3. Herbaceous calceolaria. 4. Mariposa lily. 5. Small-flowered carnation-flower. 6. Large-flowered allamanda. 7. Bird-of-paradise flower. 8. American Beauty rose. 9. Rayed lycoris. 10. Marked teedia. 11. Two-edged lily. 12. Axil-flowering leucothoe. 13. Tulip, striped red and white. 14. Plantain-lily. 15. Poet's narcissus. 16. Fig-marigold. 17. Indian-shot. 18. Pansy. 19. Gladiolus. 20. Pitcher-plant.

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Prepared under the direction of Dr. WILLIAM A. MURRILL, from photographs by MRS. CORNELIUS VAN BEUNT,
NAWAL SALAR JUNG, BAHADUR.



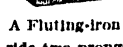
FLOWERS.—II. (WILD.)

1 Jerusalem artichoke. 2. Monkey-flower. 3. Showy orchis. 4. Marsh-marigold. 5. Slender blue-flag. 6. Common harebell. 7. Colorado columbine. 8. Wild cyclamen. 9. Painted trillium. 10. Pickerel-weed. 11. Touch-me-not. 12. Coneflower. 13. Mountain-laurel. 14. Northern clintonia. 15. Oswego tea. 16. Purple fringed orchis. 17. Forget-me-not. 18. Leopard-spotted lily. 19. Naked-flowered azalea. 20. Fireweed.

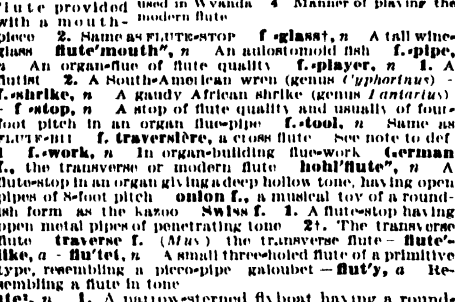
The following is a list of the principal flowers, and the sentimental philology, amusing if not instructive, associated with them. In some cases the different sentiments given to the same flower are not at all compatible, and occasionally a flower seems to have been grossly misinterpreted. The pronunciation and descriptive particulars of the words are given in their vocabulary places.

pride-of-China (or India) (*discretion*)
 primrose (*believe me, youth and sadness*).
 primrose evening (*transiency*).
 primrose red (*neglected merit*).
 prin-a-feu-ther (*I blush for you*).
 privet (*prohibition*).
 pxicie (*life is sweet*).
 quaking grass (*my heart is agitated*).
 quince-leaf (*hypocrisy*).
 quince-blossom (*temptation*).
 ragged robin (*ardor*).
 rancuneous (*dazzled by your charms*).
 raspberry-blossom (*remorse*).
 rose is a *long* rose (*long*).
 rhododendron (*I am dangerous, beware*).
 rocket (*rising*).
 rose, Austrian (*all are all that is lovely*).
 rose, bridal (*happy love*).
 rose Burgundy (*unconscious beauty*).
 rose, cubbage (*ambassador of love*).
 rose, Carolina (*love is dangerous*).
 rose, China (*beauty always new*).
 rose, damask (*young and brilliant*).
 rose, deep-red (*admiration, bashful embrace*).
 rose, full-blown (*engagement*).
 rose, Guedler (*young and true*).
 rose, half-blown (*timid love*).
 rose, Jacqueminot (*I am true*).
 rose, Japan (*beauty is your only attraction*).
 rose, Marchéchal Niel (*yours, heart and soul*).
 rose, montiflora (*grace*).
 rose, moss (*superior merit*).
 rose, musk (*enraptured beauty*).
 rose, thornless (*ingratitude*).
 rose, white (*I am worthy of you, absence*).
 rose, white [withered] (*I am in despair*).
 rose, wild (*charming simplicity*).
 rose yellow (*do not forget, jealousy*).
 rose, York-and-Lancaster (*conflict*).
 rosebud, moss (*confection of love*).
 rosebud, red (*inclined to love*).
 rosebud, white (*young young to love*).
 rose-leaf (*you may hope*).
 rosemary (*remembrance, remember me*).
 rubber-leaf (*impartiality*).
 rue (*divine*).
 saffron (*beware of excess*).
 sage (*domestic virtues*).
 saint (*you confuse me*).
 saint-John's-wort (*antimotiv*).
 salvia, blue (*calmness*).
 salvia, red (*burning energy*).
 salverbia (*diffusion*).
 scabious (*unfortunate love*).
 scabious, sweet (*oldenhood*).
 sensitive-plant (*fine sensibility*).
 shamrock (*loyalty*).
 shepherd's-purse (*I offer you my all*).
 snailragon (*presumption, no*).
 snowball (*bond, thoughts of heaven*).
 snowdrop (*friendship in trouble, hope*).
 sorrel, wild (*distressed self*).
 sorrel, woods (*secret violence*).
 southern wood (*nostalgia, joy*).
 sparrow (*to my little bird like*).
 splterflower (*not so bad as I seem*).
 spiderwort (*extreme, but not love*).
 star-of-Bethlehem (*atonement*).
 starwort (*afterthought*).
 stephanotis (*come to me*).
 stock (*lasting beauty*).
 stonecrop (*tranquillity*).
 stowberry-blossom (*be on the alert*).
 sumac (*I shall survive the change*).
 sunflower, dwarf (*adoration*).
 sunflower, large (*you are splendid*).
 sweet (*fulfillment*).
 sweet-william (*grant me one smile*).
 syziza (*you shall be happy yet*).
 tamarisk (*crime*).
 tansy (*restlessness*).
 teazel (*misanthropy*).
 thistle (*austerity*).
 thistle, Scotch (*retaliation*).
 thistle-apple (*delusive beauty*).
 thrift (*sympathy*).
 thyme (*courtesy*).
 tle-r-ill (*I dare you to love me*).
 tulle (*mask of passion*).
 tulip (*passion*).
 tulip-rose (*you are perfectly lonely*).
 tulip, red (*declaration of love*).
 tulip, variegate (*your eyes are beautiful*).
 tulip, yellow (*hopeless love*).
 tulip-tree blossom (*rural happiness*).
 turnip-blossom (*charity*).
 valerian (*you shall hear justice*).
 valerian (*an accommodating disposition*).
 Venus's fly-trap (*duplex life*).
 Venus's looking-glass (*flattery*).
 verbena (*tender and quick emotion*).
 Veron (*life*).
 vervain (*enchantment, superstition*).
 violet, blue (*love, faithfulness*).
 violet, white (*modesty, candor*).
 Virginia creeper (*I cling to you*).
 virgin's-bower (*filial love*).
 wa-e-robin (*ardor, zeal*).
 wallflower (*misfortune*).
 water-lily (*purity of heart*).
 wax-plant (*vulnerability*).
 wheat (*prosperity*).
 wick-hazel (*mythicism, inspiration*).
 wistaria (*cordial welcome*).
 woad-bone (*fatal love*).
 wormwood (*absence*).
 xanthum (*rudeness, pertinacity*).
 yarrow (*cure for heartache*).
 zephyranthes (*expectation*).
 zinnia (*thoughts of absent friends*).

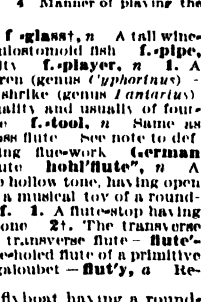
be flustered, *flaustr*, fluster, hurry } **Syn.:** see AGITATE.



A Fluting-Iron



1. A flute provided with a mouthpiece
2. Same as flute-stop *f. glass*, n. A tall wine flute-mouth, n. An autotomoid fish *f. pipe*, n. A. An organ-flue of flute quality *f. player*, n. 1. A flute 2. A South-American wren (genus *Upipartus*) n. *f. shrike*, n. A gaudy African shrike (genus *Laniarius*) *f. stop*, n. A stop of flute quality and usually of four-foot pitch in an organ-flue-pipe *f. tool*, n. Same as flute-bit *f. traverser*, n. A cross flute. See note to def. *f. work*, n. In organ-building flue-work (German) *f. work*, n. The transverse or modern flute *hohl-flute*, n. A flute-stop in an organ giving a deep hollow tone, having open lips of 8-foot pitch *oofen f.*, n. A whistle of a round-bellied horn of 4-foot pitch *oofen f.*, n. A flute-stop having a sharp metal pipe of penetrating tone 21. The transverse flute *traverse f. (Mus)* n. the transverse flute *Butte*, n. *f. like*, a. *f. ut*, n. A small threeholed flute of a primitive type, resembling a plectro-pipe galoubet — *Buty*, a. Resembling a flute in tone *f. ut*, n. 1. A uniwestered fly-bout having a rounded

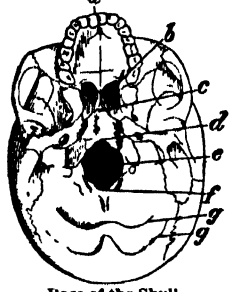


4. **f. glasser**, *n.* A tall white, almost-mold fish. **f. flippe**, *n.* **f. flyer**, *n.* 1. A. A flycatcher (genus *Myiarchus*). 2. A shrike (genus *Laniarius*). 3. A quality and usually of four. **f. fool**, *n.* Same as **f. fool**. See note to definition. **f. flute**, *n.* German flute. **hohlfute**, *n.* A hollow tone, having open ends. 2. A musical toy of a round-bellied shape. **f. flute**, *n.* 1. A flute-stop having a round-bellied shape. 2. The transverse transverse flute. **flute**, *n.* A round-bellied flute of a primitive type. **flute**, *n.* A Re-

least fog, a fog caused by some fault in the composition of the solutions used by photographers — cosmic fog, matter of a nebulous nature, a nebula — dry fog, a fog occurring

D *base*, *f.* **d.based**. *a* *larky*, *f.* **d.larked**. *n* *tramp*,
vagrant, *f.* **d.length**, *n* [Eng] **dangling**. *A snell - f.*
level. *n* A combination level. See LEVEL. *f.* **d.ever**. *n*
A lever worked by the foot. *f.* **d.cleek**. *n* A mean flatterer,
toady, sycophant. *f.* **d.line**. *n* 1. The lower line of a fishing-
rod. lead-line. 2. Print The last line of a page particu-
larly an added line, as for the signature - *f.* **d lining**. *n*
Naut A horizontal strengthening piece of canvas on the

Gordon 4. Athol, the pseudonym of the Rev. Forbes



Base of the Skull.

HEAD OF THE SKULL.
a, dentary; b, parietal; c, parietal nuchal
suture; d, horn; e, horn; f, bantion; a,
foramen maxillare; f, opathion;
g, o. nuchal line;
cava passes - f. rotundum,
the great wing of the sphenoid
the sphenoid bone;
the greater wing of the
middle meningeal artery reaches
jugular f., the large opening
occipital bones by which the
into the jugular vein and by
eleventh cranial nerves have
posterior; f. nuchal
n, but of great size in some
a. Having perforations
n-mated; - fo-ram-i-nots,
perforated porous fo-ram-i-
1. A minute foramen 2.
ring - for-a-min-u-lose, a
s. for-a-min-u-late; for-

o-ram'-nif-er-a, 1 fo-ram'-nif-er-a, 2 fo-ram'-nif-er-a, *n* pl. *Protoz*. A large division of protozoans, especially, an order of rhizopods having an amebiiform phase throwing out anastomosing filiform pseudopodia, and generally secreting a shell perforated by many minute apertures. This shell may be calcareous, arenaceous, or chitinous, but it is never silicious. The chitinous shells are all *imperforate*; the arenaceous and calcareous shells are found both *perforate* and *imperforate*. The shell presents a great variety of forms, the monothalamous shells being ovate, spherical, stellate, spindle-shaped, or tubular, while the polythalamous shells are correspondingly complex and irregular. The majority of the *Foramifera* are distinguished entirely by their shells. The monothalamous forms are the most important. They are all microscopical. Geologically the *Foramifera* are traced from the Cambrian period, but have been most abundant since the end of the Paleozoic era.

The *Foraminifera* are almost all marine animals, living in the sea from the surface to great depths, sometimes free and sometimes attached to other bodies.

[< L. *foramen* (foramin-) (see FORAMEN) + *fero*, BEAR¹, *v*]
 -foⁿra-min'i-fer, *n* -fo-ramⁿi-nif'er-al, *a* Of, per-

taining to, or containing *Foraminifera*, as ooze - **fo-ram'-ni-fēr-ōus**, a 1. Foraminiferal 2. Foraminated

fo-ram'-l-no-op'tik, 1 fo-ram'-no-op'tik, 2 fo-ram'-l-no-op'tik, a Pertaining to the foramen magnum and the optic foramen specif., in craniometry, designating a line connecting them

or "as-much", 1 fôr'az-much', 2 fôr'az-much', conj
Seeing or considering that, since that, with as

foray, 1 for'ē, 2 for'ā (xiii), *vt* & *vi*. To ravage pillage
[Var of FORAGE] — **for'ay-er**, *n*. One who forays or pil-
lages, a raider **for'ray-er**.

for'ray, n 1. The act of foraying, depredation. 2. A marauding expedition, a raid **for'rayt**.

for-bear', 1 for-bär', 2 fôr-bâr', v [FOR-BORE'; FOR-BORNE', FOR-BEAR'ING] **L. t** 1. To refrain or abstain from, avoid voluntarily, as, I could not *forbear* laughing

I have known many superstitiously and foolishly to *forbear* the making of their wills

M Hale *Contemplations* v 3 [BROW 1882]

2. [Anglican] The great path indulgence and patience

2. [Archaic] To treat with indulgence and patience; excuse, tolerate, spare
Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any Col. iii. 13

II. 1. To refrain or abstain from some particular action or course, decline, as, to *forbear* from evil

2. To refrain from feelings of resentment or measures

taken in retaliation, be patient, as under provocation, as, to bear and forbear [*< AS forberan, < for- (see FOR-) + beran, BEAR¹, v.*] **for-bere**†.—**for-bear'a-bl**(e),

for-bear', *n* An ancestor, forebear.
for-bear'ance, 1 fər-būr'əns, 2 fōr-bār'anç, *n* 1. The

act or trait of forbearing, especially, patient endurance or toleration of offenses, a refraining from retaliation or retribution, lenity, indulgence, as, *forbearance* toward

The forbearance of tyrants is not that of mercy, but of convenience

2. *Law.* A refraining from claiming or enforcing a right, as the collection of an overdue debt

Nor is it necessary that the *forbearance* should extend to an entire discharge, any delay which is real and not merely colorable

entire discharge, any delay which is real and not merely colorable is enough. *PARSONS Contracts* vol 1, p 367 (L & A CO)

St. Avoidance. *Syn* see LENITY, MERCY, PATIENCE

or-bear'ant. 1 for-bär'ant. 2 för-bär'ant. *a.* Exercising

to forbear, long-suffering; patient; **as, a forbearing**

1. **Alexander** (⁶/m1678–¹²/n1702), Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, Scotland, a Jacobite 2. **Alexander**

Penrose (*/1817-16/1875), a Scottish divine, prosecuted for heresy, acquitted **3. Archibald** (*/11/1838-1/1900), a Scottish-English war correspondent and author, *Chinese Garden*. **4. Athol**, the pseudonym of the Rev. Forbes

Gordon 4. Athol, the pseudonym of the Rev. Forbes

For words not given above see FOR-: prefix, page 958.

MACAULAY England vol 1, p 823 [P. H. & CO 1849]

refuz, page 960

2. Prudent care for the future, foresight. [**< FORE-+I** + THOUGHT.] **n.** **Syn.** see ANTICIPATION, CARE, PRUDENCE.
fore-thought', *n.* **Syn.** see ANTICIPATION, CARE, PRUDENCE.
fore-thrift', *n.* Thrift in reference to the future.—**fore-time'**, *n.* Time gone by, the past.—**fore-timed'**, *a.* 1. Timed in advance. 2. Antedated.—**fore-to'ken**, *n.* To foreshow or presage. foreshadow—**fore-to'ken**, *n.* A token in advance.—**fore-to'ken-ing**, *n.*—**fore'tooth'**, *n.* 1. An incisor. 2. A tooth of the first set.
fore-top', 1 for top', 2 for tōp', *n.* 1. The hair on the front part of the head, specif., the forelock of a horse. 2. An old style of arranging the front part of the natural hair, or of a wig, consisting of a heavy lock brushed up from the forehead
The gray wig with the accursed foretop
[Macaulay *Bacon, Howell's Johnson* p 151 [a 1880]
3. Naut. The top or platform at the head of the foremast. 4. [U.] The front seat of a vehicle. **†**The forehead [**< FORE-+I** + TOP'] *n.*
—**fore'top-gal'lant-mast**, *n.* The section of a mast above the foretopmast.—**fore'top-gal'lant-sail**, *n.*
—**fore'top-gal'lant-yard'**, *n.*—**fore'top-man**, *n.* [=ME. pl] Naut. A man stationed in the foretop of a man-of-war.—**fore'top'mast**, *n.* The section of a mast, above the foremast, stepped upon the fore-trestletrees.—**fore'top'-sail**, *n.* [Type
fore'try'-sail, *n.* See TRYSAIL.—**fore'type'**, *n.* A prototype.—**fore'ver**, 1 for-ev'er', 2 for-év-er', *n.* Eternity
fore-ver', *adv.* [According to English usage, and following the etymology, *forever* and *forevermore* are separated each into two words, *for ever* and *for evermore*. American usage favors the forms here given.] 1. Throughout eternity without end. 2. To the end of time or of life, during an unlimited period, interminably. 3. At all times, incessantly
Jurisprudence is forever appealing to fundamental principles, and inquiring how they apply to a given case
McCona *Treatise of Truth* p 86 [in a z 1880 ;
[**< FOR**, prep., + EVER]—**forever and a day**, **forever and ever**, **forever and forever**, to all eternity emphatic forms.—**fore-év-er-more**, *adv.* For all time and eternity
fore-wail', *n.* The smaller roll of a horse-collar.—**foreward'**, *n.* An outside wall **fore'ward'**, *a* Forward
—**fore'ward'**, *n.* The front, van.—**fore'ward'y**, *n.* Agreement
fore-warn', 1 for-worn', 2 fôr-wâr'n', *v.* To admonish or caution previously, inform or instruct beforehand, give warning to, as, he was *forewarned* of his danger
Whenever nature has commissioned one creature to prey upon another, she has preserved the balance by *forewarning* the other creature of what she has done
BIBBICHOUS *Birds and Poets* p 51 [in m c-o 1889]
[**< FORE-+I** + WARN'] **Syn.** see ADMONISH—**fore-warn'-er**, *n.*—**fore-warn-ing**, *n.*
Foreward', *pp.* Forewarned **SF**
fore-waters, *n.* pl Midwives' name for hydrophora gravidarum, a discharge that sometimes occurs from the pregnant uterus before delivery when the secretion of the uterine glands is excessive.—**fore-way'**, *n.* [North Ing.] A highway **fore-wet'ing**, *n.* Foreknowledge
forewind', *n.* 1. A wind that speeds a vessel directly onward a favoring wind. 2. [Prov Eng.] A leader of a company of reapers **forewin'ning**, *n.* *Mining* Advancing propeller workings **forew'is'dom**, *n.* Prudence, prevision **fore-wit'**, *n.* To have previous knowledge of **fore-wile't**—**fore-wit't**, *n.* 1. Foresight. 2. One who assumes leadership in learning or literature
fore'wo'man, 1 for'wô'men, 2 fôr-wô'm'an, *n.* [-wô-MEN, 1-wim'en, 2-wim'en, pl] 1. A woman who oversees the employees in any office or factory. 2. The spokeswoman of a jury
fore'world', *n.* [Rare] A preface introduction.—**fore-world'**, *n.* The antediluvian world
fore-worn', 1 for-worn', 2 for-worn', *a* [Archaic] Worn out **fore-wut'**, *prep.* *Ind* pp. sing. of FOREWIT.
Forfar', *n.* A town in Scotland
A French field-marshal distinguished in the Crimea.
fore'yard', *n.* Naut. The lowest yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.—**fore'yard'y**, *n.* A front yard of a house, temple, etc.—**fore'year'**, *n.* The first part of a year.
For'far, 1 for'far, 2 for'far, *n.* 1. A county in Scotland, 875 sq m **For'far-shire**, 2. Its capital. 3. [-] A heavy, coarse, linen fabric which originated in Forfarshire, Scotland for farst.
for-fare't, *p.* 1. To bring to an end, destroy II. **t.** 1. To defeat. 2. To fare bad meet with disaster, perish.—**for-fear'**, *v.* To terrify greatly **for-feat'**, *v.*
for-fet', 1 forfît, 2 fôrfit, *v.* 1. **t.** 1. To lose title to or forfeit. 2. To forfeit a right or privilege. 3. To surrender to law. 4. To commit a sin, offend, transgress, fail in duty. [**< OF** *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, **<** L. *forfidacio*, **<** *fors, fort*, out of doors, + *facto*, do.] **Syn.** see LOSE—**for-fetted**, *a* Defeated **for-fet-blet'**, *a* That may be forfeited, in any sense **for-fet-ler**, *n.*
for-felt, *n.* 1. Law. (1) A thing lost to its owner by way of penalty for some default or offense, the lands, tenements, or hereditaments passing to the party injured
And he that bows not to it as a god. Makes *forfeit* of his head.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *The Prophaness* act iv, so. 5.
(2) A stipulation in a contract that on a breach or failure the party in default shall pay a specified sum as penalty. 2. pl Any game in which some piece of personal property is taken as a fine for a breach of the rules, and is redeemable by some playful penalty. The article so taken is called a forfeiture. 3. Forfeiture. 4. A crime, fault. **†**One whose life is forfeited [**< OF**, *forfaist*, **<** L. *forusfactum*, neut. pp. of *forusfacio*; see FORFEIT, *v.*]
for-fel-ture, 1 for-fi-chur or -tiur; 2 fôr-fi-chur or -tûr, *n.* The act of forfeiting, or that which is forfeited, specif., in law, a penalty for misconduct, crime, or breach of duty, whereby that which belongs to a one is lost to him Forfeiture for crime has never been general in the United States and is almost unknown Forfeiture for treason

Reverend Monsignor ———." Letters commence "Right (or Very) Reverend Sir"

2. Of or derived from formic acid;

far'row, 1 fer'ō, 2 fōr'ō, 3 [Scot.] Not with calf. farrow.

phers against north-attacks, by means of walls, moats, etc. 2. Any military defensive work, especially one having a ditch and a parapet; a fortified place, fort The chief

said of a type—cam 6. [Rare] Unfortunate, unfavorable, unlucky, also, harsh, rough, as, a *foul* augury 7†. Coarse, gross. 8†. Ugly, homely 9†. Unclean ceremonially said of persons and food 10†. Sluggish

French painter
ou'qu'i-er'-a, 1 fò-k'i-ri-a, 2 fu'ki-er'-a. n Bot A small
genus of spiny plants constituting the family Fouquieriaceae,
native in northern Mexico and the southwestern United
States. Leaves (few) clustered in the axils of the spines
and funnel-shaped, 5-lobed flowers are distinguishing charac-
teristics. In Mexico the plants are used in making beads
[cf. Dr. Pierre Eloi Fouquier, Paris].
ou'qu'i-er'-a, 1 fò-k'i-ri-a, 2 fu'ki-er'-k'ce-t. n
Bot A family of desert plants of the order Hypercales
[cf. FOUQUIERIA, fou'qu'i-er'-a, ceous, a
ou'qu'i-er'-tin'ville, 1 fò-ky'e-tán'vil, 2 fu'kye-tán'-
vil], Antoine Quentin (c?-1746-51/1795) A French
lawyer, public accuser at the Revolutionary Tribunal,
guillotined.



(Including only such as are recognized by the American Poultry Association.)

EXPLANATIONS					
B	= black	L	= leaved	s	= small
b	= bent	l	= large	m	= margin
bl	= blue	M	= mottled	sl	= slaty
bm	= bow	m	= medium	v	= V-shaped
br	= barred	n	= naked	v	= very
bu	= buff	o	= orange	v	= variegated
bv	= brown	p	= pearled	w	= yellow
c	= caudo-rod	p	= pu	w	= white
cl	= flesh-colored	p	= purplish	y	= yellow
g	= golden	r	= red or reddish	y	= fifth toe
gr	= green	r	= ray	(1)	= dorsal
g	= good	S	= silvery	(2)	= bordered
jp	= junior	-	= also a nonsensical variety		

NAMES	Size	Color	Legs	Comb	Eyes	Feet
Am-co-na	m	B M w	y n		m	g
An-de-lu'sian, blue	m	bl	b n	1.8	m	g
Black, am- or mu-men'tal						
buff'd, white	m	w	w f		n	g
Brah'ma, dark	n	w B g B	y f	p	n	g
Brah'ma, light	n	L B w	y f	p	n	g
Co'chin, black	n	B	b f	y	n	g
Co'chin, buff	n	bu	y f	n	n	g
Co'chin, partridge	n	r P B	y f	n	n	g
Co'chin, white	n	w	y f	y	n	g
Jap'n-nose, black	n	B	y & B	y	n	g
Jap'n-nose, black & tailed	n	w & B	y n	n	n	g
Jap'n-nose, white	n	w	y n	n	n	g
Po'llah, beard'ed white (1) (2)	n	w	an	V	n	g
Po'llah, buff-faced (1) (2)	n	G bu I	b n	V	n	g
Po'llah, non-beard'ed (1)						
rose-comb, black	n	B	B n	r	n	g
rose-comb, white	n	B	w n	r	n	g
Se'bright, gold'en	n	G B L	an	n	n	g
Se'bright, all-ver	n	w B L	an	n	n	g
Brah'ma, dark	l		y f	p	l	g
light	v l	L B w	y f	p	l	g
Buck'eye	l	r	r y n	p	l	g
Co'chin, black	l	B	y f	v	l	g
buff	l	bu	y f	v	l	g
partridge	l	r P B	y f	v	l	g
white	l	w	y f	v	l	g
Co'chin, dark	l	r P P	y f	p	m	g
white	l	w	y n	V	m	g
Crève'oeur' (1) (2)	m l	B	B	V	m	g
Dom'i-nique	l	p b'rd	y n	r	l	g
Dor'king, colored	l		w n	v	l	g
all-ver-gray	l	B w B	w n	v	l	g
white	m l	w	w n	r	l	g
Fris'zie	m				m	g
Game, Birch'en	m	B	B n	n	m	g
black	m	B	B n	n	m	g
black-bread'ed red	m	o & B	w n	n	m	g
brown red	m	p	w n	n	m	g
gold'en duck'wing	m	p	w n	n	m	g
Ma-lay', black & bread'ed red	l	r & B	y n	r	m	g
red pile	m	o r w	y n	n	m	g
all-ver duck'wing	m	r	w n	n	m	g
Mu-ma'tra, black	m	B	B n	p s	m	g
white	m	w	y n	n	m	g
Game, Ban'tam						
Hant'burg, black	n	B	b n	r	n	g
gold'en-spen'elled	n	bu B P	b n	r	n	g
gold'en-span'gled	n	bu B P	b n	r	n	g
all-ver-spen'elled	n	w & B	b n	r	n	g
all-ver-span'gled	n	B w B	b n	r	n	g
white	n	w	b n	r	n	g
Hou'dan* (1) (2)	m l	B & w	f & b	v	l	g
Ja'va, black	l	B	B n	v	l	g
mottled	l	B M W	y & b n	v	l	g
La L'ache	m l	B	B n	v	l	g
Lang'shan, black	l	B	B f	v	l	g
white	l	w	b f	v	l	g
Leg'horn, black	m	B	y n	n	m	g
brown	m	r B P	y n	n	m	g
buff	m	bu	y n	n	m	g
all-ver duck'wing	m	e	y n	n	m	g
white	m	w	y n	n	m	g
Mi-no-ra, black	l	B	B n	1.8 +	l	g
white	l	w	B n	1.8	l	g
Oring-ton, black	l	B	B n	v	l	g
buff	l	bu B	w n	v	l	g
er'mine	l	L B & w	w n	v	l	g
ju'bi-lee	l	p	w n	v	l	g
white	l	w	w n	v	l	g
Plym'outh Rock, barred	l	p b'rd	y n	n	l	g
buff	l	bu	y n	n	l	g
Co-lum'bi-an	l	L B & w	y n	n	l	g
partridge	l	bu B	y n	n	l	g
all-ver-spen'elled	l	B w B	y n	n	l	g
white	l	w	y n	n	l	g
Po'llah, beard'ed gold'en (1) (2)	m	bu B	b n	n	m	g
beard'ed all-ver (1) (2)	m	w & B	b n	n	m	g</

¹ Same as the game varieties, but very small
² Same as Polish bearded, but without beard.

the sake of their fur, principally confined to the breeding of the blue or Arctic fox on certain of the Aleutian Islands.

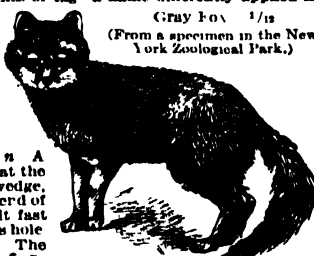
Fox River. 1. A river in N. E. Wisconsin, 250 m long to Lake Michigan. 2. A river in S. E. Wisconsin and N. E.



Red Fox $1\frac{1}{10}$
(From a specimen in the New York Zoological
Park.)



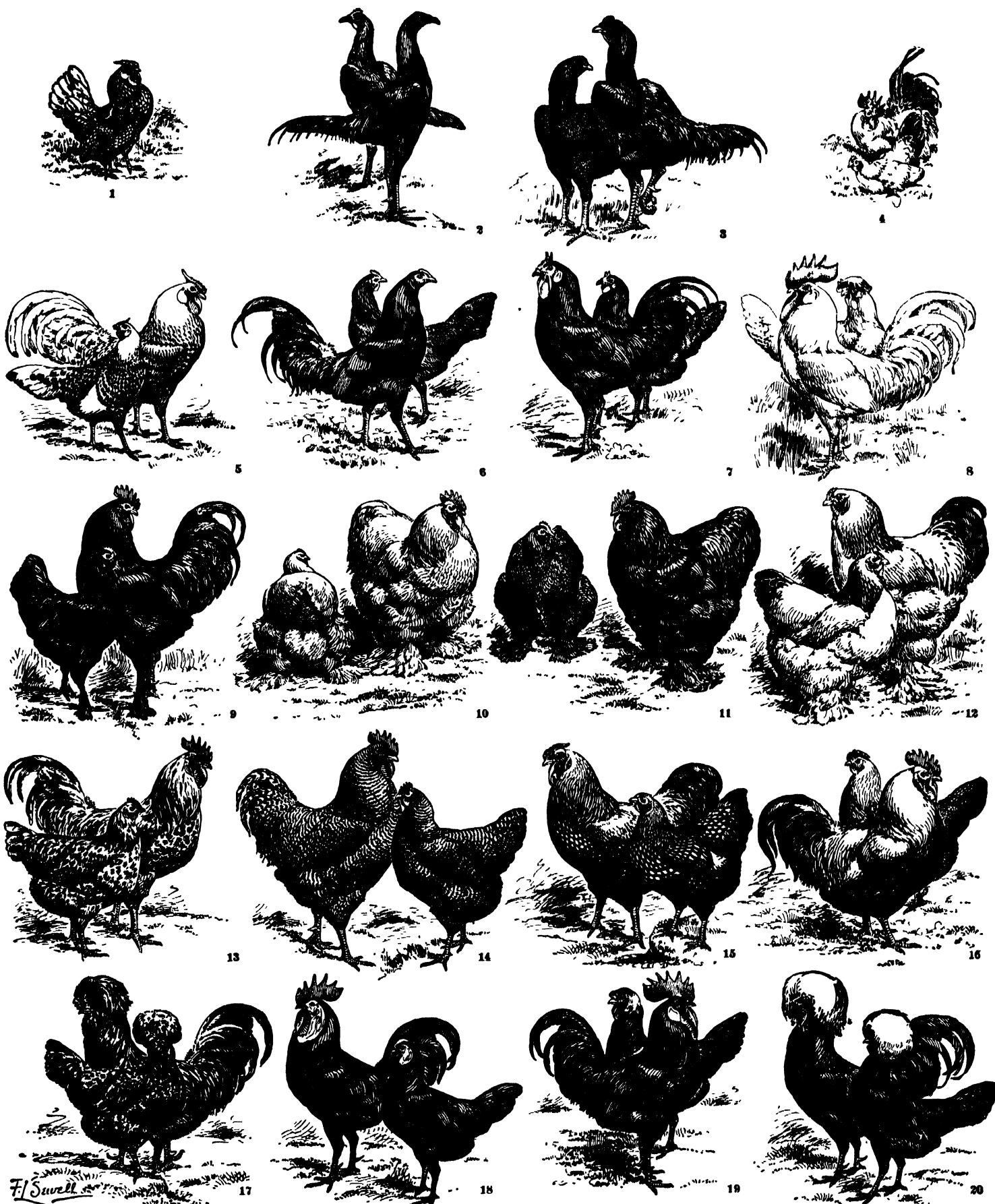
Arctic Fox 1/24
(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park)
mascoring, used for mousing, gaskets, etc.



Gray Fox $1\frac{1}{12}$
(From a specimen in the New
York Zoological Park.)



Foxglove.
a. flower laid open,
showing didynamous



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF FOWLS.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sebright Bantams. | 5. Silver-spangled Hamburgs. | 9. Black Langshans. | 13. Mottled Javas. | 17. Houdans. |
| 2. Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games. | 6. Pit Games. | 10. Buff Cochins. | 14. Barred Plymouth Rocks. | 18. White-faced Black Spanish. |
| 3. Dark Cornish or Indian Games. | 7. La Fleche. | 11. Partridge Cochins. | 15. Silver-laced Wyandottes. | 19. Black Minorcas. |
| 4. Japanese Bantams. | 8. White Leghorns. | 12. Light Brahmas. | 16. Silver-gray Dorkings. | 20. White-crested Black Polish. |

ture 3. *Phon. Same as BREAKING, n.* 2. [*F* < *L. fractura*, *as, fractus*; *see* REACTION] — *Collier's fracture* (*Surg.*), a fracture, just above the wrist, of the ulnar and backward displacement of the broken fragment so called from A. Colles, Irish physician — *depressed f.*, one by which a fragment of a bone of the skull is forced below its normal position — *extracapsular f.*, fracture of a bone near the joint but outside of the capsular ligament. — *fracture-box*, *n.* A box arranged to support and prevent any motion of a broken limb — *greenstick f.*, a fracture in which the bone is bent and only partially broken — *hickory fracture*, *imperfect f.*, a fracture in which one fragment of the bone is driven into the other — *incomplete f.*, a fracture in which the bone is only partially broken through, as in greenstick fracture — *intra-articular f.*, a fracture of a joint — *linear f.*, a fracture without displacement of the fragments of the bone — *multiple f.*, a fracture of more than one bone, or of a single bone in several distinct places — *spontaneous f.*, a fracture due to a diseased condition of the bone and produced by a trifling strain, as by muscular contraction — *sprain f.*, tearing away of a slip of bone by the action of a tender willow *f.*, same as *osteomyelitis* — *fracture* — *fractur-tal-a-bl(e)*, *n.* Susceptible of fracture, fragile — *fractur-al, a.* Consequent on a fracture, involving fracture, *as, a fractural injury*

Fra-di-a-vo-lo, 1 frā-dī-vo-lo, 2 fra-dī-vo-lo Sobriquet of Michele Pezzo, in his younger days an Italian friar under the name of Fra Angelo, and later a bandit chief, who was captured and hanged at Naples in 1806, made the hero of *Fra Diavolo*, an opera by Aubert [It. brother devil.]

frag, frāg, 2 frāg, prep. [*Scot*] From *frat*.

frag-ile, frāg'le, *n.* *frag-u-lum*, frāz'num, etc. Classical forms of FRAGULA, etc.

Fra-gra-ri-a, 1 fra-gō-rī-a; 2 fra-grā-rī-a, *n.* *Bot* A small genus of plants of the rose family of 6 or 8 species, the strawberries. [*< 1. fraga*, strawberries]

frag'ile, 1 frag'ī, 2 frāg'ī, *adj.* [Southern *fr* S] To cheat, rob. **frag'ile**, 1 fraj'īl, 2 frāg'īl, *a.* 1. Possessed of little strength, or toughness; easily broken, frail, delicate, *as, a fragile structure*. 2. Weak in morals, unable to resist temptation [*< L. fragilis*, *< frago*, break.] **Syn** brittle, delicate, frail, frangible, infirm, slight, tender, weak — **ANT** burly, hardy, stout, strong, sturdy, tough — **frag'ile(-ly)**, *adv*

frag-ī-lin, 1 fraj'ī-lin, 2 frāg'ī-lin, *n.* *Chem* A compound substance obtained from *Sphærophorus fragilis*, which crystallizes in rod or reddish-yellow needles [*< L. fragilis*, *see* FRAGILE] — **frag'ī-lin-e**.

fra-gil'i-tas, 1 fra-jīl'i-tas, 2 fra-gil'i-tās, *n.* [*L.*] *Pathol.* Frangibility brittleness — **fragil'itas crinium** [*L.*] An atrophic condition of the hair in which a cleavage of the individual hairs occurs — *f. ossium*, a brittleness of the bones

fra-gil'i-ty, 1 fra-jīl'i-ty, 2 fra-gil'i-ty, *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being fragile or easily broken, brittleness, liability to fail, frailty, frailness. How unspeakably delicate [in] the fragility of female friendship! — *WILLIAM COLLINGS MAN and WIFE* 201 [in 1] 2f. The tendency to give way to temptation, weakness in character or morals [*< F. fragilité*, *< 1. fragilitas(-e)*, *< fragilis*, *see* FRAGILE] — **frag'ile(-ness)**.

frag-ment, frāg'mēnt, *n.* [*See* ANECLON] — **frag-ment**, frāgm-, *abbr.* fragmentary fragment

frag'ment, 1 frag'mēnt or -ment, 2 frāg'mēnt, *et.* To break into pieces

frag'ment, *n.* A part broken off or otherwise detached from that which is intended or supposed to be complete and entire, hence, something left unfinished and incomplete, *as, a fragment from an ancient ruin, the poem was but a fragment.*

The belief that the human soul is a detached fragment of the Deity — led to the belief that after death it would be reabsorbed in the parent Spirit

JACKY Hunt Eur. Morals vol. i, p. 102 [A. 1873]

[*F* < *L. fragmentum*, *< frango*, break.] **Syn** *see* PART

Vatican fragments, sections of the Roman law discovered by Cardinal Angelo Mai (1782-1854)

The Vatican fragments were discovered by Mai in a palimpsest in the Vatican in 1820, evidently part of a book of practices compiled in the Western empire

Encyc. Brit 9th ed., vol. xx, p. 731.

— **frag'men-ta-ri-ly**, *adv* — **frag'men-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

frag'men'tal, 1 frag'men'tal, 2 frāg'mēn'tal *I.* *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of fragments, specif., in geology, composed of the fragments of preexistent rocks or of ejected volcanic material

The presence of minutely cellular fragments is characteristic of the organic fibrils of rock and their structure may commonly be observed in the microscopic fragments and filaments of glass

ANCHER (GRIKIE Test-Book Geology bk II, p. 173 [MACM. '03]

II. *n.* *Geol* A fragmental rock. — **frag'men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

frag'men-ta-ry, 1 frag'men-tē-ry, 2 frāg'mēn-tā-ry, *a.* 1. Composed of fragments; broken; hence, incomplete; disconnected; *as, fragmentary discourse*. 2. *Geol.* Fragmental

frag'men-ta'tion, 1 frag'men-tē-shon, 2 frāg'mēn-tā'shon, *n.* Separation into fragments or parts, specif., in biology, fission

frag'men'ta Vat'i-ca-na, 1 frag'men-ta vat'i-kē-na, 2 frāg'mēn-tā vat'i-kā-na [*L.*] The Vatican fragments

frag'ment-ist, *n.* [*Rare*] One who writes fragments, or incomplete compositions in prose or verse

frag'men-ti'tious, 1 frag'men-tī-shūs, 2 frāg'mēn-tish'ūs, *a.* [*Rare*] Broken into fragments, fragmental

frag'ment-ize, 1 frag'men-tīz, 2 frāg'mēn-tīs, *et.* [*-IZED, -IZ'ING*] To divide into fragments; to fracture

Frāgo'nard, 1 frā'gō'nār, 2 frā'gō'nār, *Jean Honoré* (1732-97) (1806) A French painter and illustrator

frāg'or, frāg'or or -or, 2 frā'gōr, *n.* [*Rare*] A crashing or rending noise [*< F. fragor*, break]

frā-grance, 1 frā'grāns; 2 frā'grānc, *n.* The state or quality of being fragrant; the quality of matter that pleasantly affects the olfactory nerves, sweetness of smell, agreeable odor, especially, natural perfume, *as, the fragrance of roses*. [*< L. fragran(-t)s*, ppr of *frago*, emit a scent] — **frā-granc-ly**.

frā-grant, 1 frā'grēnt, 2 frā'grānt, *a.* Having a grateful or agreeable smell, sweet-smelling, emitting an agreeable odor or perfume, pleasantly affecting the olfactory nerves; hence, refreshing [*< L. fragran(-t)s*, *see* FRAGRANCE] **Syn** *see* BALMY — **frā-grant-ly**, *adv* — **frā-grant-ness**, *n.*

Frā-gua, 1 frā'gwā; 2 frā'gwā, *n.* A river in Colombia, South America length, 180 m to the Japura river.

Frāhn, 1 frēn, 2 frān, *Christian Martin* (1/4 1782-1/4 1855). A German Orientalist and numismatist, introduced the study of Oriental coins into Russia.

frail, *et.* Same as FRAY.

frail-ty, *n.* Same as FRAY-ty.

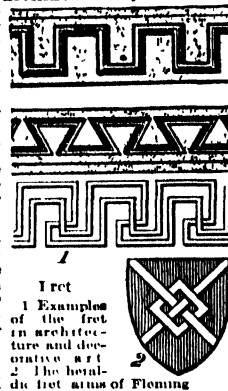
Ferdinand (1818-1875), the Archduke of Austria-Este, assassinated with his wife at Sarajevo. G. F. Joseph

B. C. V. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

struction of children within a district, the cost of maintenance being met by a general tax instead of a tuition-fee, any school in which there is no tuition-fee - f. select, vi. [Austral] Same as SELECT, 2 - f. selection, n - f. selector, n. - f. service, service suitable for a freeman under

— **freez'ing box**, *n* A box for freezing fish — **f. chamber**, *n* [S Austral] A room in which the dressed carcasses of cattle and sheep are frozen before shipment — **f. ma-**

or Gray Friars.





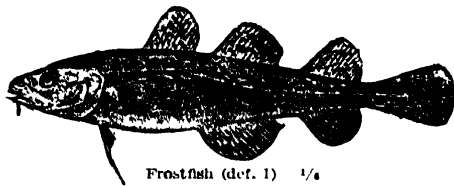
piece above a minor door or window 5. *Her* (1) The front, as of a helmet (2) The forehead used as a bearing.

frost'-ly, 1 frōst'-lī, 2 frōst'-'lī, *adv.* With frost or excessive cold, hence, in a frigid manner, chillingly, as, *frostily*, courteous.
frost'-less, 1 frōst'-lēss, 2 frōst'-'lēss, *n.* The state of being frosty.
frost'-ing, 1 frōst'-'ing, 2 frōst'-'ing, *n.* 1. A mixture of white pulverized sugar and white of egg, used to cover cake. 2. The rough surface produced on metal, glass, etc., in imitation of frost. 3. Coarsely powdered glass, etc., used for decorative work; usually in the plural
frost'-itch', 1 frōst'-'ich', 2 frōst'-'ich', *n.* *Pathol.* Winter itch.
frost'-less, 1 frōst'-'lēss, 2 frōst'-'lēss, *a.* Free from frost.
frost'-ling, 1 frōst'-'ling; 2 frōst'-'ling, *n.* [Eng.] A layer of crystals on slaked lime.
frost'-mark', *f.* snail, *f.* ribs, *f.* shake, *f.* valve, etc. See **FROST**, *n.*
frost'weed', 1 frōst'-'wid', 2 frōst'-'wēd', *n.* The rock-rose (*Heltanthem canadense*). In late autumn leucocrystals sh^d at fr m near the root where the bark has been ruptured by freezing. This phenomenon is also observed in, and the name applied to, the dittany (*"antia cyanodites"*)
frost'-plant'; **frost**'wort'. Frostweed
frost'work', 1 frōst'-'wŭrk', 2 frōst'-'wŭrk', *n.* Hoar frost deposited upon exposed objects; specif., the delicate tracery formed by frost on window-panes, hence, any surface ornamentation in imitation of such effect.

Frost work.

Forms assumed by frost crystals 1 Spongiform. 2 Filicoid. 3 & 4 Stellate

frost', 1 frōst'-'t; 2 frōst'-'v, a [**FROST**-I-FR; **FROST**-I-ST] 1. Attended with frost; freezing, icy, as, *frosty weather*. 2. Affected by or covered with frost, frozen; as, the *frosty pane*, hence, figuratively, lacking in warmth; frigid in manner, chilling, distant.
[He [Jeffrey] now writes to Jane in the frostiest manner. CARLYLE in Froude's Carlyle vol n p 307 ls 1882]
 3. Having the appearance of frost, hoary, used specifically in entomology; as, a *frosty head*, a *frosty wing*. [fyrstig, < *forst*; see **FROST**]
froth', v. l. To rub, stroke 11. t. To sound rough, grate.
frothet—**frother**—*v.* *n.* A rubber.
froth', 1 frōth, 2 frōth (XIII), *v.* 1. *t* 1. To cause to foam, cover with froth, as, *to froth beer*, a horse *froths* his bridle. 2. Figuratively, to spit out or give vent to, as anger. 11. s. To form or throw out froth as ale *froths*.
froth', *n.* 1. A mass of bubbles resulting from fermentation, effervescence, or agitation, any foamy excretion or exudation, foam, spume. 2. Figuratively, light, unsubstantial matter vain or senseless display of wit or rhetoric, idle pleasure, vanity. [ME *frodhe*, < Ice *frodha*, *frodhi*, -dyr, *n.* A frog-spooner. *f.* insect; *f.* worm; -f. spirit, *n.* A ragsuit — *f.* froth-er-, *n.* Itare] *n.* Simply designating triviality — **frothing**, *n.* Extravagant declamation; bombast. — **frothless**, *a.* — **frothsome**, *a.*
Fro'thil, 1 frōth'il 2 frōth'il *n Norse Myth* A king, under whom an era of unexampled prosperity was enjoyed, known as **Frothil peace**. Subsequent ruin and disaster, ground out for him by the giants whose mills had previously supplied him with gold, were called **Frothil's meal**. **Fro**'thel, 1 frōth'el, 2 frōth'el, *n.* S. S.
frothy', 1 frōth'i, 2 frōth'i, a [**FROTH**-I-FR, **FROTH**-I-FET] Consisting of, or saturated with, or full of froth; hence, figuratively, unsubstantial, trivial, empty, as, *frothy billows* 1. **froth**'-ly, *adv.* 2. **froth**'-ness, *n.*
Frothy or highly-submerged fiction did much to spoil the popular palate BRYCE *American Com vol n p 839* [MACMILLAN]
frow'ing, 1 frō'ting, 2 frō'wing, *n* [Prov Eng] Continuous industry
frot'-to-la, 1 frōt'-tō-lā 2 frōt'-'tō-lā, *n.* [It] -frot 1 -frot, -le, pl] 1. *Mus* A comic or sentimental ballad of the 16th century, occupying a position midway between the complicated madrigal and the simple villotta or villanelle 2. An early Italian popular entertainment, in which the charact traits of being merely symbolical were taken from life.
Froude, 1 frūd, 2 frūd, *n.* 1. James Anthony (b/1818-19/1894), an English essayist and historian, Regius professor of modern history, Oriel College, Oxford, from 1892; *History of England* 2. Richard Burrell (b/1803-d/1846), an English theologian, prominent in the Oxford Tract movement 3. William (b/1810-d/1870) an English engineer
frou'-frou', 1 frū'-frūd', 2 frū'-frū', *n.* [F.] A rustling, as of silk, the swish of a woman's dress, also, ruffles and lace or other fancy trimming such as may produce a rustling sound
frough', 1 frōu or frō 2 frōu or frō, *a* [Prov Eng. or Scotch] 1. Brittle, as wood or flax. 2. Spongy, as soil
frough'y, 1 frōu' or frō'i, 2 frōu' or frō'v, *a* [Prov. Eng & U S] 1. Musty, stale 2. Brittle, spongy.
frounce, 1 frōunc 2 frōunc, *v* [**FROUNC**E **FROUNC**'ING] [**ARCHAIC**] 1. *t* 1. To decorate with trimming, as a dress Buff-coats all frounced and broader'd o'er SCOTT *Lays of the Last Minstrel can. 4, st. 18*
 2. To crimp, as hair 3. To wrinkle, plait
 11. *t* 1. To contract the brow, frown [F. froncer, < L. *fron*(e)-], forehead
frounce, *n.* 1. A disease of hawks in which their throat gathers about the beak. 2. A disease of horses in which warty pimples appear on the palate 3t. A frounce, wrinkle, also, an affected ornament, frill [see **FROUNCE**, *v*]
frounce'less, *a* Unwrinkled, smooth.
frount', *n.* Front
frousy, *a.* Same as **PROWSY**. [fought.
frow', 1 frōu, 2 frōw, *a* [Prov Eng] Liable to break, creak
frow', 1 frō, 2 frō, *n.* A cleaving-knife with blade at right angles to the handle and in the same plane, used for riving shingles, staves, etc **frow**'ert.
frow', *n* [Eng] Potato-flour, used in bread-dough.
frow', 1 frō or frau; 2 frō or frow, *n.* 1. [Colloq.] A Dutch or German dame, a married woman 2. [North Eng.] A lusty



fru-l'ŝion, 1 frū-ŝh'ŝon, 2 fry-ŝh'ŝon, *n.* The bearing of fruit; the yielding of natural or expected results, realiza-

as fuel
Fu'eld, pp. Fueled. 8. 8



Fuchsia gracilis.

AS ju | tu; tuu. CYLE. SEE ABUNDANT, AMPLE
ENOUGH ENTIRE

law, or principle, a primary and necessary truth 2. *Mus.* The note on which a chord is formed 3. *Acoustics* A note considered with reference to its overtones un'da-to'ri-al, 1 fun'da-to'ri-el, 2 fùn'da-tò'ri-al, a (Itaro. Of or pertaining to a founder.

fritting-f. (for melting glass-making material), **garbage-f.** (a destructor), **hardening-f.** (for stiffening hat-bodies), **improving-f.** (a calcining and refining furnace), **liquefaction-f.** (for separating metals of different melting-points), **melting-f.** (for glass, etc.), **mercury-f.** (for obtaining mercury by roasting cinnabar), **oxidizing-f.** (for boiler-plates), **reducing-f.** (for ores), **refining-f.**, **regeneration-f.**, **regenerative-f.**, or **regenerator f.** (a metallurgical furnace in which the outgoing gases heat the incoming air), **reheating-f.** (for blooms), **reverberatory f.** (see REVERBERATORY), **roasting-f.** (for ore), **scaling-f.** (for removing scale from iron sheets, as in thin-plate manufacture), **smelting-f.**, **soldering-f.** (for melting solder), **spreading-f.** (a flattening-furnace), **sweating-f.** (a liquefaction-furnace), **tempering-f.**, **test-f.** (a reverberatory refining-furnace for argentiferous alloys), **welding-f.**, etc. (2) from some mechanical feature, arrangement, or characteristic, as, **arc f.** (in which an electric arc is used for melting steel, etc.), **blast gas-f.** (gas-burning, with forced draft), **black-f.** (a bloomery), **blowpipe f.** (having powdered fuel blown through a pipe), **crucible f.** (for reducing ore, etc.), **cupola f.** (for melting iron, etc. see CUPOLA), **diaphragm f.** (for roasting ores while they drop from one shelf to another), **dumb f.** (for ventilating a mine), **electric f.** (a smelting-furnace in which the heat is caused by an electric current), **engine-f.** (a boiler-furnace), **flowing-f.** (a cupola furnace), **gallery f.** (used in vitrol distillation), **induction f.** (in which an iron ring or circular channel, forming a secondary circuit, is used to fuse metals as iron and steel, when an alternating current is applied to a primary circuit), **injection f.** (a laboratory furnace heated by a flame of gas and air), **lamp f.** (for laboratory use), **mill-f.** (for reheating puddled iron), **muffle-f.** (a cupelling-furnace having a muffle), **open-hearth f.**, **reflecting-arc f.** (acting by heat reflected from a voltaic arc), **revolving f.**, **ring-top f.** (a charcoal-furnace for smelting-iron), **rotary f.** (see ROTARY), **shaft-f.** (an ore-reducing furnace in which the charge falls through the flames in a chimney), **spherical f.**, **tank-f.**, **wind-f.** (for melting, having a powerful natural draft), etc. (3) from the substance treated or produced, as **cast-steel f.** (a cementation-furnace for rendering steel homogeneous), **gypsum-f.** (for calcining sulfate of lime), **lamp-black-f.** (for imperfect combustion of dead-oil, etc. in making lampblack), **lead-f.**, **malleable-iron f.**, **nitric-acid f.** (for simultaneous oxidizing and reduction of lead ore), **Herreshoff's f.** (a regenerating furnace), **Cassilian f.** (a circular smelting-furnace for lead ores and slags), **Catalan f.** (for making wrought iron directly from the ore), **Danks f.** (a rotary puddling-furnace), **Exells f.** (a cylindrical mercury condenser), **Flintshire f.** (a reverberatory, for the simultaneous oxidizing and reduction of lead ore), **Herreshoff's f.** (a blast-furnace for copper-smelting), **Maclear f.** (with a revolving hearth, for making carbonate of soda), **Pernot f.** (steel-making), **Ponsard f.** (open-hearth regenerative, for steel-making), **Rhenish f.** (a combination of the Belgian and Silesian models), **Scotch f.** (a lead-smelting ore-hearth), **Selstroem's f.** (a small but powerful blast-furnace used in chemical and metallurgical laboratories), **Siemens f.** (regenerating, for iron, steel, glass, etc.), **Silesian lime f.** (a muffle-furnace for the manufacture of zinc), **Spanish or Bolleche f.** (a reverberating lead-furnace), **Siretold's f.** (for reducing argentiferous ores to chloride of silver), **Wedding f.** (for developing an excessive heat from a gas-flame under a forced draft), (5) from the fuel employed, as, **charcoal-f.**, **gas-f.**, **hydrocarbon-f.**, **petroleum-f.**

fur-nage, **n**. 1. The process of baking. 2. Payment for baking. 3. *Furd Laid* A tax levied by an overlord for granting the right to bake in ovens not under his control.

Fur-na-ri-l'na, **1** fū-nā-rī-l'at'at' 2 fur-nā-rī-l'nē, **n** pl. A subfamily of dendrocolapidae birds having soft tail-feathers, outer toe free, and tarsal lengthened. Including the South-American ovenbird. [*s. l. fur-nā*, oven]

Fur-na-ri-l'de, **n** pl. *Ornith* A family of American tracheophane passerine birds with two pairs of tracheobronchial muscles tarsal envelopes endospidean, and anterior toes little coherent. **Fur-na-ri-l'a**, **n** (l g) **fur-na-ri-l'd**, **a** & **n** - **fur-na-ri-l'an**, **fur-na-ri-l'ne**, **a** & **n**

Fur-nas, **1** fūr'nās 2 fur'nās **n** A county in S Nebraska, 715 sq m, county-seat Beaver City.

Fur-neux **Is'lands**, **1** fūr-nō' 2 fur-nō' A group of islands in Bass Strait, Australasia, principal island, Great Island, 36 by 10 m.

Fur-ness, **1** fūr'nēs 2 fūr'nēs **n** 1 Horace Howard (1833-1912), an American lawyer, editor of *Variorum* Shakespeare. 2 A dist'ct in N Lancashire, England, a "manorial liberty", chief town, Barrow-in-Furness.

Fur-ness Ab'hey. Ruins between Dalton and Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, founded by Stephen, afterward King of England, in 1127.

fur-ni-ment, **n** 1 Furniture. **fur-na-ment**, **n** **fur-nish**, **1** fūr'nish, 2 fūr'nish, **v** **1** **t** 1. To equip or fit out, supply what is necessary or fitting with, as, to furnish the body with raiment.

So far as I am able to see the precept 'First form the mind, then furnish it' is an absurdity and an impossibility. The true conception is that the mind is formed while being furnished. W H PAINES *Contrib to Sci of Education* p 73 (in 1840)

2. To supply for use or as a product, give a supply of, afford, yield, as, to furnish tools to workmen. 3. To provide with furniture, as, to furnish a house.

In determining the colors to be used in furnishing a room, the amount of light is an important consideration. Youmans *Hand-Book Household Sciences* p 105 (in 1857)

4. To place the men properly upon, supply with men, as, to furnish a backgammon-board.

II: 1. In racing slang, to improve in flesh and appearance, as a horse. 2. To fit oneself out [*< OF. furnisse*, a stem of *furnir*, *fornir*, *< OIG frumjan*, perform, provide, *< frum*, utility, profit] **fur-nest**; **fur-ney**; **fur-nysahet**. **SYN** ACCOMMODATE, GIVE, PROVIDE - to furnish out, to make complete provision for - **fur-nish-a-ble**, **a** - **fur-nish-er**, **n** 1. One who furnishes, fits out, or provides specif. one who furnishes a house, or who deals in furnishing-goods, as, a gentleman's furnisher. 2. In callow-printing, a roller that supplies the dye - **fur-nish-ment**, **n** 1. The act of furnishing. 2. A supply of things needed.

fur-nished, **1** fūr'nisht, 2 fūr'nisht, **pa** 1. Fitted **fur-nishtr**, **1** fūr'nishtr, 2 fūr'nishtr, **n** 1. Fitted specif. supplied with furniture, as, furnished rooms. 2. **It** (1) Caparisoned, as a horse. (2) Armed. (3) Equipped, as a ship. 3. [Poultry] Fanciers' Cant] Well developed with respect to comb, hackle, tail, etc.: said of a cockerel - **fur-nish-ed-ness**, **n**

fur-nish-ing, **1** fūr'nish-ing, 2 fūr'nish-ing, **n** 1. pl. Fixtures or fittings, as hardware for cabinet-work. 2. The act of providing with furniture. 3. Decoration, adornment. 4. A sum of money expended, a supply. - **fur-nish-ing-goods**, **n** Com Small articles of wearing-apparel and the like chiefly in the phrase gentlemen's furnishing-goods.

Fur-nis, **1** fūr'nis, 2 fūr'nis, **Harry** (1854-) An Irish artist, caricaturist, humorous lecturer, and writer, long attached to the staff of *Punch*, and of *The Illustrated London News*, *Confessions of a Caricaturist*.

fur-ni-ture, **1** fūr'nī-chur or -tūr, 2 fūr'nī-chur or -tūr, **n** 1. That with which anything is furnished or sup-

This worthy churchman rode upon a well-fed ambling mule, whose furniture was highly decorated. *Scott's Ivanhoe* vol 1, p. 49 (in M. & Co.)

(6) Coverlets and linen for a bed. 3. *Mus* (One of the mixture-stops in an organ. 4. The action of providing for, equipping, or furnishing. [*< F. fourniture*, *< fournir*, see FURNISH - **fur-ni-ture-bug**, **n** 1. A bristletail. 2. A bedbug. 3. A leprosa - **f. car**, **n** A car, wagon, or van for carrying furniture - **f. pad**, **n** An elastic fender on a piece of furniture to keep it from injuring walls, etc. - **f. picture**, **n** A picture that is showy and decorative rather than artistic - **f. plush**, **n** Plush of mohair, or mohair and cotton, used for covering furniture - **f. print**, **n** Chints adapted for covering furniture - **f. silk**, **n** A silk or silk-faced fabric suitable for covering furniture - **f. stop**, **n** A mixture-stop in an organ - **labor-saving f.** (*Print*), furniture cut to permit the ready combination of different sizes - **Mission f.** (U S), a style of furniture of solid wood, very heavy and in imitation of the rude chairs and tables made formerly by the Indians of the Spanish missions in California.

Fur-ni-vall, **1** fūr'nī-vəl, 2 fūr'nī-vəl, **Frederick James** (b. 1825-7-1910) An English philologist, Shakespearean scholar, Christian socialist, and athlete, founder of the Early English Text and Chaucer Societies.

fu-ro-di-as'ole, **1** fūr'ō-di-as'ōl, 2 fūr'ō-di-as'ōl, **n** Chem Same as FURAZANE.

fur-o-in, **1** fūr'ō-in, 2 fūr'ō-in, **n** Chem A white crystalline volatile compound (C₁₀H₁₀O), formed by boiling furfuraldehyde. [*< FURFUR*]

fu-rol', **1** fūr'ōl', 2 fūr'ōl', **n** St Elmo's fire a component (OF, dim of *feu*, fire, *< L. focus*, fireplace) **fu-rol'**, **n** **fu-ro-mon-as'ole**, **1** fūr'ō-mon-as'ōl, 2 fūr'ō-mon-as'ōl, **n** Chem An intramolecular anhydride, as $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{O}$, of β formylketone or β -diketone, isoxazol.

fu-ron'ic, **1** fūr'ōn'ik, 2 fūr'ōn'ik, **n** Chem Characterizing a colorless crystalline acid (C₆H₆O₃), derived by oxidation from furturpropionic acid [*< FURFUR*]

fu'ror, **1** fūr'ōr, 2 fūr'ōr, **n** **fu'ror**, **1** fūr'ōr, 2 fūr'ōr, **n** Overmastering passion or mania for anything, rage, great excitement or enthusiasm.

Their loyalty to the Union created a furor wherever they appeared. MARY A. LIVERMORE *My Story of the War* p 252 (in D. W. 1888)

[*< L. furor* (*> It furor*), *< furor*, rage]

fur'ro-a-hin', **1** fūr'ō-a-hin', 2 fūr'ō-a-hin', **n** [Scot] The off hind plow-horse, which walks on the furrows.

fur'chuck, **1** fūr'chuk', 2 fūr'chuk', **n** [Prov Eng] The furzechat.

furred, **1** fūr'd, 2 fūr'd, **a** 1. **furd**, **n** Covered with fur, or with something resembling fur; coated, as, a furred tongue.

As with rich furred combs, their cases are far better than their bodies. *Bacon's Anat Melan*, p. 474 (in W. M. 1851)

2. *Carp* Provided with furring so as to form an airspace between the wall and the plastering, as, a furred wall.

Fur-reed'kote, **n** Same as FURRID'KOTET.

fur-ri-er, **1** fūr'ī-er, 2 fūr'ī-er, **n** A dealer in or maker of fur goods, fur-dresser. [*< OF. fourreur*, *< fourrer*, *forter*, see *fur*, *v*] **fur-four**, **n**

fur-ri-er-y, **1** fūr'ī-er-y, 2 fūr'ī-er-y, **n** [*< L. fur*, *< fur*, *< fur*] 1. Furs in general. 2. The business of a furrier.

fur-ring, **1** fūr'ing, 2 fūr'ing, **n**

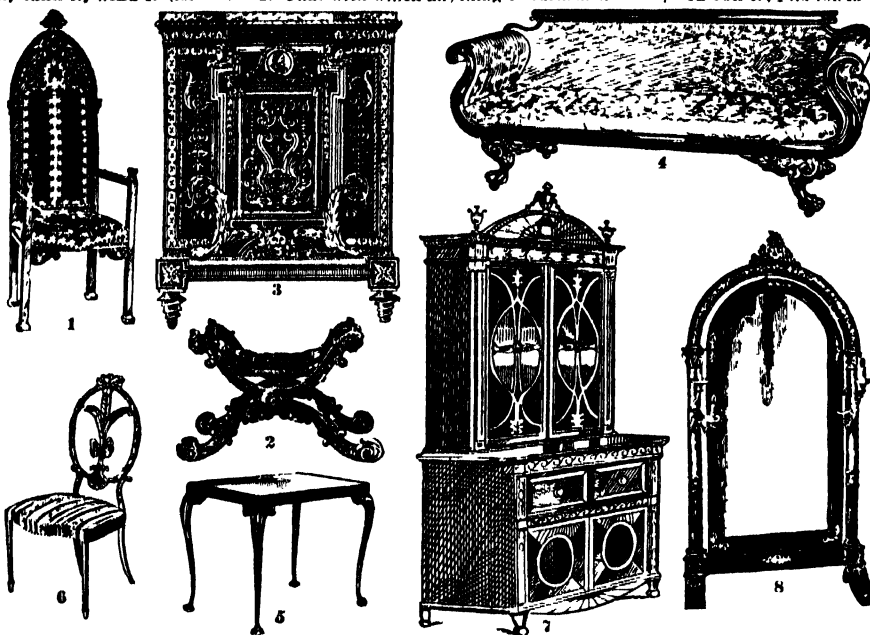
1. Fur or fur trimmings, or the act of applying them. 2. A morbid coating on the tongue. 3. A deposit of scale in a steam-boiler, also, the process of removing this deposit. 4. *Carp* (1) Flat pieces of wood to bring irregular or interrupted work to a regular or even arrangement or surface, or to provide an air-space.

(2) Strips of wood nailed to a solid wall, or to lath. (3) Double planking on a ship's side. (4) *pl* The pieces attached to the rafters for carrying the eaves beyond the wall-line. (5) The act or process of shaping and applying furring. (6) The act of applying or adjusting any of the above. 5. The rough splintered surface of a sawn plank.

fur-row, **1** fūr'ō, 2 fūr'ō, **n** **I** **t** To plow, groove, or cut in furrows, mark with channels or wrinkles. **II**: **1** **t** To plow. [*< AS furan*, *< furh*, furrow] - **fur-row-er**, **n** **fur-row**, **n** 1. A trench made in the earth by a plow; any long depression in the earth. 2. Any groove or wrinkle, as on a metal surface, on a mullstone, or in the human face.

His face bore the marks of former storms, but present fair weather, its furrows had been worn into an habitual smile. *Irving's Sketch-Book*, *Andler* p 407 (in P. R. 1861)

3. *Biol* Specif., a longitudinal shallow groove in a surface or part, as in the stem of *Equisetum*, or, as in embryos, indicating the place of developing parts. 4. *A furlong* [*ME furwe*, *< AS furh*, *cp l. porca*, ridge between two furrows] - **back-fur-row**, **n** **et** **et** **Amic** To turn one furrow back upon the preceding one, leaving a trench at each side - **dead furrow**, a double furrow made by throwing two furrow-slices in opposite directions from a given line. **hat f.**, a furrow thrown flat, as the first one turned - **fur-row-drain**, **n** To drain (land) by means of open furrows - **f. faced**, **a** Having a face or surface marked or crossed by furrows - **f. silted**, **n** The strip of soil or earth thrown from a furrow by the plow - **f. weed**, **n** A weed growing on plowed ground - **f. wheel**, **n** A small wheel supporting the front of a plow - **gluteal f.**, the deep groove between the scapulae - **interventricular f.**, a longitudinal depression on each side of the surface of the heart, marking the partition between the ventricles - **lap f.**, a plowed furrow which leans upon the preceding one - **lunoid f.** (*Geol*), a glacial trough - **neck f.**, **n** The hindmost of the transverse furrows of a trilobite's glabella - **nuchal f.**, - to draw a straight f., to lead a correct life, live virtuously, -



Types of Furniture
1 Gothic chair 2 Renaissance chair 3 Boulle cabinet 4 Old Colonial sofa 5 Heppelwhite chair 6 Sheraton sideboard 7 Empire mirror 8 Chippendale table

plaid, equipment or outfit, specif. household articles, especially the many movables used in the living-apartments, and made chiefly of wood, as chairs, tables, and desks, also, similar equipments of an office or public building distinguished from furnishings.

We will consider the stock in trade, the moral and mental furniture with which you will start upon your journey. *Emerson's Short Studies*, *Education* second ser. p 317 (in 1872)

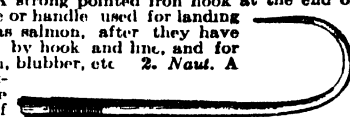
The style, decoration, etc., of furniture have varied from time to time with changes in the popular taste so that the furniture of every nation and epoch has its distinguishing characteristics. In Europe during the middle ages domestic furniture was a scarce luxury, what there was being of the prevailing ecclesiastical style, which attained its highest point in the decorative Gothic of the 14th century, to be superseded by the Renaissance style, a revival of Greek and Roman methods of design, which remained dominant for nearly two centuries. This in turn was superseded by the Louis-Quatorze style, named after the French king, Louis XIV. Its principal patron. This style aimed at novelty and ornate decoration, and is distinguished by elaborate inlaid work, incrustation of broken scroll panels, etc.

Its great masters were Boulle, Outhier, and Riesner, whose names are still associated with the furniture of their design. Louis-Quinze was a further development of this manner, with which the Georgian and Old Colonial style in England and America were contemporary, heavy square types, later becoming more ornate after the French model. Then succeeded the work of Chippendale, also based upon the French manner, and that of Heppelwhite and Sheraton, which showed a more severely artistic taste. In the past century the styles in furniture have been largely eclectic, with occasional attempts at novelty, as in the famous Empire style of France, an attempt on the part of a few designers to please Napoleon I. or reversion to simplicity, as in the Morris furniture of 1865 or the modern Mission style.

2. Ornamental appendages or external adjuncts that go to complete anything Specif. (1) *Carp* Builders' hardware as hinges, locks, and knobs. (2) *Mil* The mountings of a rifle. (3) *Naut* A ship's masts and rigging, also, her tackle and apparel, including her outfit of provisions. (4) *Print* Wooden or metal strips of less than type-height put around and between pages of type to make proper margins, and fill the spaces between the pages and the chase. (5) The trappings of a horse formerly used in the plural.

gab'lock, 1 gab'lok, 2 gab'lok, n A metal spur fastened to the shank of a game-cock, a gaff [Same as GAVELOCK, < AS. *gaſeluc*, spear]

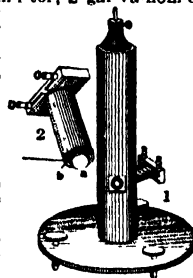
as if some gigantic physical geographer were taking a cast of the earth's face in plaster



to a galaxy



at the mouth of the bay, ruinously inundated in 1900



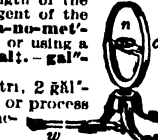
Galvanometer

Fleeting alternating
cent dial galvanom-
eter. A coil of
of silvered paper sus-
sended by quartz fiber an-
nected by oscillation
through coil, δ , with
ing of coil.

to deflect its needle
of causing the com-
nom'e-ter hunt"
diminish its sensitive-
ness. The "hunting"
gometer's movements are
directed scale of a ray re-
fecting g.t. - oscil-
ceiving electric wave
Ewing - sine k. -
rained about a "tri-
deflection until the
strength of the cur-
the angle between the
position of the coil
around a short need-
length of the
gent of the
o-met-
or using a
alt. - gal-

tri. 2 RIL-
or process

W



Tangent Galva-

gam'e-to-phyte, 1 gam't-to-fait. 2 gām'e-to-ift', n





CIPHERS

Garrote
As used at the secret execution of the Baronde Montigny at Valladolid in 1570

One of the *Gasteropoda*.

gaster'-*(or)-rhu'-*, -*rhe'a-*. n Same as GASTROCHIEKA
gan'ter'. 1 gaw'r-t' 2 gaw't- From Greek gastēr, stomach;
a combining form See also GASTERO-, GASTRO- gan-trad'
e-n(t)ik, n Pathol SINDIGAS GASTRODYNITIS

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Jan-tra'd-a. 1 gas'tri'n 2 gās trē'a-. n 1 [-t, -d-, p] 1.
A hollow sphere; gastrula; the animal form assumed by Haeckel to have been the ancestor of higher animals or metazoans and represented in the transitional gastrula stage of their development. The gastraea is supposed to have arisen from a protozoan colony in the form of a hollow sphere by a gradual deepening of a depression [-c-(r) gaster(gastr-) , stomach.] gastraea theory), the hypothesis given above

gas-tru'um, 1 gas-tri'um, 2 gas-tré'um, *n* *Ornith* The under side of a bird, both the uræum and methæum, as opposed to the notæum

the stomach.
gastro-py-a-li-tis, *n* Same as GASTROENTERITIS.
gastro-tri-c, 2 *gastro-tri-c*, *n* Of, pertaining to, or near the stomach. *gastro-tri-c* < *gastro-* (stomach), *-tri-c* (enteric).
gastic enteritis, same as WATERBURY *g. digestion*.
 the rendering soluble of the food in the stomach by the action of the gastric juices - *g. fever*. 1. A bilious remittent fever or harvest-fever. 2. Acute dyspepsia. *g. juice* or *juices* (*Phyol*) a thin acid fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach, consisting of dilute hydrochloric and lactic acids with pepsin. It is the chief digestive fluid, acting mainly on protein. *gastro-duo-deni-tis*, *n* A medical history which verified discovery of the fountain of the stomach or bowels. *gastro-duo-deni-tis*, *n* Gastritis in the stomach.

gas-tri-'o-quous, *a*
gas-'tri-mar'gismt, *n* Gluttony gas-'tri-mar'gyt.
gas-tri-'le, 1 gas-tri-'ik 2 gas-tri-'le, *a* Pertaining to tend-
ing to gastritis

or belly. a combining form

cu¹-*gas*¹-tro¹-du¹-o-de¹-nai, a. Of or pertaining to the stomach and duodenum *gas*¹-tro¹-du¹-o-de-nl¹-ts, n. *Pathol* Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum — *gas*¹-tro¹-du¹-o-de-nos¹(to-my), n. *Surg* The operation of making an incision between the stomach and duodenum — *gas*¹(tro-dyn)-la, n. *Pathol* Pain in the stomach, gastralgia *gas*¹(tro-ely)-tro¹(o-my), n. *Surg* The operation of cutting through the abdomen and anterior wall of the vagina in order to effect the delivery of a child where a natural parturition is impossible used instead of the Cesarean operation *gas*¹(tro-en)-ter-nl¹-a, n. Pain in stomach and intestines — *gas*¹(tro-en)-ter-l¹-c, a. Of or pertaining to the stomach and the intestines *gas*¹(tro-in)-ter-tl¹-nal, *gas*¹(tro-en)-ter-l¹-ts, n. *Pathol* Inflammation of the stomach and bowels *gas*¹(tro-en)-ter-o-co-l¹-tl¹ — *gas*¹(tro-en)-ter-l¹-le, a. — *gas*¹(tro-en)-ter-o-

tro-mŭ, n An operation by which a passage is formed between the stomach and the intestine — **gas'tro-en'ter-o'tro-mŭ, n** *Surg* Incision of the stomach and intestine through the abdominal wall — **gas'tro-ep'i-pl'e'ic, a** (Of) belonging to, or pertaining to the stomach and the esophagus — **gas'tro-ep'i-pl'e'ic, n** The gastroepiploic arteries — **gas'tro-es'o-ph'a-g'e'al, a** (Of) belonging to, or pertaining to the stomach & the esophagus — **gas'tro-gas'tro-en'ter'i-cal, n** Same as GASTROANASTOMOSIS — **gas'tro-gen'i-tal, a** *Zool* Having reproductive organs connected with the radiating canals, as in leptomedeusans — **gas'tro-graph, n** *Med* An instrument for recording the motions of the stomach and intestines — **gas'tro-graph, n** A small ball or radiating ball to which is attached a tape, connecting with recording mechanism — **gas'tro-hep'i-c'o'id, n** Ulceration of the stomach — **gas'tro-he-pat'ic, a** (Of) or pertaining to the

through an incision in the abdominal wall - **gas'tro-hys-ter-o-pex'y**, *n.* *Surg.* An operation by means of which a displacement of the uterus is remedied by attaching it to the anterior wall of the abdomen. **gas'tro-hys'ter-ot'o-**

armor of stout scales - *Gas'tro-li-th'-a*, n. Same as GASTROPLENTH. *Gas'tro-li-th'*, n. A cecum or stony formation in the gaster of especially chalcidid wasps. *Gas'tro-li-th'i'-a*, n. *Pathol.* The formation of, or the condition of having, a morbid concretion in the stomach. *Gas'tro-lo-bin'*, n. (*Chem.*) A glucoside found in young plants of *Gastrolobium bititubum*. *Gas'tro-lo-bi'-um*, n. *Bot.* A large genus of West-Australian shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with opposite or whorled leaves and handsome yellow or reddish-purple flowers in ornamental cultivation. The leaves are poisonous to cattle and sheep. 2. The science of the diseases and their treatment. 3. The science of eating. *Gastrology*. *Gas'tro-log'-er*, n. *Gas'tro-log'-i-cal*, a. *Per-*

gas-trol'o-gist, n **gas-trol'y-sis, n** *Surg* The severing of abnormal adhesions between the stomach and neighboring organs — **gas'tro-ma-la'ci-a, n** *Pathol* Softening of the substance of the gastric organs, especially the stomach

an epicure **gas'tro-nome't; gas-tron'o-mist**.

T CHILD Delicate Feasting p 2 [in 1890]
 as''tro-nom''le, 1 gas''tro-nom''ik, 2 gās''tro-nóm''le, n
 (f) or pertaining to gastronomy. gas''tro-nom''l-cal

Life in a Kamchatkan settlement, *gastronomically* considered is not altogether so disagreeable as we have been led to believe.

astron'o-my, 1 gas-tren'o-mi, 2 găs-trôn'o-my, n. The art of preparing and serving appetizing food, hence, good cheer, enjoyment.

A man is none the worse for loving a good dinner. *Gastron-*

A man is none the worse for loving a good dinner. *Gastronomy* is as much one of the fine arts as trout-fishing or sculpture.
W C PRIME *I Go A-Fishing* p 256 [H 1878]
[. *E* *gastronomic* < [*gr* *gastronomia* book by Archæus]

gastron'om-ic < [in *gastronomía*, book by Archestratus < *gasîr* stomach, + *nomos*, law, < *nomō*, regulate] — **gastron'om-ous**, *a* Devoted to gastronomy

gas'tro-tro-phos, n *Pathol* Any disease of the stomach
gas'tro-tro-phus, n *Gas'tro-ment-al, a* Gastro-epiploic.
gas'tro-tro-pan'tro-atic, a *Of* or pertaining to the
 stomach and the pancreas **gas'tro-tro-pan'tro-ic, n** *Pa-*
thol Paralysis of the stomach **gas'tro-tro-pa-ris-tal, a**
Of or pertaining to the stomach and the body-wall **gas-**
tro-tro-pa-thic, n *Pathol* Disease of the stomach **gas-**
tro-tro-pex'tic, a *gas'tro-pex'tic, n* *Surg* An operation
 for attaching the stomach to the abdominal wall **gas'tro-**
tro-phile, n [*Itare*] A glutton **gas'tro-phil-ite; a** *Gas'tro-*
phil-itt, n *Gas'tro-phili-km, n* (Gluttony) **Gas'troph-**
ilus, n A genus of acrid flies, the horse-bots **gas'tro-**
tro-phre'nic, a *Of* or pertaining to the stomach and the
 diaphragm **gas'tro-tro-phthi'dic, n** *Pathol* Progressive
 emaciation due to gastric disease **gas'tro-tro-plas'tic, n**
Surg Plastic operation on the stomach to correct deformity
gas'tro-tro-pla-gi'a, n *Pathol* Paralysis of the stomach **-**
gas'tro-tro-pli-ca'tion, n *Surg* The operation of folding
 back and stitching together the coats of the stomach in order
 to reduce dilatation **gas'tro-tro-pneu-mon'ic, a** *Of* or per-
 taining to the stomach and the lungs **gas'tro-pneu-mat'**

1. *let.* - *Gas-trop'o-da*, *n pl* *Cinch* *Saniche* *GIAS'TROP'ODA* - *gas'tro-pod*, *a* & *n* *gas-trop'o-dant*, *gas-trop'o-dous*, *a* - *gas'tro-pore*, *n* The orifice of a gastrozoid - *gas'trop'o-sis*, *n* *Pathol* Downward displacement of the stomach - *gas'tro-pul'mo-na-ry*, *a* *Pathol* Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach *gas'tro-rha-gi-a*, *n* *Pathol* Hemorrhage from the stomach *gas'tro-hem/or-rha-gi-a* - *gas-tro'rha-phy*, *n* *Surg* 1 The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdominal walls or of the stomach 2 Operation for the cure of gastric fistula *gas'tro-rhe'a*, *n* *Pathol* Catarrh of the stomach *gas'tro-rhe'a*, *i* *gas-tro'rh-e-i*, *n* *Pathol* Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall - *gas'tro-scl-rhus*, *n* *Pathol* Cancer of the stomach *gas'tro-scope*, *n* *Surg* An electrical apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the human stomach - *gas'tro-scop-y*, *n* *Med*

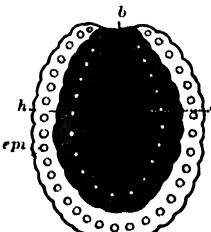
An examination of the abdomen to discover disease—**gas'tro-scop'ic**, *a* — **gas'tro'sis**, *n* *Pathol* Generic name for a disorder of the stomach — **gas'tro-soph'**, *n* [*Gr*] Stomach — **gas'tro-splenic**, *a* [*Gr*] Pertaining to the stomach and the spleen — **gas'tro-spl'ic**, *a* [*Gr*] Rare — **gas'tro-spl'ic**, *n* [*Gr*] Pertaining to the stomach and the spleen — **gas'tro-ste'ge**, *n* [*Gr*] One of the abdominal scales of a serpent — **gas'tro-ste'l-gal**, *a* — **gas'tro-ste'l'um**, *n* *pl* [*Ich*] The Gasterosteiidae — **gas'tro-ste'l'um**, *n* *pl* [*Ich*] Having the appearance of a gas — **gas'tro-ste'l'um**, *n* [*Gr*] Pertaining to the Gasterosteiiformes — **gas'tro-ste'l'um**, *n* *pl* [*Ich*] The Gasterosteiiformes — **gas'tro-ste-no'sis**, *n* Contraction of the cavity of the stomach —

tro-suc'cor-rhe'a, n A morbid condition due to oversecretion of gastric juice -rhe'a't, -gan'-

tro-tro'p'o-dial, *a* - gas+'tro-tym'pa-nal'le-ta - *paol*. Distention of the stomach with gas - *gas+'tro-vas-cu-lar* *a* - Serving both a circulatory and a digestive function, or pertaining to organs having such a function as, the *gas-trovascular* body-cavity of a coelenterate - *gas+'trox-y-nal*, *n* *Pathol* - Extreme acidity of the stomach *gas-tro'z'i-a*, *n* *Gas-tro-zo'id*, *n* Same as *GASTEROZOID* *as-tru-lu*, *1* *gas-tru-le*, *2* *gas-tru-lu*, *n*. [-*Le*, *1* -*li*, *2* -*le*, *pl*] That embryonic form of metazoan animals which consists of a two-layered body cavity covered by a single layer of cells.

epi

a. & n — gas-tru'rous, a



streak on each
quid eyes.
the common
hern Africa and
xhibits the typ-

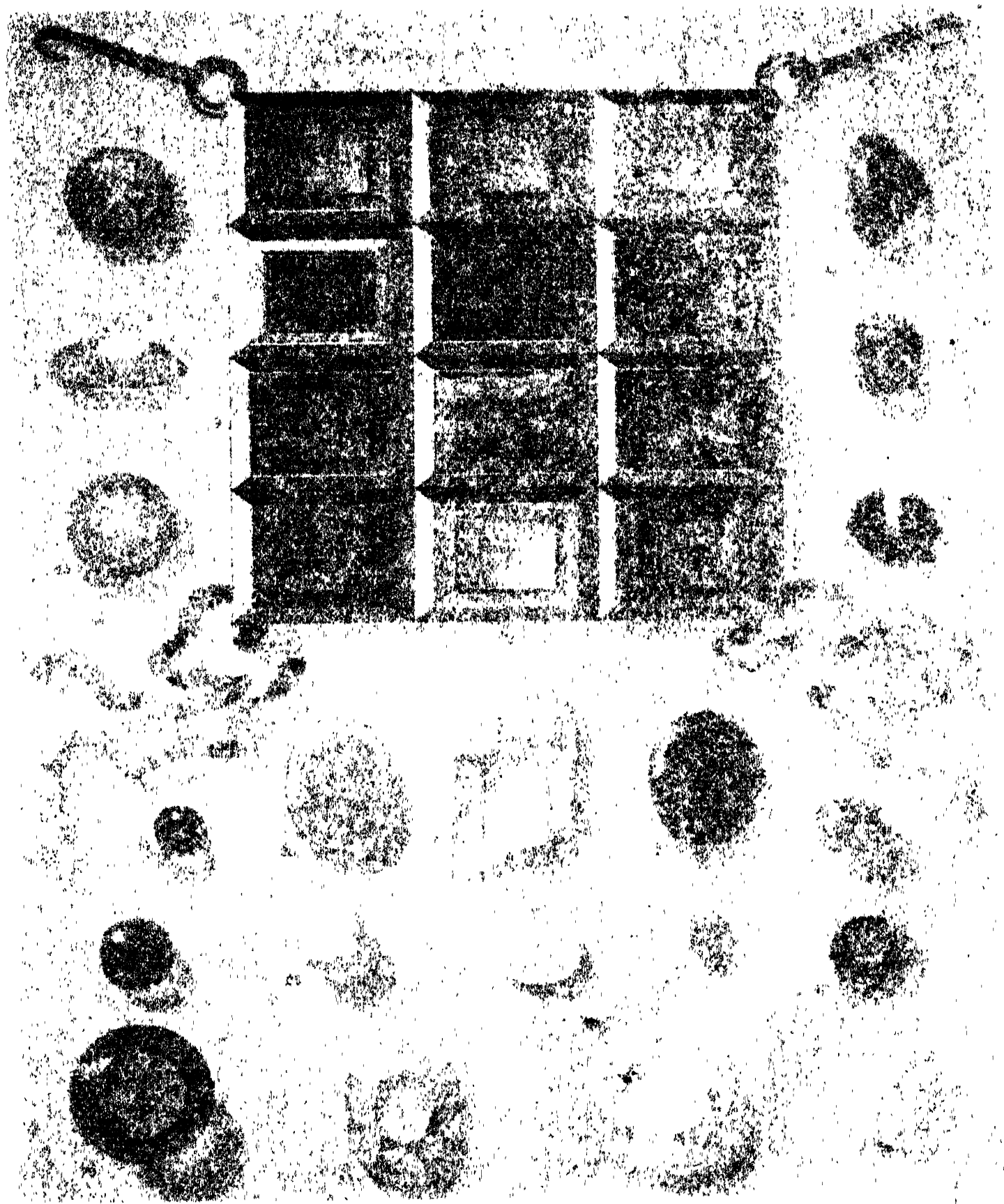
A detailed black and white illustration of a Kudu antelope standing in a savanna landscape. The antelope is shown in profile, facing right, with its long, spiraling horns clearly visible. It stands on a patch of ground with some low-lying vegetation. In the background, there are stylized representations of trees and bushes, suggesting a natural habitat. The illustration is positioned to the right of the text block.

Gazol (Gascilla dorcas)

1/28

BAKKE Nile Tribe, Abyssinia p 33 [MACM 1886]
[OF., < Ar. *ghazal*, gazel.]—ga-zel'-deer", n. Same as
FANTAIL.

gas'el, n. A poem or piece of music. Same as GHAZAL.
Gas'el-l'næ, 1 gas'e-lai'ni, 2 gās'ē-l'nē, n. pl. Mam. A
 subfamily of slender *Boridæ* with lyrate or recurved horns.

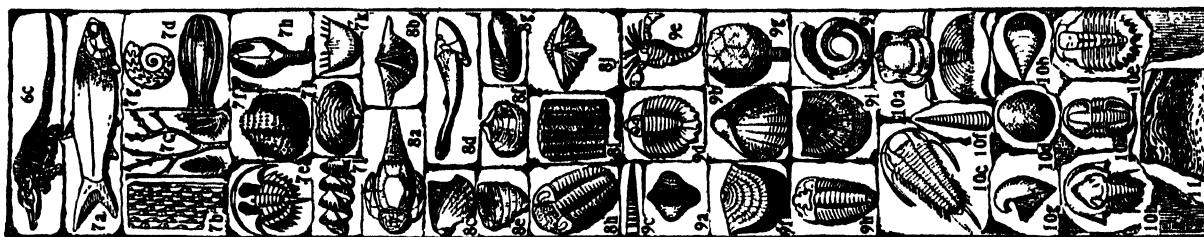




Gemabok 1/20

lin(e^a, a — Of or pertaining to turdine birds (genus *Geothlypis*) or those with outside webs of secondaries white and axillaries partly-colored — **Ge'o-coc'cyx, n** — A genus of eu-

Various Geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey and Others.

[illegible][illegible]

german, *a. s.* 1. Having the same grandparents, or born of the same parents, used after the noun, as, cousins *german*, brothers *german*. 2. Germane, familiar.



get, 1. get, 2. get, 3. get (GATT), GOT or GOTTEN, GOT'N; GETTING. 1. 1. To gain or come into possession of, obtain in any way, especially by labor or effort; come by, receive, procure, earn, as, to get favor, wealth, or land, to get good wages. 2. [Colloq.] Hence, with have (to have got), to possess, also, with the infinitive as object, to be obliged (in the sense of either ought or must), as, she has got brown hair, I have got to go. 3. To commit to memory, learn, as, to get a lesson. 4. To beget, procreate.

I had rather to adopt a child than get it.

SHAKESPEARE Othello act. 1. sc. 3

5. To procure or cause to be, bring into some specified state, condition, or place, as by persuasion, compulsion, or effort, as, to get the work done, getting the crops in, he got the man home. 6. To prevail on, induce, persuade, as, to get one to sign a temperance pledge. 7. Reflexively, to place in some specified location, betake; as, get ther behind me, get you gone.

II. 1. To acquire wealth, gain profits or possessions an elliptical use.

His one ambition still to get and get.
He would arrest your very ghost for debt.

LAWRENCE Felt Adams' Story at 15

2. [Colloq.] To arrive at a specified state, place, or position, become (what one was not), come to be, as, to get over the road, to get home, to get drunk by ellipsis of reflexive pronoun. 3. [Local, U S.] To find time, means or opportunity, as, to get to go. 4. [Slang, U S.] To go, start quickly, as, you get 'em! (often in form get) 5. [Scot.] To wed. [U S. slang]

SYN: achieve, acquire, attain, earn, gain, obtain, procure, receive, secure, win. Get is a most comprehensive word. A person gets whatever he comes to possess or experience, whether with or without endeavor, expectation, or desire, he gets a bargain, a blow, a fall, a fever, he gains what he comes by by effort or striving, the swimmer gains the shore, a man acquires by continuous and ordinarily by slow process, as, one acquires a foreign language, he earns what he gets, as, he earns his money, he gets it, he may not get it. The temptation to all dishonesty is the desire to get a living or a fortune without earning it. When one gets the object of his desire, he is said to obtain it, whether he has gained or earned it or not. With denotes content with a suggestion of chance or hazard, popularly a person is often said to win a lawsuit, or to win in a suit at law, but in legal phrase he is said to gain his suit, case, or cause. In receiving one is strictly passive, he may get an estate by his own exertions or by inheritance, as, he gets an estate by will or by bequest. One obtains thing commonly by the direct effort of his own efforts he procures it commonly by the intervention of some one else, he procures a dinner or an interview, he secures what has seemed uncertain or elusive when he gets it firmly into his possession or under his control. SEE ATTAIN, GAIN, LEARN, MAKE, for get off or get away. SEE FRUSTRATE for get to, see ARRIVE. ANT: see SYNONYMS for ABANDON, LOSE.

get-'noth'ing, n. [Rare] One who earns nothing, an idler. — get-'penny, n. A summing by which money is gained, or reckoned up, especially in successful play. — get-'up, n. [Colloq.] The manner in which a thing is put together, style or arrangement, general appearance, composition, makeup, dress — to get about. 1. To become known, be spread abroad. 2. To become able to move about, as in convalescence — to get a hair in someone's neck [Scot.], to pay off an old score. best some one — to get around [Colloq. U S.], to surpass, beat — to get a mile, etc. to advance a mile, etc. to get among, to become one of — to get at. 1. To go to, to attack, to get out, as, to get at the mark, to get one's work to get at the cause, to get at corrupt (a legislator, etc.) injure (a horse good, etc.), as to prevent its winning a race or a prize. 3. [Colloq. Eng.] To make sport of, quiz — to get away, to free oneself, leave, escape, as a hunted fox, start, as a race-horse — to get away with [Slang], to carry off, make away with, hence, to overcome conquer — to get a wiggle on [U S.], to hustle, hasten — to get a gait on! — to get back, to return to the place one had left — to get behind. 1. To penetrate, become acquainted with the secrets of. 2. To lose ground, lag — to get by heart, to learn by rote or so as to repeat word for word, commit to memory — to get clear, to become disengaged freed, or absolved — to get forward, to make progress, advance — to get ground of, to trench upon another's territory or place, overreach — to get home, to reach one's home goal, or purpose, hence, to cause to arrive at a spot intended, as, to get home a blow — to get in. 1. To arrive at a destination, said of a boat or train. 2. To put (needs) to rest, to cease effecting success. 3. To get in a blow. 4. To comprise. 5. to calm. To be with the hawk when it has killed its prey. 6. To set to be with. 7. To yard stick, yoke cattle, or harness horses — to get in behind [Local, U S.], to interrogate in detail, chastise — to get into. 1. To enter, hence, to arrive at, reach the point of, as, to get into a rage. 2. To secure entrance, as, he got into society. 3. [Colloq.] To acquire knowledge of, as, he got into music. 4. [Colloq.] To put on, vest, dress in, as, to get into one's clothes. 5. To acquire a manner or habit, as, to get into ways of punning. 6. To take up, to acquire methodically, as, he got into training — to get in with. 1. To become intimate with. 2. Naut. To approach near to — to get it [Colloq.], to be punished in some way, to be reprimanded or scolded, catch it — to get left [Slang], to fall or be disappointed by reason of one's own neglect or folly, or, in general, to be disappointed — to get loose or free, to arrive at an unbound condition, become liberated. — to get near, to approach closely — to get next to [Colloq.], to be near, to come close to, to get on, to secure with advantage an enterprise — to get off. 1. To remove, take off. 2. To send away, get rid of. 3. To secure the acquittal of. 4. To utter as a joke or a speech. 5. To escape, get clear. 6. To be relieved or freed, as from a duty, penalty, etc. 7. To descend or alight, as from a horse. 8. To leave, depart, as, the airship got off — to get on. 1. To invest oneself with, put on, as a boot or glove. 2. To proceed, succeed, fare. 3. To mount or enter, as a horse or a vehicle. 4. To back a race-horse. 5. To get on with or without assistance. 6. To treat with. 7. To manage. 8. To do. 9. To prosper and prosper get on excellently well together. — to get one's way or ways. 1. To do as one wishes, or to act according to one's pleasure. 2. To depart, go away — to get on for, or toward [Colloq.], to draw near, approach, said of time, as, it is getting on for supper-time — to get on one's nerves [Colloq.], to irritate, annoy, haunt one's thoughts — to get on to [Slang], to comprehend, after some difficulty, "catch on", to tumble to — to get on with, to live or work in harmony with — to get on good terms with, to be on good terms with a deceitful man — to get out. 1. To depart, escape, as, he was told to get out. 2. To become known, get abroad said of something secret. 3. To publish, as the magazine was got out. 4. To express or utter with difficulty, as, he finally got out his thanks. 5. To learn by

SCOTT Next Hamper Erasmus and Luther, p 63 [U S. 1886]

The Ghost-moth 1/2

LONGFELLOW Michael Angelo pt i, div. v



skeleton g.t.-- needle-g., n Same as NEEDLE-BEAM

2. A drinking-glass of the 17th and 18th centuries, ornamented with a representation of the Ochsenkopf, one of the Fichtel peaks, under an ox's head - figured rolled g., plate glass, unpolished, cast on a table in which a pattern is cut which imprints itself on the glass, used for partitions.

2. A drinking-glass of the 17th and 18th centuries, ornamented with a representation of the Ochsenkopf, one of the Fichtel peaks, under an ox's head - figured rolled g., plate glass, unpolished, cast on a table in which a pattern is cut which imprints itself on the glass, used for partitions.

Globigerina bulloides

glu'-eo-'lig'nose, 1 glŭ'ko-'lig'nōs, 2 glŭ'eo-'lig'nōs, *n. Chem.* A compound (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) obtained by treating firewood with various chemicals

glu'-cof'y-nis, *n.* Same as GLYCOCALIS - **glu'-co-'lyt'le**, *a. glu'-com-'ter*, 1 glu-kom'-ter, 2 glŭ-cōm-'c-ter, *n.* An apparatus for ascertaining the saccharine strength of must by determining its specific gravity. [**GLUCOSE** + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **glu'-com-'e-ter**.

glu'-con-'ic, 1 glu-kon-'ik; 2 glŭ-cōn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from glucose, dextronic, maltonic - **gluconic acid**, a colorless syrupy compound (C₆H₁₂O₇) obtained from glucose, cane-sugar, maltose (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁), soluble starch, and dextrin, chiefly by successive treatment with bromine or chlorine and silver oxide

glu'-co-'pro'te'id, 1 glŭ'ko-'prō't-īd, 2 glŭ'co-'prō'te-'īd, *a. Phytol Chem.* A compound of a proteid and a carbohydrate, such as amyloid [**GLUCOSE** + **PROTEIN**]

glu'-co-'pro'te-ose, 1 glŭ'ko-'prō'te-'ōs, 2 glŭ'co-'prō'te-'ōs, *n. Org Chem.* An albumose formed from a glucoprotein

glu'-co-'sam'in, 1 glŭ'ko-'sam'in, 2 glŭ'co-'sām'in, *n.* A basis (C₁₂H₂₁N₃O₅) [**Gr. glykys**, sweet, + **AMIN**]

glu'-co-'sām'in'et.

glu'-co-'san, 1 glŭ'ko-'sān, -sēn, 2 glŭ'co-'sān, -sān, *n. Org. glu'-co-'sane*, *Chem.* An inner anhydrid of glucose which produces glucose by hydrolysis made by heating glucose to 170° C.



FROM AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR, FROM WHICH THIS IS QUOTED --

On the brink of the stream were plane-trees, large in girth, but stunted and gnarled

W. F. LYNCH *Dead Sea and Jordan*, p. 497. [w. & co 1852.]
gnarl'ing, 1 nŕl'ing, 2 nŕr'ing, c. Gnawing; biting; wearing.
Gnawing sorrow hath less power to bite
SHAKESPEARE *Richard III.* act. sc 3. l. 292.
gnarl'ing, n Same as NURLING. — **gnarl'ing-tool**, n A
nurling-tool [knotty gnarry; [Archaic]
gnarl'y, 1 nŕrl'ı, 2 nŕrr'y, c Full of gnarls, distorted;
By a gnarly old apple-tree's shade
TOWNSHEND *My Brother Ben* at 2.
gnash, 1 nash; 2 năsh, v I. To grind or strike (the teeth) together, as from rage or anguish
My friends, I make no doubt, has e gnashed their teeth
At leisure minutes than he belied long years
BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* act. 1. l. 41.
II. : [Archaic] To grind or grate the teeth.
When t they heard those things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth
Acls vii, 54
[Formerly **gnat**, cp G knasern, knatschen, lee gnevta, etc., of imitative origin] **gnasshet**— **gnashing-ly**, adv.
In a gnashing manner
gnash, n [Rare] A snap or bite with the teeth.
gnat, n [Rare] Gnashed H f.
gnat', 1 nat, 2 năt, n 1. A small nemerous two-winged fly having long many-jointed antennae, often plumed in the male, as a buffalo-gnat, gull-gnat, or turkey-gnat, especially, a blood-sucking culcid with aquatic larvæ, a mosquito 2f. a small, worthless thing CHAUCEER *C T II* 5,920, 17,204 [gnat]— **blackgnat** (*Anopheles*), an artificial black fly with dark gray wings — **gnatcatch'er**, n A small American polioptiline fly related to the kinglets, having a graduated tail and the wings not longer than the tail, as the blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Psaltriparus caeruleus*) of the United States — **gnat'flow'er**, n The bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), a European orchid — **gnat'hawk**, n [Local, Eng.] The goatsucker — **gnat'-snap'per**, n 1. [S Afr.] The bee-eater (*Meropops apter*). 2f. A gnat-eating bird probably a beccafico
gnat'snap't. 3f. A sapling lout — **g-n-strainer**, n A figuratively one who investigates little things, while neglecting the greater See Mutt xxiii, 24 — **g-worm**, n A gnat's larva, a wiggle — **potato-seah g.**, a fly (*Epidapus scabiti*) Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 1/4 which carries the skin disease from infected potatoes to healthy ones
gnat's, n A bird, the crow (*Tyrannus canutus*).
gnat'catch'er, **gnat'flow'er**, etc. See under GNAT'.
gnath-, 1 gnath'o-, năth-, năth'o-. From Greek **gnatho-**, **gnathos**, jaw combining forms — **gnath'al-**, a Same as GNATHIC — **gnath-al'gi-a**, n Pothol Neuralgia of the face and jaw — **Gnath-an-a-can'thi-dre**, n pl Ich An Australasian family of acanthopterygian fishes with a compressed body, velvety scales narrow pectorals, and complete ventrals, velvet-fishes (**gnath'an-a-can-thus**, n (t k) **gnath'an-a-can'thid**, n **gnath'an-a-can'thold**, a **gnath'aphy-lo'sis**, n **gnath'el-lid'dy**, c The joint of the lower jaw **gnath'an-ay-lo'sist**, **gnath'i'e**, a Of or pertaining to the jaw **gnath'ic index**, see table under CRANIOMETRY — **gnath-id'l-um**, n [-a, pl] Ornith Either ramus or prong of a lower mandible — **gnath-i-on**, n A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY — **gnath'ism**, n The classification of mankind based on measurements of the jaw Degrees of gnathism are distinguished by means of prefixes, as, eurygnathism, mesognathism, orthognathism, etc.
"Prognathism is the scientific orthognathism is applied by ethnologists to describe the varying degrees of projection of the upper jaw Eurygnathism is the lateral projection of jawbones so characteristic of the Mongolic races"
KNEBE *Brit 11th ed.* vol xxi, p 424,
— **gnath'ite**, n Zool A mouth-appendage in arthropods, as maxillae — **gnath'itis**, n Pathol Inflammation of the cheek or the upper jaw **gnath'o-base**, n Zool A joint of the proximal part of the appendage of an arthropod, which serves to carry and masticate food — **gnath'o-ha'stic**, a — **Gnath'ob-del'l-i-da**, n pl Zool An order of leeches which includes the apothecary leech and is characterized by three toothed jaws, absence of a proboscis and the presence of red blood They lay their eggs in cocoons — **gnath'o-ceph'a-l-us**, n [-i, pl] Zool A monster in which the head is separated from the jaw alone — **gnath'o-chil'ri-um**, n [-ri-a, pl] Entom A plate formed by the second pair of jaws, as in most chilogruaths **Gnath'o-dont'i-a**, n pl Paleon An extinct order of diapsidan reptiles, equivalent to the Rhynchosauria of Osborn, resembling the *Phacelopha*, but possessing pavement-like teeth on the pterygopalatines and a large toothless beak — **gnath'o-dont**, a & n — **gnath-on'e-ter**, n Craniom An instrument to measure the angles of the lower jaw — **gnath-on'it**, n Pathol Swelling from water in the jawbone — **gnath-on'it-is**, n **gnath-on'it-cal**, **gnath-on'it-cal-ly**, adv **gnath'o-o-nize**, n A fawning attitude flattering like **gnath'o-nizet**, et To play the sycophant — **Gnath-ophe-ra**, n pl Conch A section of a group of gastropods having a jaw, as of *Geophila*, *Polybranchata*, and *Pectinibranchata* — **gnath-ophe-ro-us**, a — **gnath-oplas'ty**, n Surg The formation of a cheek by plastic surgery — **gnath'o-pod**, i. a Jaw-footed or pertaining to the *Gnathopoda*, n 1. One of the *Gnathopoda*, 2. A gnathopod, modified into a leg, as in 1st Crust 3. Crust Xiphosura 2. Zool The Arthropoda **gnath'o-po-dite**, n A limb modified into a mouth-part in arthropods, as in crustaceans, foot+jaw maxilliped — **gnath-op'o-dous**, a Gnathopod — **gnath-opchi-sis**, n Cleft palate — **gnath-os-to-gite**, n Crust A plate-like expansion of a middle joint of each of the outermost maxillipeds, so arranged as to form a shield over the mouth-parts — **Gnath'o-sto-ma-la**, n pl Crust A division of crustaceans, especially of the cephalopods, with legs functionally developed as in *Cyclopidae*, etc. **gnath'o-to-mate**, a 1. Zool Having true jaws, as in all vertebrates above the lampreys and hags II. n One of the gnathostomate vertebrates — **gnath'o-sto'ma-tonus**, a **Gnath'o-to-mi**, n pl Zool A division of vertebrates with a well-defined lower jaw, including all but the myxozoids and leptocephalians — **gnath'o-stome**, n — **gnath'o-to-mous**, a **gnath'o-the-ca**, n Ornith The horny sheath of the lower mandible
gnat'ling, 1 nat'lin, 2 nat'ling, n A small gnat; a contemptible, spiteful creature. [said to know
gnat'ner, 1 nat'nir, 2 nat'nir, n (Prov. Eng.) To grumble, quarrel
gnaur, n Same as GNAR and KNAR
gnaw, 1 nŕ, 2 na, v I. t. I. To bite off or eat away little by little, tear or scrape off or at with the front teeth, wear away or make by repeated biting, as a mouse

having long legs
tall with smooth
it (*L. fedoa*) and
masticia)
black.

A detailed black and white illustration of a frigatebird, possibly a Great Frigatebird, standing on a rocky or sandy shore. The bird is shown in profile, facing right, with its long, hooked beak and dark plumage clearly visible. The background shows a simple horizon line with some distant structures or trees.

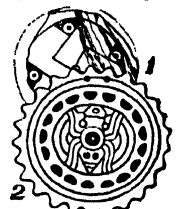
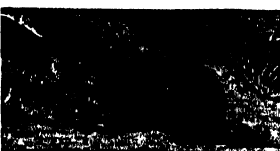
cure squinting. (3) Snowgoggles. (4) [Slang.] Spectacles. (5) Blinds for horses.—*gog'gle-gog'*, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite.—*gog'gle-nose'*, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The surf-scooter.
gog'gle', *n.* [*Dial., Eng.*] A disease of sheep causing dizziness and staggering; usually in the plural, the *goggles*.
gog'gly, *gog'ly*, *gog'ly*, *a.* 1. Suffering from goggle. See *goggle*. 2. Staring; protruding; goggling.
gog'ly, *gog'ly*, *gog'ly*, *gog'ly*, *a.* [*Dial., Eng.*] Boggy.
Gog'ra, *gog'ra*, *gog'ra*, *gog'ra*, *n.* A town on the W. coast Gulf of Ganges, Madras district, Bombay, British India.
Gog'ring, *gog'ring*, *gog'ring*, *gog'ring*, *n.* Same as *cuckooing*.
gog'let, *gog'let*, *gog'let*, *n.* A jar or vase of porous pottery for keeping water cool. *gug'let*.
gog'o-ber'a, *gog'o-ber'a*, *gog'o-ber'a*, *n.* [Austral.] A bird. Same as *GOBURRA*.
Gog'ol, *gog'ol*, *gog'ol*, *gog'ol*, *Nikolai Vassilievich* (1807-1852). A Russian novelist, dramatist, and humorist.
Gog'ong-to-co, *gog'ong-to-co*, *gog'ong-to-co*, *n.* Bot. [F. I.] A hard-wood tree (*Adittia saponaria*) whose bark yields a substitute for soap. The wood is known in commerce as *salingkut-wood*.
Gog'ra, *gog'ra*, *gog'ra*, *gog'ra*, *n.* A river in India; length, 570 m. *goh*, *gog*, *gog*, *gog*, *n.* [Hind.] A monitor-lizard Bengal term.
gog'har-vest, *gog'har-vest*, *gog'har-vest*, *n.* [North. Eng.] The open weather after harvest.
gog'hel, *gog'hel*, *gog'hel*, *n.* [Jap.] A device used in Shinto shrines to keep tally of offerings of cloth made to the god. It consists of a light unvarnished wand to which are attached two strips of white paper notched at the edges.
gog'hil, *gog'hil*, *gog'hil*, *n.* 1. A putting or piece of colored embroidery. 2. A line in drawing. A Tagalog term. *gukh't*.
Gol'del, *gol'del*, *gol'del*, *n.* A branch of the Celtic family. See *GAULHELIC*. *Gol'del'ic*, *a.* & *n.* *Gold'hel'ic*.
Gol'im, *gol'im*, *gol'im*, *gol'im*, *n.* *Bib.* Gen. xiv. 2.
Gol'in, *gol'in*, *gol'in*, *gol'in*, *n.* [E. Africa.] Thomson's gaseel. Masai name.
Gol'in, *gol'in*, *gol'in*, *gol'in*, *n.* Norse Myth. A serpent lying under Yggdrasil, ever gnawing its roots. *Gol'inn*.
goling, *goling*, *goling*, *n.* 1. The act of departing or moving in any manner.
 You know it was something to hear of the *goings* and doings of my Lord this, and my Lady that.
 HARRIET B. BROWN *Oldtown Folks* p. 71. [n. & co. 1891.]
 2. [U. S.] The condition of paths or roads; as, it is wretched *going* to-day. 3. *Carp.* (1) The distance, measured horizontally, between the vertical parts or rises of any two consecutive steps. (2) The horizontal distance between the first and last rises of a stair. 4. [Prov. Eng.] The right to pasture on a common. 5. [Archaic.] The manner of conducting oneself; deportment; wavy.
 The prudent man looketh well to his *going*. Prov. xiv, 15.
 —*going-bar'rel*, *n.* 1. The cylinder or case containing the mainspring in a watch or clock, and driving the train by teeth upon its circumference. 2. A *going-wheel*.
gog'body, *n.* [Scot.] A pedler, a vagabond. *gog'forth*, *n.* 1. Outgoing, way of exit. boundary. Ezek. xlv, 5. *Nym.* xxxix, 4. 2. A flight, same as *ARTHEUS*. 2. *gog'out*, *n.* *Golf*. The first nine holes — *goings-on*, *n. pl.* Doings or proceedings, unusual or reprehensible acts or conduct.
 The beatified saint was ready to faint
 When he saw in his Abbey such and *goings on*!
 BARNHAM *Inglouby Legends, Lay of St Nicholas* st. 29.
 —*goings-out*, *n. pl.* *Bib.* Ex. xix; boundary. Josh. xv. 4. *gog'-Bontine*, *n.* See *SPROCKEN-BOURNE*. *g'-train*, *n.* That train of smoke which turns the hands — *g'-wheel*, *n.* A ratchet-wheel arrangement for keeping the works of a clock in motion while it is being wound.
gol'ter, *gol'ter*, *gol'ter*, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* A permanent *gol'ter*, morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; swollen neck; bronchocle.
 It is usually hereditary and most commonly observed in mountainous regions, its ultimate cause has not been determined.
 Here [at Fou] I noticed for the first time in Tibet *goutres* on some of the women. . . . they were a common disfigurement of the people.
 W. W. ROCKWELL *Land of the Lamas* p. 265 [w co 1891.]
 2. *Zool.* The voluntary inflation of the neck in some lizards, as the iguanas. [*< F. goutre*, *gouter*, *< L. guttur*, throat.] —*gol'ter-stick*, *n.* The stem of certain seaweeds, as species of *Sargassum*, chewed in some parts of South America as a remedy for *goutter*.
gol'tered, *gol'tered*, *gol'tered*, *a.* Having a *gol'ter* or *gol'ter*, [similar protuberance in the throat. — *gol'tered antelope*, the zebu.
gol'trous, *gol'trous*, *gol'trous*, *a.* Relating to, affected with, or resembling *gol'ter*, tending to produce *gol'ter*. *gol'trait*.
Go-kak', *go-kok'*, *go-kak'*, *n.* A town in Belgium district, southern Brabant.
gol'la, *gol'la*, *gol'la*, *n.* Same as *GULA*.
gol'la, [Anglo-Ind.] A storehouse, as for grain, salt, etc. *gol'laht*.
gol'la, *n. pl.* [Hind.] Members of a native Indian caste, settled chiefly in Bengal, Haidarabad, and Madras, occupied with the preparation of rice and salt.
gol'la-der, *gol'la-der*, *gol'la-der*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] One who deals in grain, a storekeeper. Compare *GOLA*.
gol'an, *gol'an*, *gol'an*, *n.* *Bib.* A city of refuge E. of the Jordan, in the territory of Manasseh. Deut. iv, 43. [Heb. *golan*.]
gol'an-dass', *gol'an-dass'*, *gol'an-dass'*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] *Mil.* An artilleryman *gol'an-dassue'*.
Gol'borne, *gol'borne*, *gol'borne*, *n.* An urban district and parish in Lancashire, England.
Gol'car, *gol'car*, *gol'car*, *n.* An urban district, parish, and village in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.
Gol-con'da, *gol-con'da*, *gol-con'da*, *n.* 1. A town in Pope county, Ill. 2. A fortress and ruined city near Haidarabad in India, famous in the 16th century for the cutting and polishing of diamonds. 3. [*g-*] Hence, a mine of wealth, bonanza.
 To the lover of poetry 'Paracelsus' will always be a *Goconda*.
 W. SHARP *Robert Browning* p. 66 [w co 1890.]
gold, *1 gold*, *2 gold*, *n.* 1. A metallic element having a characteristic yellow color, very heavy, very soft, and the most ductile and most malleable of metals; extensively used for coinage and for jewelry. See *ELEMENT*.
 Gold is not acted on by moisture or the atmosphere, but is soluble in nitro-hydrochloric acid. It is found native sometimes in crystalline forms of the isometric system, also in quartz-veins, with pyrite, in slate, in metamorphic rocks, and in sand and alluvial soil resulting from the disintegration of gold-bearing rocks. Locally it occurs in all formations from the earliest rocks to deposits now forming. It is usually found alloyed with silver and containing small quantities of copper or iron, also in association with palladium, rhodium, and bismuth. It also occurs as electrum in

A line drawing of a person's head in profile, facing left. They are holding a device called a splanometer against their neck. The device has a vertical scale and a horizontal arm that rests on the neck. The person's hand is visible, holding the top of the device.

Gon'-o-plac'-da, n. pl. *Crust.* A family of grapsoiden crabs having a transverse quadrangular carapace and the fourth joints of outer maxillipeds articulated with the inner angles of the third. **Gon'-o-plax, n. (t. g.) - gon'-o-plac'id, n. - gon'-o-pla'-col'd, a - gon'-o-plasm, n.** *Bot.* In certain fungi (*Protophormae*), the granular central mass of the protoplasmic contents of the pollinodium, which passes through the fertilization-tube and enters the oospore, effecting its fertilization and producing the oospore. **Gon'-o-pod, n.** *Crust.* One of the abdominal feet specialized

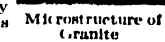
7. Worthy, as my good sir. [*< AS. add.*] Gen. xxi, 16

ligion calls God. With Plato, *The Good* held the supreme position in the kingdom of the eternal Ideas; with Aristotle, *The Supreme Good* was eudæmonia, or the satisfaction in a harmonious way of all the rational



harmony of form, attitude, etc., ease and elegance of speech. 2. Any excellence or attractive character-

grain)—**binary granite**. 1. A variety of granite consisting essentially of quartz and orthoclase, without noticeable amounts of other minerals. 2. Granite containing both white and black micas in addition to quartz and feldspar—**black g.** In quarrymen's usage, any coarse-grained dark-



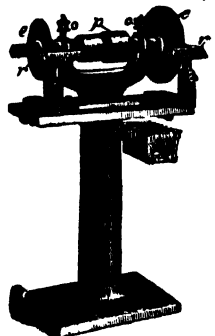


**Fruit, leaves, and vine of the
Great Colman Grape**

COMMON NAME	Botanical Name	Habitat	Use	COMMON NAME	Botanical Name	Habitat	Use
rough meadow- g ¹	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.	white-topped g wild grass ¹	<i>Danthonia longifolia</i>	Austral.	un.
run- g ¹	<i>Sporobolus junceus</i>	N. Am.	un.	wheat ¹	<i>Triticum polonicum</i>	Eur.	un.
rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Tem.	un.	wild oats ¹	<i>Avena sativa</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.
ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.	wild rice ¹	<i>Uniola latifolia</i>	N. Am.	un.
seacoast ¹	<i>Sporobolus wrightii</i>	N. Am.	un.	wild rye ¹	<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	N. Am.	un.
sacred ¹	<i>Savastana redolens</i>	Austral.	un.	wild timothy ¹	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	N. Am.	un.
salut. Augustin ¹	<i>Stenotaphrum amer- icanum</i>	gen., Trop.	m.	wild wheat	<i>Muhlenbergia racemosa</i>	N. Am.	un.
salt g ¹	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	N. Am.	un.	windmill g ¹	<i>Elymus triticoides</i>	N. Am.	un.
salt-hur ¹	<i>Cenchrus tribuloides</i>	N. Am.	un.	wire bunch-g ¹	<i>Chloris triticea</i>	N. Am.	un.
sand-g ¹	<i>Calamagrostis longi- folia</i>	N. Am.	un.	wire grama	<i>Aeluropus diogenes</i>	N. Am.	un.
sandhill fescue-g	<i>Tripsacis pur- purea</i>	Austral.	un.	wire-grama	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.
scented g	<i>Festuca littoralis tri- toides</i>	Austral.	un.	wire-g ¹	<i>Poa compressa</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.
seacoast bent	<i>Chrysopogon parviflo- rus</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.	wiry dichelachne	<i>Aristida stricta</i>	N. Am.	un.
sea-lyme g ¹	<i>Agrostis coarctata</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.	wiry-leaved oat	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Austral.	un.
seaside bromes	<i>Elymus arenarius</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.	wood ¹	<i>Danthonia racu- lata</i>	Austral.	un.
seaside glumes	<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	Austral.	un.	wood-hair ¹	<i>Sorghastrum asena- sum</i>	gen., Trop.	un.
seaside oat ¹	<i>Lymnastichum gra- cile</i>	Austral.	un.	wood meadow-g	<i>Deschampsia flexu- osa</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.
sea spear-g ¹	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>	N. Am.	un.	woolly-bearing	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Eur., N. Am.	un.
seed mesquit ¹	<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>	gen., Temp.	f.	woolly-headed g	<i>Poa aloides</i>	N. Am.	un.
Shama millet ¹	<i>Houtouia tzeana</i>	N. Am.	un.	yard-g ¹	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	N. Am.	un.
sheep's fescue ¹	<i>Panicum colonum</i>	gen., Trop.	f.	yellow foxtail	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Austral.	un.
shining oat-g	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Eur., N. Am.	un.	yellow oat-g ¹	<i>Chenopodium glauca</i>	gen., Trop.	un.
short-awned wheat-g	<i>Trisetum antarcti- cum</i>	Austral.	un.	yellowtop	<i>Trisetum pratense</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.
short half-plume- g	<i>Trisetum multiflo- rum</i>	Austral.	un.	Young's bent g	<i>Calamagrostis hyper- borea americana</i>	N. Am.	un.
side oat ¹	<i>Bichelachne setacea</i>	Austral.	un.	Young's oat-g	<i>Depyruia younghi</i>	Austral.	un.
silt g ¹	<i>Houtouia curtipe- dia</i>	N. Am.	un.	Zebrug ¹	<i>Trisetum younghi</i>	Austral.	un.
silver beard-g	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Austral.	un.		<i>Macanthus sinensis</i>	As	un.
sliver g	<i>Andropogon argy- reus</i>	N. Am.	un.	African cane ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
slender bent-g	<i>Danthonia pallida</i>	Austral.	un.	annual meadow-g	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
slender foxtail ¹	<i>Stipa asper</i>	N. Am.	un.	Arctic g ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
slender meadow- g	<i>Agrostis scabra</i>	Austral.	un.	Australian oat ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
slender panicle-g	<i>Alopecurus agrostis</i>	Eur.	un.	awned wheat-g ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
slender wheat-g	<i>Brachystis pilosa</i>	gen., Temp.	f.	barley ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
slough-g ¹	<i>Optimatus undula- folius</i>	Austral.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
small cane	<i>Agropyron tenerum</i>	N. Am.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
small flowered oat-g	<i>Beckmannia eru- ciformis</i>	As, Eur., N. Am.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
small Indian mil-	<i>Arundinaria tecta</i>	N. Am.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
small quaking g	<i>Danthonia cunning- hamii</i>	Austral.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
small tussock pos-	<i>Oryzopsis microanthu- s</i>	N. Am.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
smooth brome	<i>Horiza media</i>	As, Eur.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
smooth meadow- g	<i>Poa intermedia</i>	Austral.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
soft chess ¹	<i>Bromus racematus</i>	Eur., N. Am.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
sorghum	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	gen., Trop.	un.	black bent ¹	<i>Allopoa grass¹</i>	alkali g ¹	un.
southern spear-g	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Afr. As, Eur.	un.				

a volume or pamphlet or reports of the British Indian government issued primarily for the information of the English Parliament—g. broom, n. Same as DYER'S BROOM. *greening wood*: *greenwood*: *green* a common

The restless nycatcher (*Sessura inquieti*). (2) [Local, Eng.] The European goatsucker. [*AS. grindan, grind.*]



Grinder for Tools, etc
e, e, emery-wheels; o, o, oil-
cups, p, pulleys, r, r, swivel-
roasts
Vaut. A kink in a rope.

gromat'ics, *n.* A grommet.
gro-mat'ics, *1* gro-mat'iks, *2* gro-mât'ics, *n.* Archeol. The art of land-surveying or castrametation. [*< L. gromatē*

in spirits, morose. **groom'agh**; — **grum'ly**, *a.* Same as



Classroom Policy



Grade 1/2

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



Key 1: ule; au = out; ell; id = feud; Chin; go; jet; q = sing; so; ship; Chin, this; agure; F. boh, dñne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bōk, bōt; full, rule, cure, bāt, bāt; dñl, bōy; e = k; s = s, go, gem; ink; s = x; thin, this; F. boh, dñne; n = loch.

GUANA
Guelders

GUARD — *magnetic g.*, a double mask of magnetized steel-wire gauze, to protect a workman from the flying dust of iron and steel. — *main g.* 1. The general force on guard-duty, not now in military use. 2. A special guard for garrison soldiers undergoing light punishment. 3. [Rare] The stronghold in a castle or a fort containing the assembly-room of the guard. — *National G.* 1. A burgher guard first introduced at Paris in 1789, abolished in 1827, but reestablished in 1830, now superseded by the military reorganization of 1870. 2. [U.S.] The organized militia, now the official title in many States, — *off one's g.*, not on the watch, unprepared for attack or surprise. — *Old G.* 1. A branch of the Imperial Guard formed by Napoleon I in 1804, which consisted of veterans who had served in three campaigns. It was founded in 1809, when the Imperial Guard was divided into the *Old Guard* and the *Young Guard*, and figured prominently in the Napoleonic wars, making the last charge at Waterloo. It was reestablished by Napoleon III in 1856. 2. Hence, any staunch body of men fighting for a cause. — *U.S.* 1. A group of legislators long entrenched in political practices which finally arouse attack — *on g.*, performing duty as a member of a guard, in sword-service, in position for defense or attack. — *on one's g.*, watchful for danger or attack. — *cautious-shing.*, n. A shield for a player's shins, worn in various athletic games. — *to mount g. (Mtl.)*, to go on guard-duty. — *to row g.*, to row about a ship to prevent desertion — *to run the g.*, to pass by a guard or sentinel without detection or surreptitiously.

Guard, 1 gŭrd, 2 gŭrd, n. 1. A district in Beira province, Portugal, 2,146 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **guard-coast**, 1 gŭrd'kōst, 2 gŭrd'kōst, n. [S] A coast-guard ship, specif., a gunboat intended to prevent smuggling. **guard-geat**, n. The condition of being a ward. **guard-dant**, 1 gŭrd'ant, 2 gŭrd'ant, n. 1. [Poet] Exercising guardianship; guarding. 2. *Her.* Same as **GAUJANT**. 3. A guardian. [*OF. gardant, ppr. of garder; see GUARD, v.*] **guard-chain**, g. dē'tā, etc. See **GUARD, n.** **guard-ed**, 1 gŭrd'ed, 2 gŭrd'ed, n. 1. Exhibiting caution, circumspect, careful, as, he was very *guarded* in his remarks.

There was a long distance to be traversed between the guarded utterances of this protest and the heroic audacity which launched the proclamation of emancipation. **GUARDIAN** and **Abraham Lincoln** vol. 1, p. 151 [to c. 1890] 2. *Card-playing*. Protected, as the next to the highest card, by a lower card of the same suit, so that the player is likely to take at least one trick, as, to have the left bower *guarded*. 3. *Her.* Bordered or lined, as a mantle with fur — *guard-ed-ly, adv.* — *guard-ed-ness, n.* **guard-fish**, etc. See under **GUARD, n.** **guard-ful**, a. [Rare] Cautious, wary. **guard-fully, adv. **guard-i-an**, 1 gŭrd'i-an, 2 gŭrd'i-an (XIII), a. Keeping guard; watching, protecting, tutelary. — *Feast of the Guardian Angels* (R. C. Ch.), a festival held on Oct. 2 — *g. angel*, an angel believed to have special charge and protection of a particular human being, hence, a person devoted to the care and well-being of another — *g. spirit*, a spirit supposed to watch over a person, place, or community.**

guard-i-an, n. 1. *Law*. A person who legally has the *guard-i-an*, care of the person or property, or both, of another incompetent to act for himself, especially of an infant. Guardians of different kinds are recognized by the common law of England, upon which the laws of the United States are based, as, *guardian ad litem*, a person appointed by a court to represent his ward in a suit against him but this guardianship may not be reposed in a married woman or a next friend, *guardian by chancery*, which, originating in the royal prerogative of the king as *parens patrie*, grew up in the time of William III, by which the chancellor, representing the king, appoints the guardian by nature, the father, and at his death the mother (called also, *natural guardian*); *guardian by nurture*, the father, and next the mother; this form of guardianship is not in existence in the United States, being merged in *guardian by nature*; *guardian by socage*, which originated in cases where socage lands were inherited by an infant under 14, *guardian by statute*, one appointed by deed or will, or one appointed by court as authorized by statute.

The guardian with us performs the office both of the tutor and curator of the Roman laws. **BLACKSTONE Comm. bk. 1, p. 460** 2. In general, one to whom anything is committed for safe-keeping or preservation, one who guards, a warden of public morals, than rate-catchers employed to entrap public inebriates. **Living Knickerbocker** vol. 1, p. 302 [to p. 1840] 3. The superior of a Franciscan convent. [*OF. gardian, c. gardier, see GUARD, v.*] **guard-ent**; **guard-i-an-er**, **guard-i-an-cell**, n. A guard-cell. See **GUARD - g.** of the poor, one of a body of persons elected to oversee the execution of public measures for the relief of the poor — *testamentary g.*, one appointed by will. — *guard-i-an-ess*, n. A female guardian. — *guard-i-an-ize*, v. To act as a guardian. — *guard-i-an-less*, a. Without a guardian, defenseless. — *guard-i-an-ship, adv.* — *guard-i-an-ship*, n. The office of guardian, hence, protection, care. **guard-ent-er**; **guard-i-an-er**; **guard-i-an-er**. **guard-ing**, v. *adv.* Protectingly.

guard-less, 1 gŭrd'less, 2 gŭrd'less, a. Defenseless. **guard-lock**, g. mōnting, etc. See under **GUARD, n.** **guard-o**, 1 gŭrd'o, 2 gŭrd'o, n. [Slang] U. S. Navy. A receiving-ship. **guards**, 1 gŭrdz, 2 gŭrdz, n. pl. A body of picked soldiers not forming part of the line, usually selected for special service, as to defend the capital or the government of a country, or to guard the person of the sovereign. — *Guardsman*, n. An officer or private soldier belonging to a regiment of the Guards in Great Britain. — *Life Guards*, two regiments of cavalry composing part of the British household troops. — *Life-Guardsman*, n. **guard-ship**, g. dēnt, s. *adv.* See under **GUARD, n.** **Guay-tee**, 1 gŭw'tee, 2 gŭw'tee, n. *Bot.* A genus of mostly tropical American trees or shrubs of the family *Melastaceae*. The bark of various species furnishes emetics, purgatives, and astringents. [*W. Ind. name*] [monkey] **Guay-r'i-ba**, 1 gŭw'r'i-ba, 2 gŭw'r'i-ba, n. [S Am] A howling. **Guay-r'i-co**, 1 gŭw'r'i-co, 2 gŭw'r'i-co, n. A northern tributary of the Orinoco, 200 m. long. **Guay-r'i-ni**, 1 gŭw'r'i-ni, 2 gŭw'r'i-ni, Giovanni Battista (1537-1612). An Italian poet; wrote dramas, madrigals, and sonnets. *The Fanny* (1612). A *Mineral*. An adamantine yellowish calcium-platinum alloy that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [*OF. G. Guarini*] **guay-r'i-ent**, v. To heal. **Guay-r'i-ni-us**, 2 gŭw'r'i-ni-us, Andreas

(1627-1698). An Italian violin-maker of Cremona whose descendants became famous violin-makers. **Guay-r'i-ni-er**, n.

guay-ry, 1 gŭw'ry, 2 gŭw'ry, n. [GUAY-RITES, 1 -is, 2 -is, pl.] The edible fruit of various South-African shrubs of the genus *Euclea*. It is sweet, somewhat astringent in taste, and sometimes as large as a cherry. See **EUCLEA**. [*Hottentot*] **guay-ri**, n.

guay-r'u-ba-co, 1 gŭw'r'u-ba-co, 2 gŭw'r'u-ba-co, n. [Sp Am] A West-Indian goby (*Guayna guayna*).

guay-sa, 1 gŭw'sa, 2 gŭw'sa, n. 1. The West-Indian Jewish fish. 2. A grouper (*Apogonops guayna*). **guay-sa**, n.

guay-se-ta, 1 gŭw'se-ta, 2 gŭw'se-ta, n. A serranoid fish (*Alphesates* of the West Indies. [*GUAMA*]) **Guay-tal-la**, 1 gŭw-tal-la, 2 gŭw-tal-la, n. A walled city in northern Italy.

Guay-tal-l'ine, 1 gŭw-tal-l'ine, 2 gŭw-tal-l'ine, n. A sister of the order of nuns called Daughters of Mary, founded in Milan by the countess of Guastalla in 1535, as a refuge for orphans of the nobility.

Guay-ta-vi-vo, 1 gŭw'ta-vi-vo, 2 gŭw'ta-vi-vo, n. A method of constructing timber arches, employed by Guastavino, by setting two or three successive layers of tiles into a peculiarly hard and flawless cement.

Guay-to, abbr. Guatemala

Guay-to-ma-la, 1 gŭw'to-ma-la, or (Sp) gŭw'to-ma-la, 2 gŭ'to-ma-la, or (Sp) gŭw'to-ma-la, n. 1. A republic in Central America, 48,200 sq. m. 2. Its capital, 4,961 ft. above the sea. — *Guay-to-ma-lan*, 1. a. Relating to the republic of Guatemala or to the Guatemalan. 2. n. A native or an inhabitant of Guatemala. **Guay-to-ma-l'ian**, n.

Guay-to-ma-l'ian, n. A town in Guatemala, twice devastated by earthquakes.

Guay-to-mo-zin, 1 gŭw'to-mo-zin, 2 gŭw'to-mo-zin (1497-1525). The last Aztec emperor of Mexico, succeeded Montezuma; was tortured and put to death by Cortez.

guay-ti-ve-re, 1 gŭw'ti-ve-re, 2 gŭw'ti-ve-re, n. [Sp Am] A serranoid fish (*Bodianus fulvus*) of the West Indies, Bermuda, and Florida Keys, red and black varieties of which come to markets along the Gulf coast.

guay-tu-cu-pa, 1 gŭw'tu-cu-pa, 2 gŭw'tu-cu-pa, n. *Zool.* A West-Indian pristipomoid fish (*Antistrophe virgatus*).

Guay-tu-so, 1 gŭw'tu-so, 2 gŭw'tu-so, n. Same as **HUATUO**.

Guay-vu, 1 gŭw'vu, 2 gŭw'vu, n. A tropical American tree (*Pavonia guayana*) of the family *Myrtaceae*, also its fruit. Two varieties, the red guava and the white guava, by some regarded as distinct species (*P. p. pycnantha* and *P. p. pyriferum*), yielding fruits resembling the apple and the pear respectively, are now cultivated in all tropical countries. The fruit, yellow outside and red inside, is highly esteemed, and the pleasant acid pulp is made into the well-known guava jelly. Mountain-guava is *Pitaya montana*, purple guava, *P. culleryana*.

The Guava, notwithstanding the tropical character of the plant and its inability to endure more than ten degrees of frost is a favorite domestic fruit in most gardens throughout the tropics. [*OF. Guava, from Am. Pam. Guay, (Guayna, Florida, Subtropical fruits p. 67 [v. 1890] [c. Braz. guava] — black guava, a tropical evergreen tree (*Guayna argentea*) of the family *Euphorbiaceae*, or its succulent fruit. — Chilean g., a Chilean myrtaceous shrub (*Myrtus argentea*), 4 to 6 feet high, with dark-green, shining, ovate leaves and white flowers, which are succeeded by edible aromatic fruit, divided horizontally. — White Guava (*Pitaya pycnantha*).* **Guay-na**, 1 gŭw'na, 2 gŭw'na, n. A river in Colombia and Venezuela, length, 450 m. to the Orinoco river. **Guay-na-ri**, n. 1. A goliard fish (*Phyllonotus dormitor*) of West-Indian streams and the Atlantic coastwaters of Central America and Mexico, or some noted fish. 2. The guarubaco (*Guayna guayna*). 3. Same as **ALBERTI**. 5. **Guay-na**, 1 gŭw'na, 2 gŭw'na, n. [E. Ind.] The narcotic tops of the female hemp-plant (*Cannabis sativa*) used for smoking and as a medicine. Compare **GUJNA**. **Guay-na-ba**, 1 gŭw'na-ba, 2 gŭw'na-ba, n. [Sp] Same as **GUAVA**. [*U. M.*] **Guay-na-can**, 1 gŭw'na-can, 2 gŭw'na-can, n. Same as **QUAYNA-CAN**. 1. gŭw'na-can-ut, 2. gŭw'na-can-ut, n. *Alutic*. Same as **QUAYNA-UTE**. **Guay-na-ma**, 1 gŭw'na-ma, 2 gŭw'na-ma, n. A municipality in Porto Rico, 561 sq. m. **Guay-na-quill**, 1 gŭw'na-quill, 2 gŭw'na-quill, n. 1. A city, capital of Guaymas province, Ecuador. 2. Gulf of, a gulf in Ecuador. **Guay-na-quill-lite**, 1 gŭw'na-quill-lite, 2 gŭw'na-quill-lite, n. *Mineral*. A yellow fossil resin of Guayaquil, Ecuador. **Guay-na-s**, 1 gŭw'na-s, 2 gŭw'na-s, n. A province in Ecuador, 11,504 sq. m., capital, Guayaquil. [*GUAYCURU*] **Guay-na-cu-ru**, 1 gŭw'na-cu-ru, 2 gŭw'na-cu-ru, n. Same as **GUAYMAS**. 1. gŭw'na-cu-ru, 2. gŭw'na-cu-ru, n. A seaport town in Sonora state, Mexico. **Guay-na-mi**, 1 gŭw'na-mi, 2 gŭw'na-mi, n. An Indian of a civilized tribe in Costa Rica. **Guay-na-yo**, 1 gŭw'na-yo, 2 gŭw'na-yo, n. 1. A herbaceous perennial (*Parthenium argentatum*), native of Texas and Mexico, and belonging to the family *Asteraceae*. The inflated seed furnishes a substitute for rubber. 2. The elastic rubber-like substance obtained from the sap. **Guay-na**, n. Same as **GUAVA**. **Guay-na**, 1 gŭw'na, 2 gŭw'na, n. [S Am] A blastocoeerine deer (*Artaxerus gaudouxi*). **Guay-na-mi**, 1 gŭw'na-mi, 2 gŭw'na-mi, n. [S Am] A blastocoeerine deer (*Artaxerus campestris*). **Guay-na**, 1 gŭw'na, 2 gŭw'na, n. Same as **GUACHA**. **Guay-na**, 1 gŭw'na, 2 gŭw'na, n. 1. A tooth, cog, or projection on a wheel for engaging the loops of an endless chain or rope. 2. Same as **GOB**. **gubbet**, 3. A lump. [*Var. of gob, abbr. of GOBBET*]. **gub-bar nu'mer-al**. Same as **GOBAR NUMERAL**. **gub-bat**, 1 gŭb'bat, 2 gŭb'bat, n. [*P. I.*] 1. To desolate; ruin. 2. n. A forest. 3. A desolated town. **Tagalog** term. **Gub-hat**, n. A town in E. Sorong province, Luzon. **P. I.** **Gub-hat**, 1 gŭb'hat, 2 gŭb'hat, n. [I.] A device to prevent a calf or cow from suckling, consisting of a strap studded with projecting nails fastened round the mouth. [*OF. I. gub*] **gub-ber-tashed**, v. Having gobber-teeth or tushes. **gub-bin**, 1 gŭb'in, 2 gŭb'in, n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] An argillaceous iron ore, found in Staffordshire, England. 2. A paring. — *gub-bing*, n. pl. Parings of salted cod or the like.

Gub-bins, 1 gŭb'ins, 2 gŭb'ins, n. pl. *Hist.* Semi-savages who formerly inhabited the region of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, England, a contemptuous term. [*Gub-bings*].

Gub-bi-o, 1 gŭb'bi-o, 2 gŭb'bi-o, n. 1. *Oderigl* (—1300?). An Italian painter friend of Dante. 2. A city in Ferrara province, Italy, has Roman ruins.

Gu-ben, 1 gŭb'en, 2 gŭb'en, n. A walled manufacturing town in Brandenburg province, Prussia.

gu-ber-nac'u-lum, 1 gŭb'er-nak'u-lum, 2 gŭb'er-nak'u-lum, n. [*-i-a, pl.*] 1. *Anat.* (1) A cord of connective tissue which in the embryo extends from the testis to the abdominal wall and afterward to the bottom of the scrotum. As it does not increase in length with the growth of the body, it holds the testis while the body grows away from it, causing the so-called descent of the testis. (2) A cord of connective tissue which indicates, in a gun, the place of closure of a dental sac. 2. *Zool.* (1) *Zooph.* A common, sac-like membrane surrounding the generative buds within a hydroid gonangium. (2) *Protoz.* The posterior flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian which is directed backward and serves to steer it. rudder. — *gubernator*, see **GUBERNATOR**. **gu-ber-nac'u-lar**, a. **gu-ber-nac'i-on**, n. The act of governing. **gu-ber-nac'i-on**, n.

Gu-ber-na-tis, 1 gŭb'er-na-tis, 2 gŭb'er-na-tis, *Angelo*, Count de (1780-1813). An Italian Oriental scholar, poet, journalist, critic, and mythologist, edited *Dictionnaire International des Lettres Contemporaines*.

gu-ber-na-tor, 1 gŭb'er-na-tor, 2 gŭb'er-na-tor, n. 1. A governor. — *gubernatorial*, a. — *gubernator*, see **GUBERNATOR**. **GU-BER-NA-TORIAL**, a. [*U. S.*] Of or pertaining to a governor or the office of governor.

He declined the gubernatorial honors. **W. M. LUTHER** *Tact, Push, and Principle* p. 116 [to p. 1884] — *gu-ber-na-tory*, a. [*GOVERNMENT*]

gu-ber-ni-ya, 1 gŭb'er-ni-ya, 2 gŭb'er-ni-ya, n. [*Rus.*] See **GUBER**, 1 gŭb'ber, 2 gŭb'ber, n. Same as **CARRIAGE**. **gub-ber-ni-ya**, 1 gŭb'er-ni-ya, 2 gŭb'er-ni-ya, n. 4. **Gu-bi-lu**, 1 gŭb'lu, 2 gŭb'lu, n. Same as **NULL**, n. 4. **Gu-bi-lu**, 1 gŭb'lu, 2 gŭb'lu, n. A seaport town, capital of South Arcot district, Madras, British India.

Gu-dame, 1 gŭd'am, 2 gŭd'am, n. [Scot.] A grandmother. **Gu-das-pur**, 1 gŭd'as-pur, 2 gŭd'as-pur, n. A district in Lahore division, British India.

gud'a, 1 gŭd'a, 2 gŭd'a, n. [*Ind.*] An ass or donkey, used either literally or metaphorically.

gud'dle, 1 gŭd'dle, 2 gŭd'dle, n. [Scot.] 1. To catch (fish) with the hands. 2. To bungle. **gud'dle**, v. [*Prov. Eng.*] To guzzle.

gude, 1 gŭd, 2 gŭd, n. [Scot.] Good — *gude-brith'er*, n. [Scot.] Brother-in-law. — *gude-man*, n. [Scot.] Master of the house. — *gude-man-ship*, n. [Scot.] Sameness of manner. — *gude-mither*, n. Mother-in-law. — *gude-wife*, n. [Scot.] A wife, a housewife, a housemistress or landlady. — *g-will*, n. a. [Scot.] Good-willed, generous, kind.

Gude, n. [Scot.] God. **Gu-den**, 1 gŭd'en, 2 gŭd'en, n. The principal river in Jutland, Denmark, length, 80 m. to the Kattegat.

Gu-der-mann, 1 gŭd'er-man, 2 gŭd'er-man, *Christopher* (1708-1785). A German mathematician and scientist. — *Gu-der-mannian*, a. — *A Math. Notation* function (*gud*) defined by the equation $gud x = \log \tan (\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \pi)$. II. n. A Gundermannian function.

gudge, 1 gŭd, 2 gŭd, n. [*Scot.*] To nudge, poke, to wedge in. II. v. To eat or stuff gluttonously.

gudge, n. 1. [Scot. or Ir.] A short, thick-set, strong man; also, something stumpy. 2. A nudge. **gudge-on**, 1 gŭd'on, 2 gŭd'on, n. 1. To fraud, impose upon. II. v. To become the victim of deception or deceit, be easily ensnared.

gudge-on, n. 1. An Old World cyprinoid fish (genus *Gobio*), cylindrical, with a barbel at each corner of the mouth. 2. Especially, the European *Gobio gobio*, which is very easily caught. 3. *Gudgeon* (def. 1) 1/2. (1) [U. S.] A killifish. (2) [New Zealand] A galaxioid fish (*Galaxias brevipinnis*). 3. (1) One who is easily entrapped or deceived; a simpleton. No golden a conjuncture was too tempting not to be immediately snapped at by the gudgeons of learning. **Living Knickerbocker** bk. 1, p. 60 [to p. 1880]

(2) Anything to be gained without pains or merit. [*OF. goudjon, < L. gobio(n), < Gr. Abio(n), kind of fish*] **Gudgeon**, n. *Mech.* 1. The bearing of a shaft, especially when made of a separate piece. 2. A metallic journal-piece let into the end of a wooden shaft. 3. *Naut.* (1) A metallic eye on a sternpost to receive a rudder-pintle. (2) A notch in a carrack-bitt to receive the knob of a windlass spindle. 4. A metal pin for joining two pieces of stone. [*OF. goudjon, pin of a pulley*]

Gud-go-dah, 1 gŭd-gō'dah, 2 gŭd-gō'dah, n. *Bib. Deut. x, 7* **Gud'it**, 1 gŭd'it, 2 gŭd'it, n. Jean Antoine Théodore (1782-1842). A French marine painter.

Gud'le-held, 1 gŭd'le-held, 2 gŭd'le-held, n. [Scot.] Beauty. **gud-dok**, 1 gŭd-dōk, 2 gŭd-dōk, n. *Mus* A Russian three-strinked addle. [*< Russ. gudok*]

Gud-run, 1 gŭd'rūn, 2 gŭd'rūn, n. 1. In the *Völsunga Saga*, the sister of Gunnar, who gains the love of Sigurd, the hero, by the aid of a magic potion. Her story is told in Wagner's opera *Die Gotterdammerung* and in the *Nibelungenlied*. 2. In the 12th-century German epic of the same name, a princess, daughter of Hettel, King of Denmark, who is carried away by one of her suitors and rescued by Herwig of Zealand, her lover. 3. In Longfellow's *Saga of King Olaf*, the treacherous bride, who plans Olaf's death.

gud, 1 gŭd, 2 gŭd, n. A rude kind of violin with two horsehair strings once used in Scotland. [*CP. gawgaw*]

Gu-ber, 1 gŭb'er, 2 gŭb'er, n. Same as **GUBER**. **Gu-ber-ant**, 1 gŭb'er-ant, 2 gŭb'er-ant, n. *Count de* (1602-1643). Jean Baptiste Budes, a French marshal, in the Thirty Years war.

Gu-bu-cu, 1 gŭw-bu-cu, 2 gŭw-bu-cu, n. Same as **BOON** O. **Gu-bu**, 1 gŭg, 2 gŭg, n. An Albanian dialect.

Gu-bu-ite, 1 gŭb'u-ite, 2 gŭb'u-ite, n. *Mineral*. A steel-gray copper sulfanite (*Cu₂As₂S₄*), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*Quajar*, in Spain]

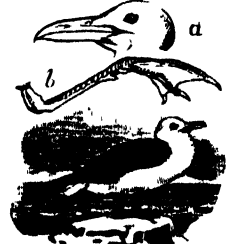
guel'd, v. To castrate, geld. **Gu-el-der-rose**, 1 gŭl'der-rōs, 2 gŭl'der-rōs, n. The snowball-tree, a cultivated variety of high cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), with globose clusters of white sterile flowers. [*CP. Rose de Gueldre, rose of Gelderland*]. **Gu-el-der**, 1 gŭl'ders, 2 gŭl'ders, n. Same as **GELDERLAND**.



5. Mil (1) A soldier or petty officer stationed on the flank of a line to mark a pivot or regulate an alignment. The military orders **guide center**, **guide right**, and **guide left** indicate the position of the soldier to be taken as a



piece of land (8) *Mining* A fissure in a layer of
rock. [\lt OF *goulet*, dim. of *gole*, \lt L. *gula*, throat,



Synonymy, *. brittle whitish resin, fragrant resin' white and yellow resin, brittle transparent resin, an aromatic resin, resin-like fragrant, aromatic resin, dark resin', bitter resin', translucent resin', white pellucid resin', dark resin', has amber-like resin, an artificial resin, resinous gum, concrete resinous juice', whitish, yellowish, or reddish tears', brownish-yellow resin', bitter aromatic resin', brittle waxy resin', brittle resin, small irregular tears, resinous exudation

3. 1. The firm fleshy tissue that invests the necks of the teeth and covers the adjacent portion of the jaw. Her eye-tooth were coming through, perhaps the doctor would cut her gums. JANE ANDERSON Only a year 178 (t. 4 s. 1)

2. 1. [Slovak] Arrogant talk 3. 1. pl. The molar teeth. A small fibrous palate, pl the jaw 1 gum-boll' n. *Mid* A small irregular lobe on the gum, an alveolar process - gum-lancet, n. A dentist's lancet. gum-rash, n. *Med* 1. The red-gum or tooth-rash of infancy. gum-tick, n. A piece of Ivory, hard rubber, or the like, for Infants to bite upon in teething - gum-tickler, n. [U. S.] 1. Itaw spirit, as alcohol, used as a stimulant or beverage. 2. A toper's first glass - gum-tooth, n. A molar gum-lets, n. 1. gum, 1 go'mo, 2 Ky-ma, n. A walled town, 90 m. N. W. of Kichan, eastern Turkistan, China 2. gum, 2 Ky-mik'a, n. A town in Tayabas province, Luzon P. I.

3. gum-mal', 1 gum-mul', 2 gum-di, n. A pass in Suleiman mountains, between Afghanistan and India; height, 7,500 ft. Go mal t.

4. gum-bar, 1 gum-bar, 2 gum-bar n. SAMOVRASSTAN

5. gum-bel-tie, 1 gum-bel-ai, 2 gum-bel-ti, n. *Mineral* A slightly greenish-white aluminum silicate that is probably a variety of pyrophyllite [*C* G. W. Gumbel, German geologist]

6. gum-bin'-nen, 1 gum-bin'-en, 2 gum-bin'-en, n. 1. A district in eastern Prussia 2. Its capital, 72 m. E. of Königsberg. gum-bo, 1 gum-bo, 2 gum-bo, n. [So U. S.] 1. The okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), or its mucilaginous pods 2. A group of which okra is an ingredient, also, a dish of tender



gurg-ta'tion, 1 gūr'jū-tā'shən, 2 gūr'gū-tā'shən, n. A movement of any liquid in a whirlpool or in a boiling state.

As wave motion waves the gurgitation is increased. *McClellan's Christianity and Paganism* p. 294. [A. BROWN 1871.]

[< 1. *gurgula*, flood, < *gurgus* (gurgit-), abyss.] **gurgle**, 1 gūr'gl, 2 gūr'gl, n. [From *gurgul*, a broken, bubbling, irregular, noisy current, as from a bottle or on a stony bottom, hence, to make a murmuring or purring sound.]

Fishes are green and fair to see, Streamlets gurgle tunelessly. *JAMES THOMAS May o' the South* at 4. 1. *gurgula*, throat, *gurgus*, whirlpool) - **gurgling**, adj.

gurglet, n. A gurgling flow or sound. **gurglingly**, adv.

gurglet, 1 gūr'gl, 2 gūr'gl, n. A porous earthen jar in which water is cooled by evaporation.

gurgly, 1 gūr'gl, 2 gūr'gl, n. [Rare.] Resembling a gurgle.

Gurha, 1 gūr'a, 2 gūr'a, n. A town in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.

Gurhof-ite, 1 gūr'hof-ite, 2 gūr'hof-ite, n. *Mineral* A snow-white variety of dolomite, containing a large proportion of calcium. [*Gurhof*, town in Austria.]

Gurh-wal, 1 gūr'wāl, 2 gūr'wāl, n. Same as *GARHWAL*.

Gurri-an, 1 gūr'ri-an, 2 gūr'ri-an, n. A member of a race of Caucasians inhabiting Tibet, in Transcaucasia.

Gurri-n, 1 gūr'ri-n, 2 gūr'ri-n, n. A town in Adamawa, Central Africa.

Gurjara, 1 gūr'jā-ra, 2 gūr'jā-ra, n. Same as *GUJAR*.

Gurjara, 1 gūr'jā-ra, 2 gūr'jā-ra, n. Same as *GUJAR*.

Gurjun, 1 gūr'jun, 2 gūr'jun, n. 1. [E. Ind.] *Hot* A huge tree (*Dipterocarpus alatus*) of the family *Dipterocarpaceae*, of the East Indies and Philippine Islands, used in building houses and for canoes. 2. A fluid balsam from different species of *Dipterocarpus*, used in medicine and in varnish-making.

Gurjun-ite, 1 gūr'jun-ite, 2 gūr'jun-ite, n. Of pertaining to, or extracted from *Gurjun*.

Gurjun-ite, 1 gūr'jun-ite, 2 gūr'jun-ite, n. A resinous acid derived from *Gurjun* treated with alcohol.

Gurkha, 1 gūr'khā, 2 gūr'khā, n. One of the dominant race of Nepal, India, originally of Rajputana, of Hindu descent and Sanskrit speech, who invaded India about the 17th century. The modern Gurkha rank with the best soldiers of the Anglo-Indian army. They are not British subjects.

In physics the *Gurkha* is very short and stout, a natural infantryman and an instinctive foe of cavalry. The Gurkha troops number about 20,000 and are greatly valued by the British government.

New Internet Encyclopedia vol. 13, p. 398. [In M. & C. '05.]

Gurkha, 1 gūr'khā, 2 gūr'khā, n. A Russian field-marshal.

Gurli, 1 gūr'li, 2 gūr'li, n. [Scot.] To growl, wall.

Gurli, 1 gūr'li, 2 gūr'li, n. [Scot.] Stormy, bleak, uncouth, turbulent, rough.

Gurli, 1 gūr'li, 2 gūr'li, n. [Scot.] A mason's pick having one cutting edge and a point.

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guse, 1 gūs, 2 gūs, n. [Scot.] Goose - *gu'sing* a'ron, n. [Scot.] A hand-drawn smoothing-iron, flat-iron.

Gush, 1 gūsh, 2 gūsh, n. 1. To pour forth or send out rapidly and copiously.

1. To pour out with violence and rapidity, flow out suddenly or rapidly and in volume, issue forth quickly, as a fluid, as, blood gushes from a vein.

Read from some humble poet. Whose songs gushed from his heart. *LONGFELLOW The Day is Done* at 7.

2. To make an extravagant display of affection or of sentiment. [*Ice gush* (or *gush*), *gush*, cp. D. *gushen*, *gush*.]

Gush, n. 1. A sudden rush or outpouring of fluid or of something likened to it, as of sound, or the thing thus emitted.

The soft voices of the choir break out into sweet gushes of melody. *LIVING SKETCHBOOK, Westminster* p. 220. [A. P. 1861.]

2. An extravagant experience or display of sentiment. 3. A whiff; smell. 4. [Prov. Ling.] A blast of wind, agust - *gush*, a. Full of gush, given to extravagance in the expression of sentiment.

Gusher, 1 gūsh'er, 2 gūsh'er, n. 1. Anything that gushes, specifically, a well that discharges oil with force, not requiring to be pumped. 2. An emotionally demonstrative person.

Gush-er-brum, 1 gūsh'er-brum, 2 gūsh'er-brum, n. A twin peak in the Karakoram mountains, India, 26,155 ft. high.

Gush-ing, 1 gūsh'ing, 2 gūsh'ing, n. 1. Spouting forth as from under pressure, pouring forth rapidly or abundantly, as, the gushing fountain, gushing tears. 2. [Colloq.] Emitting impulsively and without reflection, weakly sentimental, without reserve, as, such gushing interest appals me - *gush-ing-ly*, adv. - *gush-ing-ness*, n.

Gush-ly, 1 gūsh'ly, 2 gūsh'ly, n. [Serbian] *Mus* A zither-like Russian instrument, also, a Serbian rebab of a single string *gush-ly*.

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H b H h *H h*
Roman. Black Letter Script

●	☉	H	⏏	H	<i>Hh</i>
Hieroglyphic	Egyptian Hieratic	Phœnician	Early Greek	Roman	English Script

haaf, 1 hāf, 2 haf, *n* A deep-sea fishing-ground off the coast of Shetland or the Orkneys [*Ice haf, sea*] — **haaf'-boat**, *n* A boat for haaf-fishing — **h.-fish**, *n* The great bearded seal **h.-fishing**, *n* Deep-sea fishing as for

ha'bek, 1 **hā'bek** 2 **hā'bək**, *n* 1. An instrument for dressing cloth, having a hook at each end 2. *Her* The repre-

12. **patron** One who initiates, especially, one who supplies money or other means for working or developing a mine



(From the Villa Borghese, Rome)

leeches, most of whose species are tropical or semitropical.

He-ma-ma'-thus, n. Bot. A genus of South-African bulbous herbs of the family *Amaryllidaceae*, having usually only two leaves and a solid scape with cluster of showy red flowers. Several species known as *blood-lilies* or *blood-flowers* are cultivated. — **he-ma-ma'-podous, a.** Zool. Having limbs on or toward the head side. — **he-ma-ma'-pod, n.** — **He-ma-ma'-ta'-ri-a, n. pl.** Zool. A hypothetical primitive group of colomatanous animals with a vascular system. — **He-ma-ma'-to-bran'-chia, n. pl.** Zool. The merostomes as a subclass or superclass. — **He-ma-ma'-to-bran'-chi-a'te, a.** & **n.** — **He-ma-ma'-to-coe'-tus, n. Bot.** A genus of algae now referred to *Glaucoecia* and allied genera. — **He-ma-ma'-toe'-ry-a, n. pl.** Zool. A section of vertebrates, including all cold-blooded forms, as fishes and reptiles. — **He-ma-ma'-toe'-ry-a't, -hem-ma'-toe'-ry-al, a.** — **He-ma-ma'-toph'i-lif'-na, n. pl. Mam.** The *Desmodontidae* as a primary division of bats. — **he-ma-ma'-toph'i-lif'-ic, a.** — **He-ma-ma'-to-pod'i-dae, n. pl.** Ornith. A family of limaceous birds, especially those having nodose long tarsus with a continuous anterior row of transverse keels and a stout compressed bill, oyster-catchers. — **He-ma-ma'-to-pus, n. (t. g.)** **he-ma-ma'-to-pod'-id, n.** — **he-ma-ma'-to-pod'-oid, a.** — **He-ma-ma'-to-ther'-ma, n. pl.** Zool. A section of vertebrates, including all warm-blooded forms, as mammals and birds. — **he-ma-ma'-to-ther'-mal, a.** — **He-ma-ma'-to-zo'-a, n. pl.** Zool. Parasitic animals occurring in the blood, as the trematode bilharzia, etc. — **he-ma-ma'-to-zo'-an, a.** & **n.** — **he-ma-ma'-to-zo'-on, n.** — **He-ma-ma'-to-ra'-ce-ae, n. pl.** Bot. A family of perennual monocotyledonous herbs — **he-ma-ma'-to-rh'-na, n.** Family of fibrous roots, especially the *hemlock*, having a terminal cluster of tubular perfect flowers. It embraces 9 genera, and about 35 species widely scattered. — **He-ma-ma'-do'-rum, n. (t. g., confined to Australia).** — **he-ma-ma'-do-ra'-ceous, a.** — **he-ma-ma'-gre'-a-rine, n.** The sessile, nutritive stage of certain larval harmosporidians. — **He-ma-ma'-gre'-a-rin'-dæ, n.** *Helmintith*. A family of mobile trophozoites having the form of the body regular, not amoeboid, parasitic in the blood of reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. — **He-ma-ma'-gre'-a-rine, n. (t. g.)**

He-ma-mu, 1. hém'-mu, 2. hém'-mu. *Jack Myth*. A lover of Helen, who, upon hearing of her fate, put himself to death. — **he-ma-mu'-ny, 1. hem'-ni, 2. hém'-ni.** *n.* A mythical plant, of miraculous power, described by Milton as being effective against enchantments. [Prob. < Gr. *haimónios*, blood-red, < *haima*, blood.]

Hem-mu'-spo-rid'i-a, n. pl. Zool. A division of coelidaceous sporozoa inhabiting, during some stage of their existence, blood-corpuscles of the cold-blooded vertebrates.

Hem-mu'-yon'-li-dæ, 1. hem'-yu'-lon'-li, 2. hém'-yu'-lon'-li-dæ, n. pl. Ich. A family of percoiden fishes, especially those with a compressed body, to which belong, as a conical jawed group, including grunts. — **he-mu'-li-dæ: He-mu'-li, n. (t. g.)** 1. **HE-MU + (Gr. *oulon*, pl. *oula* gum)** — **he-mu'-li'd, hem-mu'-li'oid, n.** — **he-mu'-li'-oid, a.** & **n.** **hem-mu'-li'oid.**

He-mus, 1. hém'-mus, 2. hém'-mus. The ancient name of the Balkan Mountains. [physician]

Haen, 1. han, 2. han, Antoon van (1704-9/11/776) A Dutch. — **Haen'-ke, n.** Same as **HAANK**.

ha'e-re-ma'-ti, 1. ha'-re-ma'-ti, 2. ha'-re-ma'-ti, interj. [Colloq.] A (Austral & I.) Hail 'em! — **ha'e-re-ma'-ti, n.** A Maori form of salutation.

haet, 1. hait, 2. hait, n. [Scot.] A little bit, lot, whit.

haef, 1. hup, of HEAVE, v

haef'-et, 1. haef'-et, 2. haef'-t, n. [Prov. Brit.] 1. The side of the head temple usually in the plur. 2. Tufts of hair, generally on the temples. 3. A stationary part of a dilapidated building. [waver prevalent]

haef'-ic, 1. haef'-t, 2. haef'-t, intj. [Prov. Eng.] To hesitate in speech, to falter. — **haef'-in, 1. haef'-in, 2. haef'-in** [Scot. & I.] *a. haef'-in, v.* gettling ha'e-wit. (b. *haef'-in* to him point, *haef'-in* to him point) — **haef'-in, n.** *a. haef'-in, n.* A half-witted person. — **haef'-in, n.** *a. haef'-in, n.* [Scot.] Partly *haef'-in*.

Ha'iz, 1. ha'iz, 2. ha'iz, n. [Per.] 1. A Mohammedan who has committed to memory the entire koran used as a title. 2. See **SHAMS F-D-DIN MOHAMMAD**.

ha'i-ni'-um, 1. ha'i-ni'-um, 2. ha'i-ni'-um, n. Chem. A quadrivalent metallic element discovered in 1923 by Coster and Hevesy.

Haif'-ford, 1. haif'-ford, 2. haif'-ford, n. An inlet on the coast of Norway, scene of a sea-fight in 872, which resulted in the consolidation of Norway.

haif, 1. haif, 2. haif, n. 1. To supply with a staff or handle. — There is a fable of a tree which as it fell discovered that out of its own timber the woodman had *haifed* the axe which entered its heart and felled it to the ground.

GUTHRIE *Speaking to the Heart* p. 123 *It is a noun* 1873]

2. To thrust in to the haft, as a dagger. 3. [Scot.] Hence, to settle firmly, fix, as in a residence, implant. — **haif, v.** Same as **HEFT**.

haft, n. 1. A handle, speeet, the handle of a cutting weapon or tool, a bit, as, the *haft* of a knife. 2. *Spinning* The part of a mule-spindle to which the whorl is fixed. 3. [Scot.] (1) Dwelling, lodging. (2) An inlet in a marsh or pool. — **AS haft, handle**

haft'-a-ble, n. [Scot.] A staff, as a *haft'-a-ble*.

haft'-er, 1. haft'-er, 2. haft'-er, n. One who makes and fits handles of knives, tools, etc.

hag, 1. hag, 2. hãg, v. [Prov. Eng.] To harass, vex, torment, fag, weary, also, to urge in.

hag, v. [Prov. Eng.] 1. *t.* To hack, fell, or hew down. 2. *t.* To haggle. — **haggi, n.**

hag, n. 1. A forbidding or malicious old woman, an ugly crone, beldam.

Perhaps in no country are there seen so many *hags* as in Italy — in no country does beauty so awfully change, in age, to loquaciousness and stupidity, as in Italy.

BUT WASHINGTON *See Days of Pompeii* bk. iii. p. 203 (t. v. c.)

2. *Ich.* A hyperretroous myxozont, especially the common *Myxine glutinosa* of the North Atlantic. The hags have mouths adapted for sucking and no eyes and burrow in and feed on the flesh of fishes. 3. [Archae.] A witch, sorceress, sea devil.

The *hag* is astride. This night for a ride

HENRIK *The Hag* at 1

4. A hagen 5. [Prov. Eng.] A phosphorescent light, or white frosty mist. [Contr. of *AS hægic*, a fury. — **hag'-born, n.** A born of a hag or witch — **hag'-fish, n.** See **HAG**. 1. 2. **hag'-moth, n.** A North-American moth (*Phobosia pitheteca*), whose larva feed on the leaves of several species of pines, including the orange — **hag'-rid, n.** 1. Hidden by a hag or witch, hence, distressed by nightmare or by ghastly imaginations.

But how, in turn, — *n.* Brühl himself *hag'-riden*, haunted by his own devil. CARLIE *Frederick vol. iv, bk. xvi, p. 402* (in t.)

2. [Prov. Eng.] Entangled, involved — **hag'-ride, v.** **hag'-wede, n.** The offspring of a hag or witch — **hag'-s-taper, n.** [Eng.] The great mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). — **hag'-stooth, n.** *Naut.* A projecting or irregularly woven part of a matting or pointing — **hag'-tracks, n. pl.** [Prov. Eng.] Fairy rings — **hag'-wasm, n.** The crooked broom of *Agrostis acutirostris* — **hag'-wasm, n.** [Prov. Eng.] A snake — **hag'-fish, a.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling a hag — **hag'-fish-ly, adv.**

hack', *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. A stroke with a chopping-tool, hack 2. A notch cut. 3. (1) One man's section of broken for felling. (2) An enclosed piece of woodland. 4. Broken or mossy ground in a bog, a place where peat has been cut, a grassy tuft in a morass. 5. A quantity of cut branches, brushwood **hack't**.
Hag', *abbr.* Haguel
Ha'gab, 1 ha'gab, 2 hā'gāb, *n.* *Bib* Ezra II 46
Ha'ga'-ba, 1 ha'ga'-ba, 2 hā'ga'-ba, *n.* *Bib* Ach VII, 48
Ha'ga'-be, 1 ha'ga'-be, 2 hā'ga'-ba, *n.* *Bib* Ezra II, 45
Ha'ga'-leif, 1 ha'ga'-leif, 2 hā'ga'-leif, *n.* [Shetland] License to cut peat **hog'-liff**.
Ha'gan, *n.* Same as HAGEN, 2.
Ha'gar, 1 hē'gar, 2 hā'gar, *n.* *Bib*. Concubine of Abraham, mother of Ishmael Gen xvi 1 [Heb. wandering]
Ha'gar-ene, 1 hē'gar-en, 2 hā'gar-en, *n.* 1. *Bib* V Surane descendant of Haagar 2. *pl* A people E. of the Jordan **ha'gar-lites**.
hak'basa, 1 hak'bā; 2 hā'gā'ba, *n.* [Heb.] The raising of the scroll of the law by legalism or confusion of the reading of the lesson from it, thus may be seen by the congregation which stands up in its honor.
Hag/bart, 1 hag/bart 2 hā'bart, *n.* Ice Sagas The betrothed of the princess Signe whose father imprisoned and hanged him, and she, in despair, set fire to her bower, and was herself consumed. In Norse romance Hakbart and Signe occupy the place of Romeo and Juliet, or Abdiar and Heloise
hag'ber'ty, 1 hag'ber't, 2 hā'ber'ty, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The bird-cherry (*Pyrus padus*) 2. Any species of cherry
hag'den, 1 hag'den, 2 hā'dēn, *n.* A shearwater (*Puffinus*), especially, the greater shearwater (*Puffinus major*) **hag'dell**; **hag'dlin**; **hag'down**; **hag'down't** - black **hag'den**, the sooty shearwater (*hagdadh*) had'a-dah
hage'dash, 1 haf'dash, 2 hā'g'dāsh, *n.* [Afr.] An ibis (*Ibis*)
Ha'ge-dorn, 1 ha'ge-dörn, 2 hā'ge-dörn, *n.* 1. Christian Ludwig (d. 1712-1713/1780), a German artist 2. Friedrich von (d. 1708-10/1754), a German poet, brother of the preceding
Ha'ge-mante, 1 ha'ge-man-t, 2 hā'ge-man-t, *n.* *Afin-* scroll of yellowish impenetrable variety of thomsonite
Ha'gen-hain, 1 ha'gen-, 2 hā'gen-, *n.* 1. Friedrich Heinrich von der (d. 1780-1818/60), a German critic and philologist 2. In the *Nibelungenlied* Siegfried's murderer, killed by Kriemhild 3. In the German epic Gudrun, a young prince of Ireland, who, after being abducted, was nurtured by three kings' daughters and finally succeeded in returning to his native life and becoming king 4. A manufacturing town in Westphalia province, Prussia
Ha'ge-nau, 1 ha'ge-nau, 2 hā'ge-nau, *n.* A manufacturing town in the Rhine valley five leagues, is a large hop-market
Ha'gue-naut. [*F*]
Hagen-bach, 1 hā'gen-būch, 2 hā'gēn-bach, Karl Rudolf (d. 1801-1874) A Swiss Protestant theological writer
Ha-gē'n-a, 1 ha-jin'-a, 2 ha-gē'n-a *n.* *Bot* A genus of Abyssinian roseaceous trees, of which the only species is *H abyssinica* See CUSCO
Ha'ger-lte, 1 hē'gor-alt, 2 hā'gei-t, *n.* *Bib* I Chron xxvii 11
Ha'gers-town, 1 ha'garz-toun, 2 hā'garz-toun, *n.* A city, county-seat of Washington county Md
Ha'ges'hah, 1 ha'gēs'-hah, 2 hā'gēs'-hah, *n.* 1-dōth, 2-dōth, *pl* [Heb.] 1. free interpretation or application, specif., an illustrative anecdote or parable of the Mishnah distinguished from *halak'hah* 2. Services held on the first two nights of Passover when the story of the Exodus is told
Ha-ga'dahi- **hag-gad'i'e**, a *c/o* or pertaining to the Hagadah, hence, characterized by free illustration **ha-gad'ic**; **ha-gad'i-cal**; - **hag-ga'dist**, *n.* A person who practices or is versed in haggadé interpretation, as distinguished from halachic **ha-ga'dist**, **hag'ga-dis'tic**, a *c/o* or pertaining to the haggadé interpreting freely **ha-ga'distic**
Ha-ga-day, 1 ha'ga-day, 2 hā'ga-da, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A door-latch **ha-ga-day**.
Hag'-gal, 1 hag'-gal, 2 hā'ga'-l, *n.* *Bib* One of the so-called minor prophetic books of the Old Testament, written about 520 B C and bearing the name of its author who was one of the three prophets of the Restoration encouraged the Jews in rebuilding Jerusalem after long hindrance by the Samaritans [Heb. faith]
hag'gard, 1 hag'ard, 2 hā'ard, *a* 1. Worn and gaunt in appearance, having a careworn, anxious, or wild look as of one wasted by want, anxiety, or disease 2. [Rare] Wild or desolate in appearance, reckless or desperate applied to objects, acts, etc. [Cf. OF HAGULD, *v.* HAGU, *n.*] **hag'garder**, *n.* **hag'gardness**, *n.*
hag'gard, *a* Wild or intrusive, as a wild-caught hawk, also, lawless or profligate wanton
In time all *haggard* hawks will stoop to lure
THOMAS KYE Spanish Tragedy act II, st. 1
[*C/OF* *hagard*, *c.* *hag* hedge] **hag'gart**.
hag'gard, *n.* 1. A hawk, specif., in falconry, a wild hawk caught in its adult plumage 2. Hence, an untamed, fierce creature 3. A hawk which wanton **hag'gart**.
hag'gart, *a* & *s/c* of Man An enclosure for stacks
Hag'gart Sir Henry *Sir Henry* *Sir Henry* (d. 1725) An English barrister and noble master of the High Court in the Transvaal, 1898, *King Solomon's Mines*, *She*, etc
hag'ged, 1 hā'gēd, 2 hā'gēd, *a* [Archais. or Prov. Eng.] Hagged, gaunt
Hag'ged, *n.* [V] *Neh* xi, 11
Hag'ge-do-lim, 1 hag'gi-do-līm, 2 hā'gē-do-līm, *n.* *Bib* (I) *Bib* *he* I, 1
Hag'ge-ri, 1 hag'-ri, 2 hā'gē-ri, *n.* *Bib* I Chron ix, 35 [Heb. wanderer] [Rempt. vulgarly
hag'ger-ty, 1 hag'er-t, 2 hā'ger-tv, *a* [Scot.] Torn, unclean
hag'gl, 1 hag'gl, 2 hā'gl, *v.* *Bib* Gen xxi, 16 [Heb. festive]
hag'gle, 1 hag'gl, 2 hā'gl, *v.* *Bib* (double)
Hag'gl'h, 1 ha-gl'o'n, 2 hā'gl'a, *n.* *Bib* I Chron vi, 30
hag'gis, 1 hag's 2 hā'g's, *n.* [Scot.] A dish commonly made of sheep's or calf's pluck minced with onions and mutton, seasoned and mixed with oatmeal, and boiled in the stomach of the animal **hag'gist**; **hag'gest**; **hag'lest**; **hag'list**.
- to cool one's **haggles**, to beat one soundly *H Diet*
hag'gist-ter, 1 hag'is-ter, 2 hā'is-ter, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] The common magpie
Hag'giton, 1 hag'git, 2 hā'git, *n.* *pl* *Bib* Num xxvi 15
Hag'git, 1 hag'git, 2 hā'git, *n.* *Bib* 2 Sam iii, 4 [Heb. vulture]
hag'gle, 1 hag'gl, 2 hā'gl, *v.* [HAG'GLE, HAG'GL'D, HAG'GL'T, HAG'GL'T, *gitta*] 1. To cut unskillfully or jaggedly, as with a blunt blade, bark, mangle 2. To confuse or tire, as with wrangling 3. [Prov. Eng.] To tease or worry **hag'gist**. *H Diet*
II. 1. To chaffer about price or terms, haggle 2. To make difficulty, cavil 3. To move slowly and intermittently with difficulty [Freq. of HACK', *v.*]
hag'gle, *of* [Prov. Eng.] To hail
hag'gle, *n.* 1. The act of haggling or higgling. 2. [Rare] A difficult objection, cavil
This was voted in rapid manner, but again, in the detail of executing, it was unable to haggle
BUTCHER vol III, bk xiii, p 369
hag'gler, 1 hag'l, 2 hā'ler, *n.* 1. One who haggles 2. [Prov. Eng.] A bungler 3. A buckster

hag'gly, 1 *hag'g*, 2 *hag'it*, *n* Full of hags or bogs, wild
hag'gly, *a* Haggled haggling
Ha'gi 1 *hā'gi* 2 *hā'gi*, *n* A resort town on the N. W.
 coast of southern Honshu Island, Japan
Ha'gi-a, 1 *hā'gi-a* 2 *hā'gi-a*, *n* *Hib* (Apocrypha) 1 *hā'gi* v. 34
Ha'gi-a' *ch'y*, 1 *hā'gi'*-[or *hā'gi'*-] *ar'ki*, 2 *hā'gi'*-[or *hā'gi'*-]
ar'ev, *n* [-*ti*-s, 1 -*kiz*, 2 -*eg*, *pl*] A government, or
 the principle of government, by priests or clergy, a sacer-
 dotal dictatorship [< *Gr* *hagios*, sacred, *f* *arche*, rule]
ha'gi-a'-te'-ri-um, 1 *hā'gi*-as-'ti-um 2 *hā'gi*-as-'te'-ri-um, *n*
 In early Latin Christian architecture the sanctuary for the
 officiating clergy as distinguished from the choir [< *Gr* *hagios*,
 holy, *tr* *terion*, sanctuary] *hagios*, sacred]
ha'gi-gm, 1 *hā'gi-gm*, 2 *hā'gi-gm*, *n* Derived from Greek
hagios, holy, combining form - **ha'gi-** or *-ra-* *ch'y*,
 a Government by priests, the supremacy of priests, a
 hierarchy **ha'gi-o-graph**, *n* A sacred writing - **ha'gi-**
o-graph - *ra*, *n* *pl* [Old Testament] The third of the three an-
 cient divisions of the Old Testament, comprising all books
 not reckoned in the Law or the Prophets In the present
 Hebrew Bible the Hagiographa consists of the Psalms Pro-
 verbs Job Song of Songs Ruth Lamentations & Ecclesiastes
 1 *ether*, Daniel 1 Ezra Nehemiah and Chronicles **ha'gi-**
o-graph - *phal*, *a* **ha'gi-o-graph - *ph*, *n* A writer of sacred
 writings especially of the lives of saints, also, one of the
 authors of the Hagiographa **ha'gi-o-graph** - *ph* - *ist*, *n* **ha'gi-**
o-graphic - *ic*, *a* Pertaining to hagiography - **ha'gi-o-**
graph - *ical*, *a* - **ha'gi-o-graph** - *ph*, *n* Sacred writings in
 general also, a collection of biographies of saints **ha'gi-**
o-graph - *er*, *n* One who practices hagiography, a saint-worshipper.
 - **ha'gi-o-graph - *ists*, *n* Of or pertaining to hagiologists.
 - **ha'gi-o-graph - *ist*, *n* The adoration or invocation of
 saints See *hulia* - **ha'gi-o-log** - *ic*, *a* Pertaining to hagi-
 ology **ha'gi-o-log** - *ical*, *a* **ha'gi-o-log** - *ist*, *n* One
 versed in hagiology, a compiler of the lives of saints **ha'gi-**
o-log - *og*, *n* 1 A list of saints, or a compilation of the
 lives of saints, the body of literature relating to the saints
 2 Paintings representing sacred scenes from Christian hagiology
 8 *G* *W* BENJAMIN PERLIN and *Perkins* p. 328 [*n* & *v* 1880]
 2. A treatise, historical or descriptive, on sacred writings.
 So, in the hagiology of each nation, the lawgiver was in each
 case some name of eloquent tongue
 - **ha'gi-o-n** - *ia*, *n* *pl* *ha'gi-on*, *n* *pl* 189 [*n* & *v* 1889]
 - **ha'gi-o-ma-ni** - *n*, *n* An insatiable desire for martyrdom or
 sainthood - **ha'gi-o-ma-nism, *n* The name of a saint taken
 as a proper name or form of pseudonym **ha'gi-o-p** - *ly-*
bi-a, *n* A morbid fear of saints or of holy things **ha'gi-**
o-scope, *n* *Medieval Arch* An oblique opening in the
 screen or chancel wall of a church to permit those in a side
 chapel or aisle to see the main altar, a squint **ha'gi-o-**
scope - *ic*, *a* **ha'gi-o-sy-de'ron**, *n* Same as AGIOSMA-
 DRON - **ha'gi-o-the'ra - *pl*, *n* Cure by means of relics,
 the convention of relics, etc.
hag'is-ter, *n* The magpie.
hag'let, *n* A haglet
hag'let, 1 *hag'let*, 2 *hag'let*, *n* The hawklet or hageden
hag'lin, 1 *hā'lin*, 2 *hā'lin*, *n* A sheenwater the hageden
hag'me-na, *n* Same as HOGMENA. **hag'ma-na**,
hag'moth, *n* See under HAG.
Hag'ri, 1 *hag'ri*, 2 *hā'ri*, *n* *Hib* (It v) 1 *Chron* xl, 38
hag'rites, 1 *hag'rites*, 2 *hā'rites*, *n* *pl* *Hib* (It v) 1
Chron xviii, 31
hag'ro, 1 *hā'g* - *ro* 2 *hā'g* - *ro*, *n* [*Eng*] The com-
 bination of *hag* and *ro* per under HAG.
Hague, 1 *hēg*, 2 *hāg*, *The* A city, the court capital of the
 Netherlands, capital of Holland and province of Holland
The Hague Tribunal, a permanent international arbitration
 court established in 1899 at the International Peace Con-
 ference a panel of persons willing to serve as arbitrators
 and composed of not more than four delegates appointed
 by each state In any disagreement between two powers
 a subtribunal or commission is chosen by the powers im-
 plicated concerned for, in the failure to agree upon the
 subtribunal, each power chooses two arbitrators who then
 choose an umpire or they delegate this latter choice either
 to a third power or to two powers selected by them
 The *Hague Tribunal*, officially The Permanent Court of Arbi-
 tration, was established under the Act of July 29, 1899, signed
 (and subsequently ratified) on the part of 21 Powers Under
 the terms of the Convention for the creation of nonpermanent
 Powers the number of Powers represented in the Court has been
 largely increased The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for
 international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by
 diplomacy *The Statesman's Year-Book* 1912 p. 1311
Ha'gus-mau, *n* Same as HAGNAU
Hagues Peak, 1 *hēg*, 2 *hāg*, A mountain in N. Colorado,
 11,832 ft. high
hah, 1 *hā*, 2 *hā*, *Interj* Same
ha' *ha'*, 1 *hā* - *hā*, 2 *hā* -
hā, *n* A hedge, fence, or
 wall set in a ditch, so as
 not to obstruct the clear
 view, a sunk fence, a
 scurped ditch
 The sunken fence fence, or *ha-*
ha is an English invention used in separating that portion of the
 lawn near the house from the part grazed by deer or cattle
 A *J* DOWNING Landscape Gardening p. 1, p. 208 [*a* & *v* 1859]
 (a clump of *ha*)
ha' *ha'*, 1 *hā* - *hā*, 2 *hā* - *hā*, *n* [*Ar*] A Jewish rule or
ha' - *hā*, 1 *hā* - *hā*, 2 *hā* - *hā*, *n* [*Ur*] A subtribe of a kaza
Hah'-ne-mann, 1 *hā* - *ne-mann*, 2 *hā* - *ne-mann*, *Samuel* *Chri-*
stian Friedrich (1817-1884) A German physician
 and writer, founder of homeopathy - **Hah'-ne-mann** - *ism*,
n *Med* The original homeopathy **Hah'-ne-mann** - *ist*,
n A *Hah'-ne-mann* - *ist*
Hahn'-Hahn', 1 *hā* - *hā*, 2 *hā* - *hā*, *Ida Marie* *Lulise*
Sophie, Countess von (1805-1880) A German
 poet and novelist called "the German George Sand"
Hahn'-han, 2 *hā*, *n* A town, county seat of Routt
 county, Colo.
hahr, *n* [*Ar*] A watercourse
Ha', 1 *hā*, 2 *hā*, *n* *Hib* Gen xli, 8
hald, *n* Same as HAF
Hal'da, 1 *hā* - *da*, 2 *hā* - *da*, *n* An Indian of the Haida tribe.
 See AMERICAN - *Hal'dan*, *a* & *n*
Hal'da-ra-bad', 1 *hā* - *da-ra-bad'*, 2 *hā* - *da-ra-bad'*, *n* 1 A
 native state in India, 82,700 sq. m. 2 Its capital a fortified
 city 3 A district in Sind, 5,030 sq. m. & Its capital
 Hyderabad
Hal-dee, 1 *hā* - *de*, 2 *hā* - *de*, *n* In Hyeron's *Dan* *John*,
 a young and very beautiful Greek maiden, who falls in love
 with Juan and goes mad and dies after being separated from
 him by her father
hal'ding-er-ite, 1 *hā* - *ding-er-ite*, 2 *hā* - *ding-er-ite*, *n* *Mineral*.
 A minutely crystalline, vitreous, white, sectile, hydrous cal-
 cium arsen**********

In 1605 they were granted lands, ennobled, and given a constitution. These privileges they retained throughout the 17th century. The Hungarian light infantry bore this name, as did also the retainers of the Hungarian and other Slavonic magnates, in the 18th century. 2. *Szék Ház*. On the banks of the Danube, the Hungarians who took part in the struggle for independence against Turkey. 3. A district in central Hungary, 1,295 sq. m. [*< Hung halduk, dróvers*].

Hal'duck; Hely'duck. 1. A duck. 2. A seaport town in Tonkin, French Indo-China.

Hal'phong. 1. A seaport town in Tonkin, French Indo-China. 2. A seaport town in French Indo-China.

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2. To enclose or fence in, as grass for mowing. 3. To raise or lighten.

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h. seal. 1. An eared seal that does not produce fur, a sealion — *h. sealion*. 2. A hair-follicle — *h. side*, the grain side or outside of a hide or skin or of an article made from leather or rawhide — *h. side*. 3. A place on a green skin that is decayed and causes the hair to slip — *h. space*. 4. The thinnest metal space used by composers — *h. space*. 5. The very fine spring coil around the balance-staff in a clock or watch to secure regular movement of the balance-wheel — *h. star*. 6. A feather-star — *h. star*. 7. Name as HAGENITE — *hair's strong*. 8. An Old World tomentose perennial herb (*Peucedanum officinale*) — *h. star*. 9. A trunk covered with tanned hide from which the hair has not been removed — *hair's work*. 10. Work done with or made of hair — *h. worker*. 11. In the hair, with the hair still on, said of hides — not to turn a *h.*, to remain unaffected by severe exertion or trying circumstances — *olfactory h.*, one of the peripheral processes of the olfactory cells — *pepper-corn h.*, tufted hair found in most African native races — *porcupine-h.*, a Hystricid — *ringed h.*, hair showing alternate rings of two or more colors, speck, hair which becomes gray with age in rings alternated with rings of the original hue — *salamander's h.*, asbestos — *Thetis's h.*, a quartz containing needle-like fragments of actinolite or asbestos — the turn of a *h.*, a very slight degree or the merest chance — to a *h.*, exactly, with perfect accuracy.

Besides those, there are three or four single men, who suit my temper to a hair.

COWPER Works, Letters Oct 18, 1766 p 39 [i. a. a. co 1856]

— to comb one's *h.* the wrong way, to cross, vex, or irritate one — to split hairs, to draw fine or artificial distinctions, as in argument.

Other phrasal and compound words beginning with *hair* are used, naming (1) things made of hair, in whole or in part as, *hair broom*, *h. line* (for fishing), *h. seating*, *h. shirt*; (2) things used for the hair, as, *hair-brush*, *h. dye*, *h. lace*, *h. net*, *h. oil*, *h. powder*; (3) things like a hair in fineness and tenacity, as, *h. reel*, *h. feather*, *h. line*, *h. scale* (on fish), *h. snake*, *h. stroke*.

hair's branch-tree. 1. *hair's branch-tree*. 2. *hair's branch-tree*. 3. *hair's branch-tree*. 4. *hair's branch-tree*. 5. *hair's branch-tree*. 6. *hair's branch-tree*. 7. *hair's branch-tree*. 8. *hair's branch-tree*. 9. *hair's branch-tree*. 10. *hair's branch-tree*. 11. *hair's branch-tree*. 12. *hair's branch-tree*. 13. *hair's branch-tree*. 14. *hair's branch-tree*. 15. *hair's branch-tree*. 16. *hair's branch-tree*. 17. *hair's branch-tree*. 18. *hair's branch-tree*. 19. *hair's branch-tree*. 20. *hair's branch-tree*. 21. *hair's branch-tree*. 22. *hair's branch-tree*. 23. *hair's branch-tree*. 24. *hair's branch-tree*. 25. *hair's branch-tree*. 26. *hair's branch-tree*. 27. *hair's branch-tree*. 28. *hair's branch-tree*. 29. *hair's branch-tree*. 30. *hair's branch-tree*. 31. *hair's branch-tree*. 32. *hair's branch-tree*. 33. *hair's branch-tree*. 34. *hair's branch-tree*. 35. *hair's branch-tree*. 36. *hair's branch-tree*. 37. *hair's branch-tree*. 38. *hair's branch-tree*. 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half-yard, *n.* 1. Half as much as a yard, 18 inches. 2. Half of the ale-yard; an old measure — **half-yearn**, *n.* Slit spun into yarn — **half-yearn**, *n.* Half of a calendar year, or six months, loosely, half of the time regularly used in a year, as of a school year — **half-yearly**, *a.* Occurring twice in a year, semiannual — **half-yearly**, *adv.*

half-fa-, 1 half-fa, 2 hál'fa, *n.* Same as ALFA hál'fa-grass".

half-'and-half, *h.-back*, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half-'blood', 1 hál'-blúd', 2 hál'-blöd'. I. *a.* Being a half-blooded or half-bred, in a loose sense, of mixed blood or breed II. *n.* 1. One having only one parent of a specified race, one whose parents are of different races; a half-breed 2. Law The relationship between persons who have one parent only in common half-blood'ed, *a.*

half-'bird', *h.-bird*, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half-'breed', 1 hál'-bríd', 2 hál'-bréd'. I. *a.* Half of one blood and half of another, half-bred II. *n.* 1. One having parents of different blood or race, as the Canadian half-breeds 2. U S Polit An adherent of President Garfield in the factional struggles of 1881 See TALWART — **bigeneric half-breed**, the result of a cross between organisms of different genera

half-'caste', 1 hál'-kast', 2 hál'-cást' I. *a.* Of mixed European and other blood, specifically, East-Indian II. *n.* 1. One born of mixed European and Asiatic blood, in India, a child of a native mother and a European father

Half-cent 2. Any half-breed, especially one of white and other blood mixed

half-'cent', *h.-din ro*, *h.-farthing* (see illus. under DEMI-FARTHING), *h.-johannes*, *h.-mark*, etc. See the unit, as CENT, DINERO, etc. In table under COIN

half-'cock', 1 hál'-kók', 2 hál'-cök', *v.* To place the hammer of a firearm so that it is held by the first notch free from the cartridge or nipple, but is not releasable by the trigger — to go off at half-cock, to go off half-cooked, to be discharged prematurely, hence, to speak or act hastily or without due preparation

half-'cock', *n.* The position of the hammer of a gun when half-cocked or held by the first notch

half-'crown, *h.-communion*, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half-'crown', 1 hál'-kraun', 2 hál'-craun', *n.* 1. An English silver coin of the value of half a crown, or 2 s. 6 d. first current in 4th year of Edward VI., also, a gold piece of like value, issued by Henry VIII., not now current 2. Naut A method of passing a rope around a spar, a truckoff's knot

Half-'dan, 1 hál'dan, 2 hál'dän, *n.* Norse Sagas 1. The younger son of Bele, after the death of Hloke forced to pay tribute to Frithuf See HALL, *h.-dä* 2. Int. Dan. *h.-dan* 3. *Thorsen* a hero who becomes foster-brother of the Viking and saves his life

half-'deck', 1 hál'-dëk', 2 hál'-dëk', *n.* 1. Naut (1) In a gun-decked ship, the deck below the spar-deck, extending from the mainmast to the cabin bulkhead (2) In modern sailing vessels, any deck not extending the whole length of the ship 2. [Local, U S] A shipper-limpet named from the resemblance to a half-decked vessel — **half-decked'**, *a.* Partially decked, as, a half-decked vessel — *h.-decker*, *n.*

Half Dome. A mountain in the Yosemite Valley, California, 4,737 ft. high

half-'door', *h.-dozenth*. See under HALF, *adv.*

half-'ea-gle', *n.* [U S] A five-dollar gold piece.

half-'er', *haf'er* 2 haf'er *n.* 1. A male fallow deer gelded 2. pl A shout among children that entitles to half of anything found 3. [Rare or Obs.] One who receives or pays half only

half-'face', 1 hál'-fäs', 2 hál'-fäs', *n.* 1. The side-face or profile used also attributively 2. Mil Tactics A movement between the right or left face and front, for an oblique march, or to fill up a gap at the corner of a square 3. [Eng.] A raised floor or platform [C]

half-'faced', 1 hál'-fäst', 2 hál'-fäst', *a.* 1. Showing only the profile or side-face, as, a half-faced portrait 2. Thin-faced, hence, having a meager, miserable appearance 3. [Local, U S] Walled on only three sides, as, a half-faced camp 4. Imperfect, incomplete, lacking in finish

half-'face-et', *h.-god*, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half-'groat', 1 hál'-gröt', 2 hál'-gröt', *n.* An English silver coin of the value of two pence current from the time of Edward III. to the Commonwealth

half-'guin', *h.-gun'*, 1 hál'-gün', 2 hál'-gün'e, *n.* An English gold coin worth 10s. 6d., current from the reign of Charles II. to 1813 superseded by the half-sovereign

half-'hatched', 1 hál'-hacht', 2 hál'-hächt', *a.* Imperfectly hatched

half-'heart''ed, 1 hál'-härt'ed, 2 hál'-härt'häd, *a.* 1. Wanting in affection or interest, cold-hearted, indifferent, as, a half-hearted Christian

In Platte we have an illustration of the fact that Jesus' half-hearted friends often become his worst enemies

GEORGE F. PENTECOST Bible Studies p. 346 [a s l]

2. Wanting in generosity, illiberally unkind Syn see half-hearted'ed-ly, *adv.* — **half-heart'**'ed-ness, *n.*

half-'hitch', *h.-dron*, *h.-kirtle*, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half-'ling', 1 haf'lin, 2 haf'ling I. *a.* (Scot.) Being half-grown or not full-grown II. *n.* 1. A halppenny 2. A strapping

Fifteen tarry sailors upon the one side and a man and a half-ling boy upon the other! Oh, man! It's peewill!

[R. Stevenson Curiouses 104 [a s 1895]]

3. A half-wit half'ling; haf'ling; half'ling III. *adv.* [Scot.] By or to the extent of one half, in part. haf'ling; haf'ling; haf'ling.

Hallucination and **hallucination** shade one into the other much too gradually for us to draw any sharp line of demarcation between them.

JAMES BULLY *Hallusions* p. 111 [A. 1881]

2. An impression not founded on fact, a mistaken notion, a delusion.

There is no more obstinate **hallucination** fixed in the minds of mankind than the idea that every man or woman who is single must desire to be married.

CHRISTIAN RABE *Heart of Steel* pt. 1, p. 97. [A. 1883]

3. The object of an apparent perception. [**< h. hallucination(n)-, < hallucinatus, see HALLUCINATE**] SYN.: **vision**, **apparition**, **phantom**, **illusion**, **phantasy**.

hal'-lu-'ci-na'to-ry, 1 ha-lū'o-n-ā-tō'r-or, 2 ha-lū'el-nā'tō'r, n. [Italc.] A person affected by hallucination.

hal-lu-'ci-na-to-ry, 1 ha-lū'o-n-ā-tō-n, 2 ha-lū'el-na-tō-ry, a. Of the nature of or causing hallucination. **hal-lu-'ci-na-tions** (ēz').

(*Phacochærus africanus*)

hal'luf', 1 hal'uf, 2 hāl'uf, n. [Abysr] Allan's wart-hog.

hal'lum', 1 a'lwān, 2 a'lwāh, n. A manufacturing town near Lille, in Nord department, France.

hal'lux, 1 hal'uks 2 hāl'uks, n. [Halit-u-res, l-vu-siz, 2-vy-gres, pl] The first or hermetical digit of the foot, the great toe, in a bird, the hind toe. [**< L., hallex, the great toe**; **< hallux dolensius (Pothol)** a painful affection of the great-toe joint felt on motion and pressure usually accompanied by flatfoot = **h. flexus**, a painful affection of the great-toe joint accompanied by flexion and stiffness = **h. rigidus**; — **h. valgus**, a deformity in which the great toe is pushed toward and overlaps the other toes = **h. varus**, a deformity in which the great toe grows inward and away from the other toes]

hall'way', 1 hāl'wā'y, 2 hāl'wā'y, n. A passage giving entrance to a building or communicating with its various apartments.

hal-lym'e-ter, 1 ha-lim'i-ter, 2 hā-k'm-i-ter, n. *Brewing*.—An instrument for determining the percentage of water in beer by its capacity for dissolving salt. [**< Gr., halyx**, salt + *lyps*, dissolve, I-METER] -- **hal'y-met'ric**, a.

hal'ma, 1 ha-mā, 2 hām'mā, n. **HALUUS**

hal'māna, 1 hal'mā, 2 hām'mā, n. 1. A game played on a checkered board of 256 squares by two persons having 19 men apiece, or by four with 14 upon it, the object of each being so to move his men, stationed in one corner of the board, that they will occupy a position similar in the opposite corner, hopfully. 2. *Gr Antiq*. In the exercises of the Pentathlon the long jump with weights in the hands. [**< Gr. halma, < halloma**, leap]

hal'mā-lille, 1 hal'mā-lll, 2 hām'mā-lll, n. [J. Ind.] A large tree (*Herrya amantilla*) of the Indian family (*Tiliaceæ*), found in tropical Australia, the Philippines, and (especially) Ceylon, where the valuable timber it yields, used for building boats, etc., is called *trincamalee* or **hal'mā-lia**.

hal'mā-to-gen'e-sis, 1 hal'mā-to-jen'i-sis, 2 hām'mā-to-gen'e-sis, n. *Hol*. The unexpected development of new characters in animals and plants, salutary or discontinuous. [**< Gr. halma**, leap, d. grayhound]

hal'mote, n. In England, the court of a lord of the manor; a court-baron. **hal'moti**.

From the custom of holding these courts in the hall of the lord, they were usually termed *hall-motes*.

LINGARD *England's top* i app. 1, p. 263 [c. c. 1827].

Halim-stad', 1 halim-stād'd', 2 halim-stād', n. A seaport town, capital of Halland province, Sweden.

ha-lo, 1 hā'lo, 2 hā'lo, v. **I. T.** To enclose or to as in a halo.

Round her head the sunbeams dart,
Haloing like hair around my saintly part.
— G. H. BORROW *The River and the Maiden* at 9.

II. t. To form a halo.

ha-lo, n. [HA'LOS, l-loz, 2-lōg, pl] 1. A luminous circle around the sun or the moon, caused by the refraction of light passing through ice crystals floating in the air, also, loosely, a luminous circle caused by the diffraction of light by cloud or mist. Compare **CORONA**.

True halos are large circles of definite and constant diameters, 45° and 92°, which are seldom both seen together. They are usually whitish, when prismatic colors exist, the red is inside.


I have often seen on the Caribbean Sea, a luminous prismatic halo around the moon. **BARBAD LAYTON** *Crested Auklet*, *Zenopsis* p. 20 [la r. p. 1880]

2. *Art*. A circle of light around the head of a sacred personage, nimbus.

The word 'glory' recalls the *halo* that the old masters delighted to paint around the heads of their saints and holy ones.

DUMMOND *Modes of Sanctification* p. 4 [v. n. x]

3. Figuratively, the ideal brightness or brilliancy with which imagination surrounds an object of deep affection or tender sentiment. 4. [HA'LOES, pl] **Ornith**. One of the colorings of an egg-yolk. 5. *Anat*. An areola. [**< L. halos, < Gr. halōs**, circular threshing-floor; — *a-lōd*, grind] — **Bouguer's halo**, a colorless halo of 31° to 38° radius surrounding the antipolar point. Improperly called *white rainbow* — **Herring's h.** (*Psychophy*), the bright fringe around the after-image of a bright object when the mind is cast upon a dark background — **h. symphoric**, the appearance of a colored circle surrounding a light sign of glaucoma.



Halos, either Solar or Lunar
a sun (or moon). The complete circle are halo the are *fpa*, a partial halo, *aah* parhelic circle; *cpd*, contact arc/halo; *p*, parhelia, sundogs, or moon-dogs (or if a line in the moon, parhelion, or moon-moons). All the circles and spots here represented are, however, rarely seen together.

ha-lo, (*hal'z*). SAME AS HALLOO

hal-o-, 1 hal'o-, 2 hal'o-. FORM AS HALI-, a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Ha-lo'a, 1 ha-lō'a, 2 ha-lō'a, n. [Gr] *Gr Antq*. A harvest festival held at Athens in December and January in honor of Demeter and Dionysus.

hal'o-bios, n. Ocean fauna and flora collectively — **hal'o-bio-'tic**, a. **Oceanobio-'tic** (*Chem*). The power to produce highly colored salts with colorless acids without altering their structure — **Hal'o-cyprid-e**, n. pl. *Crust*. A family of cyclopoidan entomostracans with second antennae thick at base and biramous. **Hal'o-cypris**, n. (t g.) **hal'o-cyprid**, n. — **hal'o-cyppoid**, a. — **Hal'o-drom'id-e**, n. pl. *Ornith*. A family of tubularine birds with their wings very short and nasal tufts opening upward, diving petrels — **hal'o-drome**, a. — **hal'o-dro-m'id**, n. — **hal'o-dre-'tic**, a. — **Hal'o-drom'e-mā'n**, n. pl. *Ornith*. The *Halodromidae* as a subfamily of *Procellariidae*. — **ha-lō-dro-mi-ne**, a. & n.

Ham²heung¹, 1 hām²hūng¹, 2 hām²hūng¹, *n* A town, capital of Hamkyogu Namu province, E part of Chosen
hā²mi¹, 1 hē²mi¹, 2 hā²mi¹, *n* Plural of HAMUS

[illegible]

10. A county in N W Ohio, 526 sq m , county-seat.

ing or bringing joy or blessedness, as, *happy moments*.

ness, *n* — *h.* fought, *a* Contested with vigor and tenac-



Harlequinade 1. A pantomime, after the spectacular scenes, in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts, hence, pantomime in general. 2. A fantastic conduct, buffoonery. **har'le-quín-er-yí**. 3. Anything serving to remind one of a harlequin or his dress.

Har'ley, 1. *hār'li*. 2. A clown (*Grimaldi*), in the pantomime of *har'ly*, *Robert* (1716-1724) Earl of Oxford, an English prime minister.

Har'ling-en, 1. *hār'lin-en*. 2. *hār'ling-en*, *n*. A fortified town in Frisland province, Netherlands.

har'lock, *n*. A plant mentioned by Shakespeare and Drayton, probably charlock or burdock.

har'lot, 1. *hār'lot*. 2. *hār'lot*, *v*. To play the harlot. **har'lot-ry**. 3. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire, a prostitute. 2. A male servant, husbandman, churl, one, male or female, of low birth. 3. A rogue, cheat. [*OF harlot*, fellow, *cp* OLG. *harl*, churl, vagabond.]

har'lot-ry, 1. *hār'lot-ry*. 2. *hār'lot-ry*, *n*. [*har'lot*, 1. *riz*, 2. *riz*, *pl*.] 1. The trade or habit of a harlot, habitual or customary lewdness, prostitution. 2. Profligacy. 3. False and gaudy show, the meretricious in art. 4. Buffoonery. 5. A woman in contempt.

har'low, 1. *hār'lo*. 2. *hār'lo*, *George Henry* (1787-1810). An English historical and portrait painter.

har'lowe, Clarissa. In Richardson's novel *The History of Clarissa Harlowe*, the heroine, a young woman who falls into the power of the polished but wicked Captain Lovelace, is seduced by him, and finally dies of a broken heart, after refusing his offer of marriage.

har'lung-en, 1. *hār'lun-en*. 2. *hār'lun-en*, *n*. *pl* *True Myth*. Two brothers, Ambrosia and Philida, keepers of a treasure including the famous jewel Brisingamen, who lose it by the enticement of Sibilo and are slain by a barbarian.

harm, 1. *harm*. 2. *harm*, *v*. To inflict harm upon, damage, hurt, etc. *concord* to *harm* nothing, to *harm* no cause. The only thing in the world that can really harm us is sin.

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har-mo-ni-al, 1. *har-mo-ni-al*. 2. *har-mo-ni-al*, *n*. *anat* A suture formed by the apposition of two borders which are regular or nearly so. [*cf* *harmonia* see HARMONY.]

har-mo-ni-a, 1. [*cf* *Math*. The personification of universal harmony, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, wife of Cadmus, typifying by her birth from love and strife the arising of order from chaotic attraction and repulsion, and by her union with the inventor of the alphabet the civilizing of a rude people by art and letters.]

har-mo-ni-al, 1. *har-mo-ni-al*. 2. *har-mo-ni-al*, *n*. 1. Characterized by harmony or agreement. 2. Same as HARMONY, *a*.

har-mo-ni-c, 1. *har-mo-ni-c*. 2. *har-mo-ni-c*, *n*. 1. Producing or pertaining to musical or other harmony, correspondent, concordant, consonant, harmonious.

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breath, a mouth-organ. **har-mo-ni-c**, (4) A mixture of organ tones. [*cf* *harmonia* see HARMONY.]

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the original J & J Harper firm 3. Robert Goodloe (1765-1825), an American lawyer and Senator 4. William B. Ewing (1796-1866), an American author and educator in Semitic languages and Biblical literature, first president of the University of Chicago 5. A county in Kansas, 810 sq. m. county-seat, Anthony 6. A county in Oklahoma. 7. A township and city in Harper county, Kan.

Harpers Ferry. A town in Jefferson county, W. Va., at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, scene of the arrest of John Brown, abolitionist, 1859.

Har'peth, 1 har'peth, 2 har'peth, n. A river in Tennessee, length, 90 m. to the Cumberland river.

har'p'le, etc. See under HARP, n.

Har'p'le-dē, 1 har'p'le-dē, 2 har'p'le-dē, n. pl. *Conch* A family of rachiogastropod gastropods having a very wide foot, long tentacles with external eyes, and a ventricose short-spined shell longitudinally ribbed, har'p'le shells [*< HARPA*] - har'p'le-dē, n. har'p'le-dē, n.

har'p'ing, 1 har'p'ing, 2 har'p'ing, n. 1. The act of playing on the harp. 2. A continual dwelling upon one subject, as in writing or speaking. 3. *pl. Naut* (1) The fore parts of the wales surrounding the bow and fastened to the stem. (2) Extensions of the ribbands, for holding a vessel's coat-frames in place during the application of the outside planking. **har'p'ing.** - har'p'ing-ly, n. A harpoon used by whalers.

har'p'ist, 1 har'p'ist, 2 har'p'ist, n. A harper.

Har'p'or'ra-tēs, 1 har'p'or'ra-tēs, 2 har'p'or'ra-tēs, n. Same as *Har'p'or*.

Har'p'o'ra-ti-on, 1 har'p'o'ra-ti-on, 2 har'p'o'ra-ti-on, n. *Valerius* A Greek rhetorician, who lived in the 2d century, author of a Greek dictionary.

har'p'o'on, 1 har'p'o-on, 2 har'p'o-on, n. To strike, take, or slay with a harpoon.

har'p'o-on, n. A missile weapon for capturing marine mammals and large fish, consisting essentially of a barbed head and a shank, to which a long cord is attached. The primitive forms are thrown by hand or with a throwing-stick, the more elaborate are fired from a gun. [*< D. harpon, F. harpon, perhaps < L. harpago, hook, < Gr. harpagē, < harpaō, seize*] - *conch* harpoon, a single-barbed fish-spear having a fixed head - *electric h.* an explosive harpoon that is set off by an electric charge sent through the line to which it is attached - *exploding or explosive h.* same as *BOMB-HARPON* - *har'p'o-on'ar'row,* n. An arrow and harpoon combined, to be shot from a bow - *h. fork,* n. A fork for elevating hay, having two barbed tines - *h. gun,* n. A small cannon for firing a harpoon - *h. rocket,* n. A rocket for carrying a bomb-harpoon - *h. shuttle,* n. A large shuttle used in wadding mats for dikes and levees.

har'p'o-on', pp. Harpooned. S. S. **har'p'o-on'er,** 1 har'p'o-on'er, 2 har'p'o-on'er, n. One who handles the harpoon. **har'p'o-on'er,** n. One who handles the harpoon. **har'p'o-on'er,** n. One who handles the harpoon.

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har'que-bus, 1 har'kwi-bus, 2 har'kwe-bis, n. *Archeol.*

A species of hand-firearm of various forms, the predecessor of the musket, used in the 15th and 16th centuries. The harquebus was at first discharged by applying a match to the touch-hole, but toward the end of the 15th century it was provided with a matchlock. After the Germans had improved it by giving it a crooked stock, it was called *haquebut, hagbut, or hac-but* [*< L. harquebus, cor of OF. hacquebut, see HAC-KWUT*] - *har'que-buset* or *-buset*, *har'que-buset*, n. 1. A discharge of harquebuses. 2. A kind of lotion for sprains and bruises - *har'que-buset* - *har'que-buset*, n. The use of harquebuses - *har'que-buset*, n. A soldier armed with a harquebus.

Yet the victories of Cortez were gained over savages who took a harquebut for a sorcerer able to scatter the thunder and lightning of the skies. *MACAULAY Essays, Chic. p. 315* [1850].

har'ri, 1 har', 2 har', n. [North Eng.] To snarl like a dog.

har'ri, n. [Scot.] A chilling fog from the sea. **har'ri,** n. A Harquebuser of the time of Charles I. 2. A 16th-century Matchlock Harquebus.

har'ri-dē, 1 har'ri-dē, 2 har'ri-dē, n. *Beatrice* (1818-1861).

An English novelist, *Ships that Pass in the Night* (1861).

har'ri, 1 har', 2 har', n. To harass, harry.

har'ri, 1 har', 2 har', n. 1. A district in S. E. Abyssinia formerly an Italian protectorate. 2. Its capital, a commercial town. **har'ri,** n. [Scot.]

har'ra-teen, 1 har'ra-tin, 2 har'ra-tin, n. A coarse woolen harret, n. A hinge.

har'ri-ca-naw, 1 har'ri-ka-naw, 2 har'ri-ka-naw, n. A river in Canada, length, 270 m. to James Bay.

har'ri-co, n. Same as *HARRO*.

har'ri-dan, 1 har'ri-dan, 2 har'ri-dan, n. A vixenish har.

[Perhaps *< OF. harvelli, jade, < arde, arid*] - **har'ri,** 1 har', 2 har', n. [Scot.] To pillage, ravage.

har'ri-er, 1 har'ri-er, 2 har'ri-er, n. 1. One who or that which harries. 2. A circine buzzard-like falconoid bird having a beak with a sinuous margin, imperfect facial disk, and long wings and legs, as the British marsh-harrier, named from its harrying poultry, or the closely related American marsh-hawk.

Till, swooping down from yon overhanging hill, The bold marsh harrier seeks her tawny breast. *JEAN LEWIS The Four Horses at 14.*

har'ri-er-er-a-gle, n. One of a group of accipitrine falcons including many species of six genera, especially species of the African genus (*Circus*) *Harpitornis* is the only American genus. **h. hawk,** n. An accipitrine of the genus *Harpitornis* of tropical America.

har'ri-er, 1 har'ri-er, 2 har'ri-er, n. One of a small breed of hounds used for hunting hares. 2. One who belongs to a team of cross-country runners. [*< HAR, n.*]

har'ri-er, 1 har'ri-er, 2 har'ri-er, n. A feminine personal name. [*< HAR, n.*]

har'ri-gan, 1 har'ri-gan, 2 har'ri-gan, n. *Edward* (1843-1911). An American actor and playwright. *Old Lucerne*, etc. **har'ri-kar'ri,** 1 har'ri-kar'ri, 2 har'ri-kar'ri, n. See *HARAKIRI*.

har'ri-man, 1 har'ri-man, 2 har'ri-man, n. 1. *Edward Henry* (1848-1900), an American railroad president and capitalist. 2. A manufacturing town in Boone county, Tenn., seat of American University (non-sectarian), founded in 1893.

har'ri-ng-ton, 1 har'ri-ng-ton, 2 har'ri-ng-ton, n. 1. First Earl of (1800-1876). A William Stanhope, an English diplomat and statesman. 2. Third Earl of (1818-1876). Charles Stanhope, an English general, aide-de-camp of Bugeo in the American Revolution. 3. James (1811-1877), an English writer.

har'ris, 1 har'ris, 2 har'ris, n. 1. *George, Lord* (1746-1820), an English general in India. 2. *George* (1844-1922), an American Congregational clergyman, author and educator in theology, president of Amherst College from 1890. 3. *James* (1709-1780), an English scholar, writer. 4. *James, see MALMESBURY*. 5. *Joel Chandler* (1848-1908), an American editor and author of negro dialect stories and verse, *Uncle Remus*. 6. *John* (1647-1719), an English divine, mathematician, compiled the first cyclopedia. 7. *John* (1802-1885), an English Congregational clergyman, writer, principal of New College, London. 8. *Samuel Smith* (1841-1888), an American lawyer, Confederate Major. 9. *Samuel Smith*, Bishop of Michigan. 10. *William Snow* (1819-1887), an English surgeon, electrician, inventor, writer. 11. *William Torrey* (1835-1909), an American educator, editor and author in philosophy, logic, and psychology, United States Commissioner of Education, 1889-1900. 12. A county in W. Georgia, 480 sq. m., county-seat, Hamilton. 13. A county in S. E. Texas, 1,761 sq. m., county-seat, Houston.

har'ris, Mrs. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, an imaginary har'ris-buck, 1 har'ris-buck, 2 har'ris-buck, n. [S. Afr.] The sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*). See *ILLUSTRATION* ANTELOPE.

har'ris-burg, 1 har'ris-burg, 2 har'ris-burg, n. 1. A city, capital of Pennsylvania, county-seat of Dauphin county, Pa. 2. A township and city in Saline county, Ill.

har'risht, n. A Harsh.

har'ris-ite, 1 har'ris-ite, 2 har'ris-ite, n. *Mineral* A variety of chalcolite that is pseudomorphous after galena. [*< W. F. Harris*]

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har'ri-son, 1 har'ri-son, 2 har'ri

dash, 1 dash; 2 dash, v. To cut or chop into small pieces, mince; also, to slash.



of an island E of Pamlico Sound, North Carolina; noted for the violence of its storms. [mixed collection.
1 ha't'-er-el, 1 ha't'-er-el, 2 há't'-er-él, n [Soot or Ir] A heap, a
1 ha't'-er-ri-a, 1 ha't'-er-ri-a, 2 há't'-er-ri-a, n 1. A sphenodontoid
lizard-like reptile, a tuatera 2. [H-] A genus typical of
Hatteridæ.

hat'-tér-i-dé, 1 hat'-tér-i-dé, 2 hât'-tér-i-dé, *n pl Herp.*
The Sphenodontide — **hat'-tér-id,** *n* — **hat'-tér-i-old,** *a*
hat'-tér-y, 1 hat'-er-, 2 hât'-tér-y, *n* 1. Hats 2. Hatters'
supplies 3. A factory in which hats are made
hat'-tî-a, 1 hut'-î-a, 2 hât'-tî-a, *n* An island at the mouth of
the Ganges river, Bengal India
hat'-tîz-burg, 1 hat'-iz-bûrg, 2 hât'-iz-bûrg, *n* A manufact-
uring town, county-seat of Perry county, Miss

nat'ŭt'ŭl, 1 hat *ŭ*, 2 hat *ŭl*, *n*. *Bib* *Ezra* 11:57.
nat'ŭt'ŭl, 1 hat *ŭ*, 2 hat'ŭt'ŭn, *n*. 1. The act, process, or trade of hat-making. 2. Hat-making material. 3. [Slang, Austral.] The labor of a miner who works alone. See **HATTER**, 2.
nat'ŭt'ŭt, 5. The act of raising the hat in salutation.
nat'ŭt'ŭt'she-rif, 1 hat *ŭ*-she-rif, 2 hat *ŭ*-she-rif, *n*. Imperial

command a term in Turkey for a decree countermanded by the Sultan with the words, "Let it be done accordingly," thus making the decree irrevocable **bat'li-hu-ma'youn;** **bat'li-hu-ma'yunt.**

The *bat'li-hu-mayunt* of the Sultan, published at the close of the Crimean War has been of little more avail than so much blank paper. D. S. GREGORY in *Princeton Review* Jan. 1878, p. 70.

[*Ar. Turk khattā'sherif*, *Ar. khatt* (*< Ar. khatt*), command, + *sharif* (*Ar sharf*) lofty] **hattā**.
hattā'o, 1 *hattā*'o, 2 *hā*'o, *n*
 lived in the 10th century. According to German legend, he
 was devoured by mice in the Mouse-tower on an island in
 the Rhine, near Bingen, for his severity to the poor in times

bat' *tou*, 1 bat'ou, 2 hāt'ou, **Sir Christopher** (1540-¹¹/n 1591) An English courtier, Lord Chancellor, favorite of Queen Elizabeth. [10] *Heb*, contender
bat'fush, 1 bat'ufsh, 2 hāt'ōsh, *n* *Bib* Ezra vii, 2, Neh iii.
bat'y, 1 bat', 2 bat'y *n* A feminine personal name, derivative of Hannah. *Matth* i

nau'berk, 1 *hō'berk*, 2 *hā'berk*, *n* 1. *Medieval Armor*.
(1) A coat of mail formed of steel rings interwoven and reaching below the

knees, the lower part being divided at the sides or in the front and back to enable the wearer to mount his horse. Originally, a piece of armor for the protection of the neck. (2) In later times, some lighter coat of fence, probably of

holme, *hplm* 'coat of mail', probably by
splint armor 2. A short tunic formerly
worn by actors [C.] [ME *hauberk*, <
OF. *hauberc*, *halb*er, < OHG *halb*er; <
hals, neck, + *bergan*, protect] **hau'berht**;
hau'berquet.
hau'bour'din' 1.6'bor'dān' 2.6'bur'dān'.

Haueche 'corn-ite, 1 hōsh'kōrn-ait, 2 hōsh'-
cōrn-īt, *n* **Mineral**. A metallic light-
yellow nickel-cobalt-antimony-bismuth sulfid
that crystallizes in the tetragonal system.
[*< Dr. W. Hauehecorne*]

Lauck, 1 hauk or h k 2 houk or h k. 1. rior wearing
Albert (u/1845-74/1918) A German Lu- Hlaubeck (A)
 tharian theologian, professor and editor, awarded the Verdun
 prize for works on church history, 1890
2. Minnie (u/1852-96/1929) A German-American opera singer

adamantiner reddish-brown manganese disulfide (MnS₂), crystallizing in the isometric system [*c*] von Hauer, Austrian geologist.]

man novelist, *Lichtenstein*, etc. [Orientalist
Maug, 1 hauñ, 2 hauñ, **Martin** (1/ 1827--1/ 1876) A German
Maugh, 1 hōñ, 2 hāñ, n. [Scott] Low-lying rich lands, es-
 pecially such as are sometimes overflowed (hauñ.
Maught, 1 hēt, 2 hāt, a. 1. [Archaic] Haughty. 2. High.
Maugh 'ton-ite, 1 hō'ten-ait; 2 hu'ton-īt, n. *Mineral* A black

variety of biotite in which the magnesian is largely replaced by iron. [*Dr Samuel Haughton* of Dublin]

haught'y, {1 h^oti, 2 h^oty, a [HAUGH'TI-ER, HAUGH'TI-
au'ty]. } **HAUGHTY** 1. Having and expressing in speech or manner a high opinion of self and contempt for others, proud and disdainful; arrogant

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt, manifesting a proud disdain.
Clay . . . had nothing of *haughty* condescension

3†. Lofly; bold. **4†.** High, haut | [OF *hautain*, < *haut*, high, < *l. altus*, high] **Syn.:** austere, churlish, cold, contemptuous, disdainful, distant, high, insolent, proud, reserved, stately, supercilious, surly, unapproachable, uncivil, unsocial. Compare ARROGANT, IMPERIOUS
bauch^h-tā, -gā = bauch^h-tāt-nā, -n find

1. To pull or draw with force, as, to *haul* a rope
If any one attempts to *haul* down the American flag, shoot him
on the spot JOHN A. DIX *Official Despatch, Jan. 29, 1861.*
2. To transport by pulling or dragging as carts or tubs

10. *haul* *lumber for firewood* 3. *Naut* To shift the course of (a ship), especially so as to sail nearer the wind

11. a. 1. *Naut* To change the direction of a course; hence, to sail said of a ship, as, to *haul* to the southward 2. To shift, alter said of the wind

After which the thoughtfulness and simplicity made for

3. To drag or pull, as in the endeavor to move something. 4. [U S] *Cotton-grooving* To pull the loose earth up to the stems of the plant with a hoe, after plowing. [*AS hoktan*, cp *F haldr*, *OH haltan*, fetch] *Syn.* *haul, hallow, hallow, hallow*. In the British navy, and

able draw — haul/bow/lines; *n* In the British Navy, an able seaman haul/bow/lines; — to h. aft a head/sheet, to flatten one of the head-sails, by pulling the rope made fast to the clew of a jib or a stay-sail — to h. aft the main/sheet, to pull the tackle controlling the main-boom at its outer end so as to swing the latter in until more nearly in alignment with the keel — to h. off. 1. To sheer off, as a

ship, retreat 3. To make a backward movement of the body and arm in order to strike an effective blow with the fist.— **to h. over the coals**, to find fault with, scold sharply.



Notes



— to h. the wind, to turn the bow of a ship nearer to the point from which the wind is blowing, also, ng. 1. to retire from one's position or standpoint. — to h. up, 1. Same as TO HAUL OVER THE COALS. 2. To come to a stop; to cease moving. — haul'ing-dine', n. *Naut.* A small line lowered from above to draw up articles that are needed for work. — haul'ing-ground', n. The part of the shore of the Pribilof Islands where the young male fur-seals congregate, as distinguished from the *rookery*. See *ROOKERY*, 2.

haul, n. 1. A pulling with force, violent pull, also, that which is obtained by hauling, hence, anything of value that is acquired, a "find." 2. *Fishing.* (1) The drawing of a net or seine. (2) A single catch of a net. (3) A place to haul a seine. 3. The distance over which anything is hauled, said especially of freight transported by rail, as, a ton or a short haul. — haul of all, the evolution of tacking a square-rigged vessel by swinging all the yards together. — h. of yarn, in rope-making, a bundle of 300 or 400 parallel yarns ready to be larded. — haul'-seine', n. A drag-selue — h. up, n. *Lumbering.* A light chain and hook for hitching a horse to a cable so as to move it to any point desired.

haul'-a-bout', 1 hōl'-a-bout', 2 hā'-a-bout', n. *Naut.* A vessel used for coaling ships either from its own hold or from other coalliers. It resembles a barge, and has a steel hull, large hatchways, and coal-transporters.

haul'age, 1 hōl'ij, 2 hā'ag, n. 1. The act, process, or operation of hauling, also, a charge for hauling. 2. *Railroad.* A charge made by a railroad company for the use of a line or track. — haul'age-clip', n. A catch for attaching a mine-car to the haulage-rope. — haul'age-way', n. A course along which goods are pulled or conveyed.

haul'back, 1 hōl'bak', 2 hā'bak', n. *Lumbering.* A short wire rope used for taking back the cable after the haulage of each lot of logs.

haul'd, pp. *haul'd*, n. [Scot.] 1. A grasp, hold. 2. A place of abode or resort.

haul'er, 1 hōl'or, 2 hā'er, n. 1. One who hauls. 2. A fish-catching device consisting of several hooks fastened to a line and dragged through the water, a pull devil.

haul'fer, 1 hōl'fər, 2 hā'fər, n. [Eng.] A man who hauls heavy goods with horse and cart, a hauler or carrier.

haul'li-u'li, 1 hāu'li-u'li, 2 hōu'li-u'li, n. [Hawaii] A large slender deep-blue snake-mackerel (*Lemistomus thyrastoides*) valued as a food-fish.

haulm, 1 hōm, 2 hām, n. To lay out, as straw ready for haulm, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. The dried stalks of peas, beans, and cereals, wheat-staw for thatching. 2. A grass-stem.

haul'm, 1 hōm, 2 hām, n. Same as HAULM, 1.

haul'water, 1 hōl'wāter, 2 hā'wāter, n. Same as HAULM, 1.

haul'boy, n. Same as HAULBOY.

haul'fert, n. Same as HAULFERT.

haul'yard, 1 hōl'yārd, 2 hā'yārd, n. A halyard.

haunce, n. Same as HAUNCE.

haunch, 1 hānch or hōnch, 2 hānch or hānch (xiii), n. 1. The fleshy part of the hip and buttock, one of the hinder parts of a man or quadruped immediately above, or including, the thigh, the hip, as, a haunch of venison. The right arm is bent behind the back and rests on the haunches. *R. LANCIANI in Century Magazine Feb., 1887, p. 603.* 2. The upper or basal joint of the leg of an insect or spider. [C.] 3. *Arch.* That part of an arch between a horizontal line through the crown and vertical lines through the springing-points, thus including the whole or a part of the span, the flank or haunch. 4. A sudden fall or break, as in a ship's timbers. — haunch'ing, 5. *Carp.* The end wheel of a tenon lessened in width. 6. A door-jamb. [*F. hauche*, < O.H.G. *ancha*, joint] — haunch'bone', n. The hipbone or os innominatum. — h. joint, n. A hip-joint. — h. stone, n. A stone approximately half-way between the spring and crown or vertex of an arch. — haunch, n. [Prov. Eng.] To throw by jerking the arm against the haunch — haunched, a. Having haunches haunch'er, n. haunch'less, a. — haunch'y, a.

haunched, 1 hāncht, 2 hāncht, a. Having haunches.

haunch'ing, 1 hānch'ing or hōnch'ing, 2 hānch'ing or hānch'ing, n. 1. *Arch.* The parts of an arch belonging to the haunch. 2. *Carp.* A niche in a stile for fitting in the haunch of a tenon. 3. Same as HAUNCH, n. 4.

haunch'et, n. To rise, enhance.

haunt, 1 hānt or hōnt, 2 hānt or hānt (xiii), v. I. t. 1. To resort to much or be much about, visit often; frequent.

The poor wretches. — haunt one's boat in shoals, in the hope of getting some scraps of food.

ARCH. FORBES Chinese Garden p. 74. [v. & w. 1889]

2. To trouble or annoy by constantly recurring to the mind or memory, as, the man's face haunts me.

My heart was haunted by a bitter pain.

HOLLAND Katharina, Childhood st. 43.

3. Specif., to visit frequently or customarily in a disembodied form, as the ghost of a murdered or wronged person, or one who can not rest quietly in his grave.

II. 1. To be much about, visit or be present often, as, to haunt about a place. 2. To be accustomed.

3. To proceed, to betake oneself. [*F. hanter*, haunt, perhaps < *L. ambulo*, go about, see *AMBITION*.]

haunt, n. 1. A place to which one resorts frequently; a place of habitual visitation, formerly, in England, one's dwelling or place of business, as, this is my daily haunt, a haunt of vice. 2. [Southern U. S.] A ghost.

3. *Practise.* 4. The custom of frequenting a place.

haunt'ed, 1 hānt'ed or hōnt'ed, 2 hānt'ed or hānt'ed, pa. 1. Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by or as by ghosts or apparitions, as, a haunted house.

2. [Scot. or Dial. Eng.] Accustomed, habituated.

haunt'ed-ent, pp. Practised, frequented.

haunt'er, 1 hānt'or or hōnt'or, 2 hānt'er or hānt'er, n. One who haunts.

Haup, 1 haupt, 2 haupt *Paul (11/1858-)*

A German, Semitic, and Biblical scholar, professor of Semitic languages in Johns Hopkins University, 1883.

Haup'mann, 1 hāup'mon, 2 haupt'man, n. 1. Gerhart (11/1852-) a German poet and dramatist awarded Nobel prize on, of Bedford 1912, *Die Versunkene Glocke*. 2. Moritz, three white self-murderer, a German composer.

Haup'tan, 1 hāp'tan, 2 hāp'tan, n. 1. *Bib. Ezek.* xlviii 16. 2. A province of Syria. — Ha-roo'-ra'-zi.

haup't-ent, 1 hāp't-ent, 2 hāp't-ent, a. *Ha'* Palewise with the head of a fish when used as a charge. [*L. haurent* (-) s, ppr. of *haurio*, draw or drink in.] **haup't-ant**.

Haup't-ent, 1 hāp't-ent, 2 hāp't-ent, a. *Ha'* Palewise with the head of a fish when used as a charge. [*L. haurent* (-) s, ppr. of *haurio*, draw or drink in.] **haup't-ant**.

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Haus'sa, 1 hāu'sə, 2 hōu'sə, n. An important negroid race, Haus'sa, variously estimated as numbering from 5 to about 15 millions, and occupying a tract of central Sudan lying north of the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers. The Hausas belong to the Bantu family, with some Hamitic admixture. They are Mohammedans, and are of fine physique with fine trading instinct. The modern Hausa principalities, which are under British protection, are the outcome of the powerful Fulah monarchy founded in the sixteenth century. The Hausa language in form which has been reduced to writing resembles Arabic, has a wide range, and is used extensively as a medium of commerce. **Haus'sat**.

hause, 1 hōs, 2 hās, n. [Scot.] 1. The throat haire. 2. A narrow connecting ridge in a depression between two mountains or summits, also, a pass containing such a ridge. [*< AS hausa*, neck]

haus'en, 1 hō'zn, 2 hā'gn, n. [C.] The huso or Russian sturgeon.

Haus'er, 1 hāu'zər, 2 hōu'zər, *Kaspar (11/1812-12/1833).* A German foundling adopted by the city of Nuremberg put to book-making, became protégé of Lord Stanhope, who sent him to Australia, where he interviewed one who promised to reveal his parentage, and returned fatally wounded.

haus'mann-ite, 1 hāu's-man-īt, 2 hōu's-man-īt, n. *Mineral.* A submetallic, brownish-black manganese oxide (Mn₂O₃), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [*J. F. L. Hausmann, German metallurgist*]

haus'se, 1 hō'se, 2 hō'se, a. [F.] *Hier* Enhanced, or placed higher than usual said of a cleveon or fess.

hausse, 1 hōs, 2 hōs, n. [F.] 1. A vertically adjustable sight attached to a cannon near the breech. 2. The nut of a violin-bow. — haus'se-ool', n. A gorget, formerly worn, originally over either chain mail or plate mail, and in later times over the uniform of infantry officers. It survived in France until the downfall of the Second Empire. See *Gorget*, n. 1 & 4. — haus'se-pouch, n. A leather pouch for carrying the hausse of a field-piece.

Haus'smann-ize, 1 hāu's-man-īz, 2 hōu's-man-īz, v. [*-IZ-ED; -IZ-ING*] To improve by introducing wide boulevards, etc., so as to open up congested districts, as was done in Paris by Baron Haussmann during the Second Empire.

haus't, 1 hōst, 2 hōst, n. [Scot.] A dry cough.

haus't-ohr, 1 hōst'ohr, 2 hōst'ohr, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'tel'ium, 1 hōst'el'um, 2 hōst'el'um, n. [*-IA, pl.*] The proboscis or sucking-organ of certain insects and crustaceans, as of flies and butterflies. [*< L. haustum*, water-drawing machine, < *haustus*, pp. of *haurio*, draw] — **haus'tel'ia**, n. pl. 1. *Entom.* A division of insects with mouth-parts modified as a haustellum, as in the flies and butterflies. 2. *Entom.* The *Asopoda* in a restricted sense. 3. *Crust.* The *Siphonostoma* — **haus'tel'late**, 1. a. 1. Having a haustellum, or of pertaining to the *Haustellata*. 2. Adapted for sucking, as the mouth-parts of a butterfly, suctorial. — **haus'tel'late**, 1. n. One of the *Haustellata*.

haute'mont, n. A tight-fitting garment worn by a medieval soldier under his armor.

haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*-IA, pl.*] Bot. A root-sucker by means of which certain parasitic plants establish connection with their host. [*< L. haustus*, drawer < *haustus*, pp. of *haurio*, draw] — **haus'to-ri-um**, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'trum, 1 hōst'rum, 2 hōst'rum, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)] Anat. One of the small sac-like compartments of the colon caused by the sigmoid folds. [*< AS HAUSTELLUM*]

haus'tus, 1 hōst'us, 2 hōst'us, n. [*L. I. C. Law*] The right to draw water, and of access for such purpose. 2. *Med. A draft*, *hausture*.

haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

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haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'to-ri-um, 1 hōst'ō-ri-um, 2 hōst'ō-ri-um, n. [*HAUSTRIA* (Latin)]

haus'ture, 1 hāu'tur, 2 hōu'tur, n. [New Zealand] A caran-gold fish, the sead (*Trachurus trachurus*). **Ha'ty**, 1 hā'ty, 2 hō'ty, n. 1. *Ecne* Just (9/1743-1/1822), a French abbé, mineralogist. 2. *Valentin* (1/1745-1/1822), a French philanthropist; brother of preceding, who founded a blind-asylum in Paris.

ha'u-y-nite, 1 hā'u-y-nīt, 2 hō'u-y-nīt, n. *Mineral.* A vitreous to grayish blue or green, translucent calcium-sodium-aluminum sulfato-silicate, crystallizing in the isometric system, isomorphous with novelite. [*< R. J. Haüy*] **ha'uynet**, — **ha-uyn-o-phyre**, n. *Petrol.* A porphyritic rock containing phenocrysts of haüyite — **ha-uyn-o-phyrite**, a.

ha'age, 1 hā'ij, 2 hā'ag, n. [Prov. Eng.] Parentage. **Ha'a-nal**, 1 hā'a-nāl, 2 hō'a-nāl, n. *Norse Myth.* The second song of the Elder Edda, a compilation of maxims, relating to the conduct of life, uttered by Odin, lit., Song of the High One.

Ha-van'a, 1 hā-vā'nə or (Sp.) a-vā'nə, 2 hā-vā'nə or (Sp.) a-vā'nə, n. 1. Same as HABANA. 2. A township and city, county-seat of Mason county, Ill. — **Havanna cedar**, same as CEDAR, 3. — **Ha-van'a-nese**, a.

Ha-van'a, 1 hā-vā'nə, 2 hō-vā'nə, n. A cigar made from Cuban tobacco. [*< Habana*, (Cuba)] **Ha-van'nah**.

ha'vance, 1 hē'vans, 2 hā'vāns, n. [Prov. Eng.] Behavior.

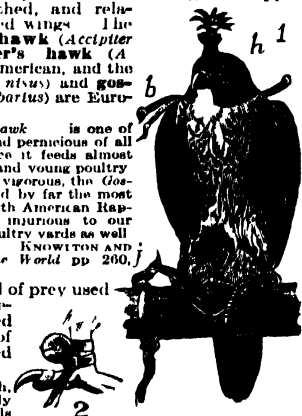
Ha'vant, 1 hā'vant, 2 hā'vant, n. A market-town in S. Hampshire, England.

have', 1 hāv, 2 hāv, v. [*HAD, HAVING, pres. and sing. have'*] I HAVE, THOU HAST, HE HAS. 1. I. 1. To hold as owner, possessor, occupant, or controller, to be in possession of control of, own, possess, as, he has a fine house. When the war of the Revolution in 1775 commenced, I had a thousand war-horses. The Colonies had but one J. S. C. Amory Paul Jones p. 20 [b. m. & co. 1871]

2. To hold or bear as an accomplice, an apparent name, content, or part, or as something connected with or inseparable from the holder, contain, comprise, as, the well has little water, the book has a significant title, the night has a thousand eyes.

Whatever comes from God has the God whom it comes from in its heart.

Hawke, 1 hōk, 2 hək, **Edward, Lord** (1705-¹⁰/₁₇1781). An English admiral, who defeated the French off Belleisle, 1759. **hawk**'ea'gle, n. See under **hawk**¹, n



produced simultaneously with the ripening of the coral-reef fruit. The wood, which is tough and elastic, is used for boat-building.

ha'sen, 1 hā'san, 2 hā'san, **Henry Allen** (1840-?) m1900? An American meteorologist, born in India. He devised meteorological instruments.

ha'zer, 1 hā'zēr, 2 hā'zēr, n One who haases

Ha'zer-Hat'-ti-con, 1 hē'zer-hat'-kon, 2 hā'zer-hāt'-cōn, n *Bib*. (R V). *Ezek* xlvii, 16

Ha-se-rim, 1 ha-sēr'im, 2 ha-sēr'im, n pl *Bib Deut* ii, 23. [*Haz*, village, roots] - **Ha-se'rōth**, 1 ha-s'rōth or -rōth; 2 ha-s'rōth or -rōth, n pl *Bib Num* xi, 35 [*Hab*, stations, villages] - **Ha-se'r-on-a-tar**, 1 has'-se-nit-mor, 2 hāz-e-zōn-a't-mar, n *Bib Gen* xiv, 7 [*Hab*] - **Ha-z'i-el**, 1 ha-z'i-el, 2 ha-z'i-el, n *Bib* (Douai) - **Ha-z'i-el**, 1 hē'zi-el, 2 hā'zi-el, n *Bib* 1 *Chron* xxiii, 9 [*Hab*., God in seeing]

haz'ing, 1 hā'zing, 2 hā'zing, n [U S] Severe practical joking involving physical personal injury and bodily harm, or the performance of any humiliating action entailing surrender of dignity and self-respect under fear or threat of force, whether the result of effervescence of youthful spirits or of the studied claims of senior students to the obedience and submission of the juniors. The United States Military Academy Regulations, in its instructions for **hazing** among cadets, inflict a sentence of suspension and loss of a class "when too intent has been shown to injure, punish, or humiliate" the victim, and disallow in other cases.

Quickly following my admission I was broken in by a course of **hazing**.

P II Sheridan Memoirs vol i, p 9 [C. L. W. 1888.]

ha'zie, v To make dry

ha'zie, c & n Same as HAZEL - **ha'zley**, a

ha'zie, n [North Eng.] A tough mixture of shale and sandstone

Ha'zie-hurst, 1 hē'zi-hūrt, 2 hā'zi-hūrt, n [*Copiah* county, Miss.]

Ha'zie-rig, 1 hē'zi-rīg, 2 hā'zi-rīg, n Same as HARELIGH

Ha'zie-ton, 1 hē'zi-ton, 2 hā'zi-ton, n A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.

Ha'zit, 1 has'it, 2 hā'zit, **William** (4/10/1778-v/10/1830) An English author and critic

Ha'zo, 1 hē'zo, 2 hā'zo, n *Bib Gen* xxii, 22 [*Hab*, seer]

Ha'zor, 1 hē'zor, 2 hā'zor, n *Bib Josh* xix, 36 [*Hab*, enmity] - **Ha'zor**, 1 hē'zor, 2 hā'zor, n [*R*] *Josh* xv, 25

Ha'zor-ha-dat'al, 1 hē'zor-hat'a's, 2 hā'zor-ha-dat'al, n [*R*] *Josh* xv, 25

hazy, 1 hē'zī, 2 hā'zī, c [HAZ'-i-ty, haz-i-ert.] 1. Cloudy, misty, covered, or obscured with haze

by the presence of haze as, a **hazy** horizon, a **hazy** day, **hazy** weather

2. Figuratively, lacking clearness, obscure, dim, as, **hazy** talk, his thought is **hazy**

We are pained by a **hazy** and perplexed discourse; but rejoice in one perspicuous and profound

HAMILTON Metaphysics vol i, p 620. [An c o 1877.]

3. [Slang U S] Fuddled with drink, tipsy - **haz'-i-ly**, adv - **haz'-iness**, n

has'man, 1 hā'sman, 2 hā'san, n Same as CHAZAN

Has-re-le-po'ni, 1 hā'z-lei-pō'nai, 2 hā'ze-e-lēi-pō'nī, n *Bib* (K V) *Isa* lv, 13

Has, abbr Hermaglobin

H. B. C., **H. R. M.**, **H. C.**, **H. C. M.** See ABBREVIATION.

He', **he'**, 1 hē'-bōn, 2 āch'-bōn, n An alitchbone

hd.., abbr Had

hdlk., abbr Handkerchief

he, 1 hē, 2 hē, n [Archae] A male apaur person

he, pron [*HIM*, *POSS*, *HIM*, *OBJ*, *THEY*, *NOM*, *PL*; *THIR* or *THEIR*, *POSS PL*, *THEM*, *OBJ*, *THEY*, *THE*, or that one before named, the male person, animal, or thing understood or previously mentioned the masculine pronoun of the third person, as, a man may sin, but he must suffer for it

2. Any person indefinitely, an individual; any one, whoever it may be, as, he helps doubly who helps promptly

3. [Lang] Sometimes, the leader of a game, or one who takes some special part in it, "it"

He is used also adjectively, meaning "male," as in *he bear*, *he goat*, thus these phrases are often written as compounds - *he-as* | *he* Bible, see *BIBLE* - *he-he'* | *tree*, n So U S The black spruce, *Picea canadensis*, n A tree-like plant (*Sesuvio leucandron*) of the aster family, found only on the island of St Helena (C) - *he-clam*, n [Local, U S] A saw-worm, as the clam-worm (*Nereis virens*) erroneously supposed by some to be the male of the long clam (*Mya arenaria*) - *he-jalap*, n Jalap extracted from a Mexican bindweed (*Ipomoea orizabensis*), orizaba-root

he-oak, n The Australian oak

See Oak, 1

he, 1 hē, 2 hē, n The fifth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent to the English *h*, and having the sign ḥ. Numerical value = 5 The derivation of its name is doubtful.

H. E., **h. e.** See ABBREVIATION

head, 1 hed, 2 hēd, v I. / 1. To be the leader of, lead

head, j off in doing, stand first in, have or put one's name at the head of, begin, us, to head an expedition, to head a charity list

A group of children headed by a tall girl stood and watched us

R L Stevenson Inland Voyage p 54 [In press 1883]

2. To be or get ahead of so as to intercept, resist or check from before, stop or oppose the forward movement of, as, to head a flock of sheep, the vessel is headed by the wind

3. To turn the head of in a desired direction, direct the course of, as, to head a vessel toward the shore.

4. To put a head upon or into, furnish with a head or end, head up, as, to head a barrel

5. To compass by going around the head of, as, to head a stream.

6. To cut off the top of, head down, behead; as, to head a tree

When I am hanged or headed

Browning King and Book pt v, l 84.

7. [Scot.] To execute by beheading

8. Football. To meet or butt (the ball) with the head

II. s. 1. To move forward in a given direction, point on or as if advancing toward some place

So long as you can head east-and-by-north you are doing well.

Coopers Pilot p 33 fr v c.l.

2. To come to a head, form a head, as, a cabbage heads in autumn

3. To originate, spring, arise, as, the Potomac heads in the Alleghenies

- to head a trick, to play a card of higher value than any previously played in the trick - to h. back or in, to shorten the shoots of (a plant) - to h. down, to cut off the upper part of a tree-stem) so as to make the tree branch out below - to h. off. 1. To intercept, circumvent, get ahead of

2. Naut To point a ship's head away from the wind or from an object on either bow that she is approaching - to h. up. 1. To enclose by putting in heads or ends, as, to head up a barrel

2. Naut To cause a ship to take a new course toward a certain object

head, a. 1. Being the head or leader, chief, principal; foremost, as, the head cook, the head man of the tribe;

It is the privilege of the head wife to prepare in her tent the dinners of the Sheikh's guests.

LAVAN *Armenia and its Remains* vol 1, p 100 [a. r. 1852]
 2. Felt or acting from behind, bearing upon or directed against the head or front, as a *head* wind or tide.
 3. Naut. Being at the head or front, forward. noting sails set on or forward of the foremast.

head, { n. 1. That part of the body of an animal that contains the brain and the organs of special sense, the ears, eyes, mouth, and nose. In *Chordata* above *Amphioxus*, a distinct head is invariably present, due to the distinction of the anterior part of the nervous system in order to form the specialized region constituting the brain. This region is protected by the bones of the *cranium*, which serves as the brain-box and has given its name to all vertebrates having a head. In the higher *Cranialia* this brain-box is a hard and compact bony structure, the skull; in the lower forms it degenerates into a mere trough or depression. 2. Something having the shape or position of a head, or in some other way analogous to a head. Specif. (1) A top, upper, or higher part or place. (a) The upper part or beginning of a valley, stream, bay, or gulf, also, the source of a spring. (b) That part of a bed, sofa, table, or the like, considered as the upper part either as fitted to support the head or as being the more honorable station. (c) The capital of a column or pilaster. (d) The cover of a still or similar apparatus. (e) The upper part or beginning of a written or printed paper. The distinguished gentlemen whose names appear at the head of this paper.

CARDINAL GIBBONS in *N. Am. Review* Apr. 1891, p. 385

(f) The top of a door or other wall-opening. (g) The upper beam of a bridge or of a trestle. (h) The upper part of a bolt, nail, or the like. (i) That part of a mast between the hounds and the cap, as distinguished from the heel. (j) The upper part of a ship's frame, as distinguished from the heel. (k) The upper edge of a sail, as distinguished from the boom. (l) A windmill. (m) That part of the face or breast of a mine-chamber or level close to the roof. (n) In whaling, the upper end of a piece of blubber. (o) In bookbinding, the top of a book. (2) The fore or forward part that part, side, or end that is placed or moved in advance. (a) The bow of a vessel as distinguished from the stern. (b) The privy of a ship's crew. (c) The forefoot of a vessel's keel, as distinguished from the heel. (d) The front of any procession, troop, column, or the like, the van. (e) The part of a fuse that contains the priming. (3) Any rounded or principal part resembling a head, or analogous to a head. (a) *Bot.* A globular form of inflorescence exhibited by a cluster of flowers that are sessile on a very short axis, as in the buttonbush; a capitulum.

A head is a flower-cluster with a very short body, or axis, and without any pedicels to the blossoms, or hardly any, so that it has a rounded form.

AAA GRAY *How Plants Grow* pt. 1, p. 61 [n. & co 1889]

(b) *Anat.* The rounded end of a bone, as the head of the femur. (c) The bunch or cluster of cereal grain on a stalk, an ear. (d) The striking, pushing, or cutting part of a hammer, mallet, beetle, ax, or the like. (e) That part of a stringed instrument in which the pegs are inserted. (f) The portion of a note that determines its position on the staff and to which the tail is annexed. (g) A set division of a discourse, composition, or the like. (h) A title in a printed book, or any heading, title, or the like used to characterize that which follows. (i) That lute-stock which contains the live-spindle as distinguished from the one that bears the dead-spindle. (j) A bundle of flax of a few pounds weight. (k) An ornamental or symbolic device on a vessel's prow. (l) The top of a cushion, the drum. (m) The flexible shank of a molded button, a tuft of canvas or silk protruding from the back by which it may be attached. (n) A rotating piece bearing cutting bits, as on a wood-planing machine. (o) In textile machinery, a movable part through which yarns, rovings, etc. are passed. (p) The level or road driven into a vein or seam. (q) *pl.* Roofing-tiles laid by the eaves of a building. (r) *Archeol.* The pile of an arrow. (s) The seal-like foam that rises to the surface of a liquid in fermentation. (t) [Link.] Froth on beer or stout, as the barmaid put a head on the foam. (u) [Br.] The striking end of the surface of milk. (v) *Golf.* The striking end of the club, including the sole, heel, toe or nose, neck, and face. (w) [Austral.] Mining. A rammer for crushing quartz. (z) A broadland, cape, as, Beachy Head.

3. One who has first rank or place and to whom others are subordinate, a principal person, chief, leader, commander, as, the head of the school.

He that is head of a party, is but a boat on a wave.

Scott *Kendworth* vol 1, p. 85 [n. & co.]

4. The position, station, or rank occupied by a leader, the first or most honorable place, front, as, at the head of one's profession. 5. One, considered as a unit among many, the individual, a single one applied especially to persons and to animals as numbered, as, a hundred head of sheep, ten dollars a head. In this sense head is used both for singular and plural. 6. Successful progress or opposition, headway.

Nothing but the printer's press could make successful head against a system which appeared alike to the interests of both the dominant and the subject classes.

C. D. YONGE *Three Centuries Modern Hist.* p. 75 [a. 1878]

7. The measure of stored-up or gathered force or capacity, as of steam, static or latent force, power considered as ready to be released or used, speed, in physics, the height of a column or body of fluid above a given point considered as causing, counteracting, or measuring pressure, as, a head of water driving a turbine, the head of air that determines the rate of flow in a chimney.

In Aberdeen, Nebraska, the flow of an artesian well has so powerful a head that it is used instead of steam for driving the sawmill engine.

Smith's Companion [Boston] Apr. 16, 1891, p. 228, col. 2

8. (1) [Rare.] *Geol.* A layer of angular debris of adjacent strata, which generally overlies the "raised beaches" of England. (2) [South. Eng.] Debris of rocks carried down by rain and deposited as sand or gravel. (3) *Quarrying.* The direction in cleavage opposite to the grain and drift. (4) Rubble-drift on the cliffs in southern England. (5) *pl.* Rubble-drift obtained either by washing or by separating magnetically from tailings. 9. The highest or critical stage, the crisis, climax, apex, as, the absence has come to a head, revolution comes to a head. 10. Control of one's own course, freedom from proper restraint, undue liberty, license, as, to give the horse his head.

Dr. Junker holds that the Khartoum Government made a fatal blunder in giving the tribes of the Equatorial Province their heads.

New-York Tribune Feb. 5, 1892, p. 8, col. 1

11. The end, the part forming the end, as, the head of

a drum, barrel, hand-reel, or the like. 12. Something that grows or is worn on the head, as, a head of hair. Specif. (1) The antlers of a deer. (2) A head-dress. 13. The intellectual faculties, the mind, understanding, with as opposed to the heart or feelings, as, a level head, a cool head.

A woman's head is usually over ears in her heart.

Coleridge *Table Talk* May 5, 1830

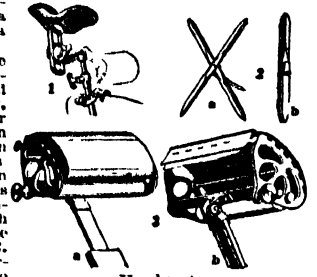
14. *Curving.* Same as *through*, n. 2. [*< AS head* head] a buck of the first head, a five-crowned buck having its first full set of antlers — blind h. (*Chen*), a stopper for a mattress or the like, used also of the whole apparatus — cavi h. (*Naut.*), a head or protruding butt of timber up right through the gunwale, used as a cavi to fasten sheets, etc. — dropped h. (*Typos*), a headline of type which is dropped some way down the page, as in the beginning of each chapter — dynamite h., that head of fluid which would produce statically the pressure of a given moving fluid — effective h., the actual hydraulic pressure at the point of application to a water-wheel or turbine — from h. to foot, throughout, completely all over, thoroughly — grooving of groover h., a rotating cutter-head having radial scoring and cutting-tools in its periphery, a dado-head — hard h. (*Geol.*), a smooth, round, hard erratic — h. and harigald money [scot.], money paid to colliers and salters when one of their women gave birth to a child — h. and h. (*Naut.*), head to head, head on — h. and shoulders. 1. By force, with violence, as, to drag one in head and shoulders. 2. By a good deal, very much, by far, as, he lowers head and shoulders — head bay, the portion of a canal immediately above a lock — h. (beton), n. The common housewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*) See *lily* under *LOUSEWORT* — h. block, n. 1. In a sawmill carriage, a cross-block on which the head of the log rests, or a device for holding the log in its proper place. 2. A piece of wood in a carriage or other vehicle, placed between the fifth wheel and the forward spring, so that the reach may be mortised into its center, to connect the fore-gear and the hind-gear — head-board, n. A board or construction of boards placed at or forming the head of a bed — head-board, n. A pillow-box usually in the plural — head-borough, n. [lang.] Formerly, a titling-man, or chief of a borough, a high constable — head-bor'row, n. h. bound, a Turbaned h. cap, n. Hook-binding A head-band cover of leather — h. case, n. Entom. The covering of the head of a pupa — h. cell, n. Hot A roundish hyaline cell at the free end of each of the eight manubria in the antheridium of the *Characeae*, a capitulum — h. center, the title given to the head or leader of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, or Fenian Brotherhood, Specif. [H. C.], James Stephens, who organized the movement of Sept. 15, 1865, in Dublin — h. chair, n. A high-back chair with a head-rest or some similar device — h. chute, n. A canvas tube used on shipboard to guide refuse matter from the bows into the water — h. clip, n. A head-rest — h. cloth, n. 1. A cloth to be worn on the head. 2. A bed-hanging at the head of a bed — h. coal, n. The upper part of a very thick coal-seam worked as a separate lift — h. cone, n. Any one of several coniform appendages surrounding the mouth of certain pteropod mollusks, as *Cione* — h. course, n. A course of masonry composed of square stones or bricks placed with their ends to the face of the wall properly heading course or header course — h. cowl, n. One of a pair of coverings for the cephalopods of some pteropods — h. cracker, n. Same as HEAD-SPADE — h. drop, n. Pathol. A disease occurring in Japan, characterized by paralytic symptoms and drooping of the head — h. earling, n. Naut. The line used to secure the two upper corners of a square sail to the yard — head-fast, n. A hawser holding the bow of a vessel to a wharf or other fixture — h. fast, precipitately, as in diving — h. fore-mast, n. Head 15, 1865, in Dublin — h. fold, n. The folds of the embryo membranes by which the embryo proper is demarcated from its envelopes. It is near the head — h. footed, n. Having the organs of locomotion appended to the head, as in the cephalopod mollusks, cephalopods — h. frame, n. The frame over a mine-shaft supporting the hoisting-gear, etc. — h. gate, n. The upstream gate of a canal-lock, a water-gate or flood-gate of any race or sluice — h. gear, n. 1. All the parts of a harness that belong about the head as the head-stall. 2. The set of holding-gear used by a miner that is used in the head-frame. 3. A head-dress or the like — h. gear, n. The running rigging of head-sails — h. gland, n. A frontal organ with one or more papillae consisting of ciliated cells, as in the heteronemertine worms — h. guide, n. A guide for the narrow end of the paper in a printing-press — h. harness, n. A padded helmet of leather, with carapids hard nose shield, and other attachments, designed to protect the head from injury in football — h. house, n. 1. Mining. The house enclosing or sheltering a head-frame and gear. 2. [Borneo.] A dwelling-house for young men and boys — h. hung, n. Despoiled — h. hunter, n. h. hunting, n. A savage custom, especially among the Dyaks of Borneo, of making incursions to procure the heads of enemies as trophies — h. kerchief, n. A kerchief for the head — h. kidney, n. The pronephros — h. knee, n. A piece of knoe-timber, beneath a ship's head-rails, that binds the cutwater to the stem and supports it — h. knot, n. A knot or bow on the head-dress — head-ledge, n. Ship-building. 1. The fore or aft coaming of a hatchway. 2. Either end of a centerboard well — h. lining, n. A fortunetelling practice, as among the Eskimo, in which the head of a respondent is made to move in reply to questions suggested — h. lining, n. In a car or carriage the fabric lining the roof or hood — h. louse, n. The louse (*Pediculus capitis*) that infests the hair of the human head — h. lugged, a. Dragged by the head — h. maggot, n. The larva of the sheep bot-fly — h. mark, n. 1. A characteristic or distinguishing mark. 2. An unplowed strip of land at either end of the furrow, to serve as a boundary. 3. That peculiar line of head and facial appearance that distinguishes one individual from another. to know by h. mark, to recognize by personal appearance — h. mold, n. 1. *Anat.* [Rare.] The bones of the cranium, especially those that form the vault. 2. Arch. A hood-molding — h. molding, n. h. mold shot (*Anat.*) a condition of an infant's skull in which the bones override at the sutures — h. money, n. 1. Prize-money per head for prisoners captured in war or for the apprehension of outlaws. 2. A per capita tax, a platinum or bonus, so much per head.

The voters in some of our corrupter boroughs, who receive, not bribes, they are hugely indignant if this is imputed to them — but 'head-money' for their votes.

Trench on *The Study of Words* p. 105 [n. & co 1888]

— h. netting, n. Netting used instead of lured planking in the head-rails of a merchantman — h. note, n. A note, abstract or syllabus placed at the head of a document, chapter or page as in legal reports opposed to *foot-note* — h. of a ship, the front of the bow of a vessel, the section forward of the knight-heads — h. on, with the head toward or running full against, said of a ship, or of two trains, as, they collided head on — h. or harp [Ir.], same as HEAD OR TAIL.

from a harp on the reverse of old Irish coins — h. or tail, this side or the other, a phrase used when tossing a coin to decide a proposition, "head" indicating the side of the coin bearing the effigy of a head and "tail" indicating the reverse. — h. over heels, after a tumbling and overturned manner, more properly, *heels over head* — h. pant, n. The brainpan — h. penny, n. A poll-tax — h. penny, n. h. pin, n. Same as KING-PIN — h. pin and four back (*Rowing*), a form of tennins, in which pins are placed only on the numbers 1, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The knocking down of the four back pins counts more than knocking down all five — h. plate, n. 1. The strengthening piece of a saddle-cumle. 2. A small strip covering the joints in the roof of a landau. 3. A plate covering the cheek-brest of a gun-carriage — h. post, n. A post at the head, as of a bed, a stall in a stable, or the like — h. pump, n. Naut. A pump in a ship's head used for washing decks, etc. — head-race, n. The channel by which water is led to a water-wheel, or to any machinery — h. rail, n. Any rail at, near, or forming the head, as a ship's rail on the bows, or the crosspiece at the top of a door-frame — h. rail, n. A sort of head-kerchief worn by women — h. reach, l. n. To shoot ahead, said of a vessel in tacking. 11. n. The distance to windward made by a vessel while tacking — h. rest,



Head-rests. 1. Dentist's. 2. Surgeon's. a, open. b, closed. 3. Barber's. a, front. b, back.

Any device to support the head, as in a barber's chair or in a photographic gallery — h. rigging, n. The rigging of the foremast, bowsprit, and fib-booms — h. ring, n. 1. A peculiar hair-decoration worn by married men in some Kafir tribes. The hair, interwoven with fibers of various kinds, is fashioned into a ring, to which feathers, etc., are sometimes added. 2. In four-in-hand harness, a ring fixed to the top of the head-gear of a hind-horse to receive the rein that passes on to the leader — h. rope, n. 1. A rope to support a masthead temporarily. 2. The bolt-rope that strengthens the upper edge of a four-sided sail. 3. [U. S.] The cork-line of a seine or net. 4. Any line or rope attached to an animal's head especially as a tie-rope — h. sail, n. A sail set forward of the foremast, as with occasionally, also, one set on the foremast — heads and posts, a cavalry exercise in which leather heads placed on posts are struck or thrust at, as with swords — h. seab, n. Sheep-scab. See SCAB. 2. h. shake, n. A shake of the head, commonly signifying dissent, distrust, or suspicion — h. sheet, n. A sheet of a head-sail — h. shield, n. *Herp.* One of the plates on the head of a snake or lizard — h. skill, n. In a sawmill, either the head or the tail-block on which the end of the log rests — h. skill-ver, n. A head-penny — h. skin, n. A thick substance protecting the case of the sperm-whale — h. snapping, n. Same as HEAD-HUNTING — h. spade, n. A whaler's implement for cutting into a whale's head — head-cracker — h. spanner, n. An instrument with which anthropologists take the measurements of the human head — head-spring, n. 1. The fountainhead, source. 2. *Gymnastics.* A spring from the head as in leaping, in which the performer springs flat on his back alights on his feet without using his hands — h. stall, n. 1. That part of a bridge which fits over the head. 2. *Surg.* A head-bandage. 3. *Class. Antiq.* A bandage worn by a flute-player to keep the cheeks from distending — h. station, n. [Austral.] The dwelling-house, offices, etc., of a sheep or cattle-farm — h. stick, n. 1. A short round stick, perforated at both ends, through which to thrust the head-ropes of a triangular sail before sewing it on. 2. *Print.* A straight piece of furniture at the head of a form, between the chase and the type or other matter — h. stock, n. 1. *Mech.* One of various devices supporting the end or head of a part or member, as (1) the live-spindle of a lathe, (2) the under-frame of a railway-car, (3) the judgcons of a wheel, (4) the frame work in which the runway for the carriage in a spinning-mule is situated, (5) that part of a planing-machine by which the cutter or cutters and other parts are supported, (6) in some measuring-machines, a head that is movable. If the lathe is provided with a tail-stock, this in English usage is sometimes designated as the *loose head-stock*, and the head-stock proper as the *fast-head*. 2. Same as HEAD-FRAME. 3. The wooden frame from which a bell is hung. 4. [Scot.] A leader, especially of schoolboys in their sports — h. stool, n. A stool-like pillow formerly used in Christendom to protect elaborately dressed hah from being ruffled, and now used for a similar purpose by many Orientals, especially the Japanese — h. sword, n. [Corn. Eng.] Water running through a mine-level — h. timber, n. Naut. One of the timbers supporting the frame of the head-rail — h. tire, n. Arch. A tire for the head — h. to b., confrontingly — h. stone, n. In singing or elocution, a tone deriving its resonance from the cavities of the head, distinguished from *chest-tone* — h. to wind (*Naut.*), sail or a ship or boat when she is pointed or sailing into, or almost into, the wind — h. turner, n. A machine for cutting out barrel-heads — h. valve, n. The upper air-pump valve of a condensing steam-engine — h. vell, n. A vell worn on the head — h. voice, n. In singing or elocution, the sounds produced above the chest-register — h. wall, n. A wall in the same vertical plane with the face of the arch of a bridge — h. work, n. The corn-poppay — h. word, n. A word placed as a title or catch-word at the head of a paragraph a title-word — h. yards, n. *pl.* Naut. The yards on the foremast of a ship — kevel h., same as CAVY HEAD — neither h. nor tail, neither one thing nor another hence nothing as, I can make neither head nor tail of it — of or out of one's own h., of one's own accord or invention — off or out of one's h. [Colloq.] Inane, delicious — on h., recklessly, headily head-on, — on one's h., so as to impose responsibility on one, as, his sin shall be on his own head — over one's h., or over the h. of. 1. Above the comprehension of, as, to preach over the heads of the congregation. 2. Promoting one person above another of higher rank or position. 3. Exercising authority vested in a higher power without the knowledge of the one directly in command. 4. Above one's ability to pay, as hotel charges — railway h., an attachment for drawing and making even the shivler in a carding-machine — record h., a head (and horns) of an animal, considered as the most perfect of its class in all points rather than in size — A record head is not necessarily the largest head on record — W. 1. HORNADAY *Campfires in Canadian Rockies* p. 251 [n. & co.]

— seamen's h., same as HEAD¹, n. 2 (2) (b) static h., see HEAD¹, n. 7 — to be by the h., to be by the head, to have the forehead immersed below the normal line of flotation said of a vessel — to give h. or the h., to free from restraint let go loose as, to give a horse his head to his h., to let him or in his presence as to denounce a man to hit head to lay or put heads together, to conspire confer to lose one's h., to lose presence of mind to make h. or make h. against, to advance, make progress to show one's h., to appear to turn h. to face about so as to confront — universal h., a watch-maker's like-head with dogs etc., for holding a variety of work velocity h. (Hydraul), the head that would produce the actual velocity of an outflowing liquid if there were no friction or other resistance (Compare in AD, n. 7) virtual h., the pressure at any point in a liquid, divided by its uniform specific gravity

Head¹, 1 head, 2 hēd, n. 1. Sir Edmund Walker (1805–1868), an English administrator, Governor-general of Canada 2. Sir Francis Bond (1793–1875), an English writer Lieutenant-Governor of Canada 3. Sir George (1782–1855), an English commissioner-general and writer, brother of the preceding

head²ache¹, 1 hēd'āk', 2 hēd'āk', n. 1. An ache or head²ake², pain in the head arising from any cause 2. [Eng] The cornet (Papaver rhoeas) [*AS* *hādōr* *hādōr* head + *ace* ache] head²ach¹, n.

— bilious headache, same as RICK-HEADACHE — head²ache¹plant¹, n. The American pasqueflower (*Anemone pulsatilla nuttalliana*) of the Rocky Mountain region, supposed to be efficacious as a remedy for headache — h. tree, n. An East-Indian shrub (*Pimenta tinctoria*) of the family *Celastraceae* the leaves of which are used by the natives in soups and for curing headache — h. weed, n. A tropical American poisonous shrub (*Hedysmum wudan*) of the family *Chenopodiaceae* — organic h., a headache produced by a morbid condition of the brain or its membranes reflex h., a headache the cause of which is external to the brain and which may be situated in the stomach, eyes, or some other part of the body — sick h., n. A headache accompanied by anorexia, nausea, etc., supposed to be due to faulty digestion

head²achy¹, 1 hēd'āk'y, 2 hēd'āk'y, n. 1. Having a headache, subject to headaches 2. Resembling a headache

head²band¹, 1 hēd'band, 2 hēd'band, n. In bookbinding, to put on a headband on a book See HEADBAND, n. 2

head²band², n. 1. A band worn on the head 2. A decorative terminal cord or roll forming the end of the inner back of a book 3. A decorative band at the head of a page or chapter in a printed book

head²bay, etc. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²cheese¹, 1 hēd'chēz, 2 hēd'chēz, n. An article of food made by chopping and pressing together like a cheese portions of the feet and head of a calf or swine with other ingredients

head²chute¹, h. drop, etc. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²dress¹, 1 hēd'dres, 2 hēd'dres, n. 1. A covering or ornament for the head, also, the hair-dressed and adorned in any particular way

I do not remember in any part of my reading, that the head-dress aspired to as great an elegance as in the fourteenth century. Addison Spectator June 22 1711



Head-dresses

1 Ancient Egyptian 2 Egyptian (royal) 3 English, 15th century 4 German 16th century 5 French, 15th century

head²ed¹, 1 hēd'ed, 2 hēd'ed, n. Having or furnished with a head generally with a qualifying phrase or in composition, as head²ed like a beast, thick-headed

head²er¹, 1 hēd'ər, 2 hēd'ər, n. 1. A person who makes or puts in or on heads, as in barrel-making or pin-making 2. A person who turns all the needle-heads in one direction, in the manufacture of needles 3. (1) In cigar-making, the worker who shapes the mouth end of a cigar (2) The tool used for this purpose 4. An officer in charge of a whale-boat 5. A single horse kept to help teams up hills 6. A plunger or fall head foremost as into the water or from a bicycle 7. A blow on the head, any blow or exertion that causes one to turn back 8. The head of something, as the leader of a mob or party 9. One of various machines, implements, or tools for making forming, attaching, or removing heads Speed (1) A heading-machine for cutting off the tops of grain, clover, etc. (2) A heading-machine for forming barrel-heads, also bottoms for pails and tubs See HEADING-MACHINE, below (3) A fish-heading knife 10. A heavy stone extending through the thickness of a wall 11. A brick with its end to the face of a wall in which it is laid, a bond 12. A sod or brick having its end to the face of a revetment 13. In building, a timber resting in trimmers and supporting the ends or heads of the tail-beams 14. In curing fish, one who cuts off the heads 15. Steam-engine A tube or chamber of a boiler through which steam or water passes from one coil to another 16. A blow given with the head, as to a ball 17. An executioner

head²er-bed¹, n. [W U 8] The bed of a head-wagon — h. binder, n. *Appt* A variety of binding-machine that passes the heads of corn to the binding-machine — h. wagon, n. A lumber-wagon with open top and stopping slides for receiving hay or straw from a header in action head²fast¹, h. gate, h. harness, etc. See under HEAD¹, n. head²ful¹, 1 hēd'ful, 2 hēd'ful, n. As much as a head will hold

head²ing¹, 1 hēd'ing, 2 hēd'ing, n. 1. A caption, title, or the like, as the heading of a newspaper article.

Headings It must be remembered, are in no case any part of the inspired Word

RAWLINSON Historical Evidence p 100 [a & L 1800] 2. Boards or other material from which to cut heads, as for casks or barrels 3. (1) A strip along the edge of a piece of lace, by which to sew it to a garment (2) The part of a ruffle above the gathering-line 4. The special device shown by a rocket, especially a signal-rocket, in exploding 5. Mining (1) A mine-head (2) A driftway in the line of a tunnel or adit, in which the men work, also, any place where work is done in driving a horizontal passage (3) The gravel bank above a sluice in a placer 6. The end of a stone or brick that is presented outward 7. A heading-course 8. A molding above a wall-opening, head-mold 9. [So U S] Homespun cloth 10. A layer of bark over the sides in a vat 11. A mixture of equal parts of alum and iron sulfate, used in brewing 12. Heading 13. The process of bringing to a head 14. *Assn Football* The act of playing the ball with the head

head²ing-chip¹per¹, n. 1. A chipping-hammer worked by compressed air that forms the heads of rivets and boiler-tubes 2. A machine for dressing and jointing headstaves of a barrel, a heading-jointer h. chisel, n. A mortise-chisel — h. chiseler, n. A machine for making barrel-heads — h. course, n. In masonry, a course of bricks or stones laid with their lengths at right angles to the face of the wall h. hill, n. A hill on which condemned men were beheaded h. jointer, n. A straight-edged jointing-bit h. knife, n. 1. A knife for chamerfing cask-heads 2. A carrier's scraper 3. A saddler's knife for making large holes in leather 4. A knife for cutting off the heads of fish h. machine, n. 1. A reaping or harvesting machine that cuts off the stalks close to the heads 2. A machine for putting heads on pins 3. A machine for making pin-heads separately 4. A machine for cutting out barrel-heads h. up machine, n. 5. A cartridge-head press — h. stone, n. A boulder or header h. tool, n. A tool for swaging bolt-heads

head²ing-ly-with-Burley¹, 1 hēd'ing-lī-wīth-būr'ly, 2 hēd'ing-lī-wīth-būr'ly, n. A suburban district of Leeds, Yorkshire, England

head²ish¹, 1 hēd'ish, 2 hēd'ish, n. [Prov Eng] Disposed to be head²ish, etc. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²land¹, 1 hēd'land, 2 hēd'land, n. 1. A hill or head²land², a cliff projecting into the sea, as distinguished from a spit, tongue, or point, which is low 2. A strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence

head²less¹, a. Without a head — head²less-ness, n.

head²lift¹ing¹, n. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²light¹, 1 hēd'līt, 2 hēd'līt, n. 1. A powerful light in front of a locomotive, motorcar, or electric street-car, to light the track 2. A white light carried at a moving steamer's masthead

head²line¹, 1 hēd'lān, 2 hēd'lān, n. 1. A line of type set above the text to which it refers, in a book, newspaper, or the like 2. A main shaft

head²lin'er¹, 1 hēd'lān'ər, 2 hēd'lān'ər, n. [Colloq] 1. One who writes head-lines for a newspaper 2. A newspaper which makes display of headlines 3. That A performer whose name is printed in large type on a show-bill

head²lin'ing¹, n. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²long¹, 1 hēd'lōng, 2 hēd'lōng, a. 1. Acting with head²long², for manifesting precipitation, hasty, rash

2. Descending precipitately, sheer, as, a headlong steep

Syn. headlong, adverb. Head foremost, hence without deliberation rashly recklessly precipitately hastily

Men run themselves headlong for unworthy women WILKIE COLLINS *Man and Wife* p 341 [n]

head²long-lyt¹, head²long'lyt¹ [Eng], head²long-wisely¹, n. A capital, principal

head²mark¹, h. pan, etc. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²most¹, 1 hēd'mōst, 2 hēd'mōst, a. Most advanced foremost

head²phone¹, n. *Flec* A telephone-receiving set of ear-pieces connected by a metal band that rests on the head. head²piece¹, 1 hēd'pīs, 2 hēd'pīs, n. 1. A piece of armor to protect the head, a helmet or the like

His horse was unprotected save by a plain breastplate of brass and a brazen head-piece J H INGRAM *Throne of David* p 213 [n Bros 1889]

2. The decorative design at the top of a printed page or above a chapter-heading 3. A ship's figurehead 4. [Colloq] The head, hence, the wits 5. The receiver worn by the operator of a telephone switch-board or wireless apparatus head²phone², n.

head²pin¹, etc. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²quar¹ter¹, 1 hēd'kwər'tər, 2 hēd'kwər'tər, n. *sup* & *pl* *Mil* 1. The temporary or permanent location of a commanding officer in camp, garrison, or elsewhere, especially that of the commander-in-chief, as, the courier reported at headquarters 2. Hence, any central place where persons in authority are stationed, any chief or main distributing-center from which orders or information may be issued, as, police headquarters

Jerusalem, though by no means large, was the headquarters of the great religious institutions, as the capital of the theocracy CHURCH *Life of Christ* vol. 1, p. 223 [A 1880]

3. [Colloq] One's place of residence or business, one's principal abode, resort, or address

head²race¹, etc. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²right¹, 1 hēd'rīt, 2 hēd'rīt, n. [Local U S] A grant of land made to each citizen by the Constitution of Texas in 1836

head²room¹, 1 hēd'rūm, 2 hēd'rūm, n. *Arch* The clear distance under a girder, arch, etc., or from a step or landing to the ceiling

head²ship¹, 1 hēd'shīp, 2 hēd'shīp, n. The office, dignity, or position of a chief or head, authority, government

head²stall¹, etc. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²stair¹, 1 hēd'stān, 2 hēd'stān, n. [MEN, pl] 1. A public officer who leads or herds the condemned 2. A collector who wheels or hauls coal from the workings to the tramway 3. A head man

head²stone¹, 1 hēd'stōn, 2 hēd'stōn, n. 1. A stone set at the head of a grave to receive the inscription 2. The principal stone in the foundation or other part of a structure, as a cornerstone or a keystone

head²strong¹, 1 hēd'strōng, 2 hēd'strōng, a. 1. Stubbornly bent on pursuing one's own plans or accomplishing one's own ends, obstinate, willful, ungovernable They are headstrong believers and defenders of their opinions EMMERSON *English Traits* p 127 [n M & C 1889]

2. Involving or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy, as headstrong conduct Syn. see OBSTINATE — head²strong²ness, n.

head²sword¹, h. timber, h. valve, etc. See under HEAD¹, n.

head²ward¹, n. The guarding of the head or life of a sovereign or a lord

head²wardat¹, head²ward, 1 hēd'wərd, 2 hēd'wərd, adverb Toward the head.

head²wa¹ter¹, 1 hēd'wə'tər, 2 hēd'wə'tər, n. *pl* (1) The waters at or near the source of any stream, river, or the like sometimes in the singular

head²way¹, 1 hēd'wē, 2 hēd'wē, n. 1. Forward motion, particularly of a vessel, force due to such motion, momentum, progress, as, the headway of a locomotive. 2. The interval of time or the distance between two consecutive railway-trains, street-cars, or the like, on the same line and going in the same direction, as, trains running on ten-minute headway 3. In coal-mining, a cross-heading 4. Same as HEADROOM

head²work¹, 1 hēd'wōrk, 2 hēd'wōrk, n. 1. Mental labor

None of the best head-work in art, literature, or science, is ever paid for RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* p 31 [W & A 1866]

2. *Arch* An ornament resembling an animal's head, as upon a keystone 3. *pl* (1) The construction at the head of an artificial canal or dam to divert the flow of water (2) *Logging* A platform or raft, with windlass or capstan, which is attached to the front of a log raft or boom of logs for warping, kedging, or winding it through lakes and still water by hand or horse-power 4. *Logging* A head-frame and its hoisting-gear 5. [Colloq] The work done with the head, as in boxing, football, etc.

head²y, 1 hēd'y, 2 hēd'y, a. 1. Not easily controlled; headstrong, impetuous, rash, as, a heady horse 2. Tending to affect the head, as liquor, as, heady wine. 3. Affected by or as by liquor, giddy 4. [Colloq] Displaying good judgment, as, a heady leader 5. [Rare] Impetuous head²ly, adverb — head²iness, n.

head²yards¹, n. See under HEAD¹, n.

head², 1 hēd, 2 hēd, n. [Prov North Eng] Grazing-ground set aside by custom exclusively for sheep

heague, 1 hēg, 2 hēg, et [Scot] To strive or push with the head said of cattle

heal¹, 1 hēl, 2 hēl, v. *I* 1. To restore to a state of health or soundness, effect the cure of, as from any bodily disease, wound, or sickness, make sound and well. 2. Figuratively, to reconcile or remove, as differences; remedy, counteract, as, to heal an old feud 3. To give wholeness or purity to, as, to heal a nation

There are no evils healed by the commonplace resolutions of commonplace conventions E. E. HALL *His Level Head* p 28 [a & c 1873]

11. *i* 1. To become sound and well, be cured, as, the wound heals slowly, the abscess will not heal up 2. To perform a cure [*AS* *hēlan*, *hēl*, whole] — heal²all¹, n. 1. A cathartic remedy for all diseases 2. The stone-root (*Collinsia canadensis*), a scented herb of the mint family 3. The all-heal (*Thymus vulgaris*) h. dog, n. Same as MADWEED heal²bit¹, n. — heal²able¹, a. Such as can be healed heal²ful¹, a. 1. Tending to heal or cure, healing 2. Healthful

heal², et [Prov Eng] 1. To cover as a roof 2. To conceal, hide 3. To cover (roots) with soil [*AS* *hēlan*, hide]

heal², n. Health

heald, *pp* Healed

heald, 1 hēld, 2 hēld, n. [Eng] In weaving, a harness-frame or harness-shaft

Healdsburg, 1 hēld'sbūrg, 2 hēld'sbūrg, n. A city in

heal²er¹, 1 hēl'ər, 2 hēl'ər, n. 1. One who heals. 2. [Colloq] A Christian Science practitioner.

heal²er², n. [Prov Eng] A tiler or slater

heal²fang¹, n. Same as HALLFANG heal²fangt¹, n.

heal²ing¹, 1 hēl'ing, 2 hēl'ing, *pa* Tending or efficacious to heal curative, as, a healing medicine heal²ing-ly, adverb

heal²ing², n. The act, process, or means by which a cure is effected, cure

heal²ing-blade¹, n. The common plantain — h. herb, n. The common corn-crow (*Symphytum officinale*) — h. pyx, n. *Eccl* The pyx for the sacred oil used in anointing the sick mind²h., n. Same as MIND-CURE

heal²ing³, n. [Prov Eng] 1. A roof-covering 2. Bed-covers

healm, 1 hēlm, 2 hēlm, n. Same as HAILM

heal²some, 1 hēl'səm, 2 hēl'səm, a. [Scot] Wholesome

health, 1 hēlth, 2 hēlth, n. 1. A condition of sound-

health², *pl* *ness* of any living organism, that state in which all the natural functions are performed freely without pain or disease, freedom from sickness or decay, as, health is a better heritage than wealth

Health is something different from strength it is universal good condition MURKIN *On the Threshold* p 137 [n M & C 1901]

2. The physical condition, state or degree of bodily soundness as compared with some other state taken as a standard, as, good health, bad health. 3. A toast wishing health to one, a complimentary wish expressed as a toast, as, they drank the health of the President 4. A healing power, as, the saving health of the Lord. [*AS* *hēlth* — *hēl*, whole] board of health, an official board, as of a municipality or city, whose duties in part are to maintain public health and sanitary conditions health²gram¹, n. A portmanteau word for health epi-gram, a terse expression of a health maxim, as, "open windows close the door to consumption" — h. guard, n. [*Et* Brit] A quarantine officer — h. lift, n. A lifting-machine for exercise — h. officer, a quarantine officer, an officer of a health-board, or the like — health²less, a. Without health, unhealthy health²less-ness, n. — health²some, a. [*Archaic*] Healthful — health²some-ness, n. — health²ward, a & adverb Toward health

health²ful, 1 hēlth'ful, 2 hēlth'ful, a. 1. Efficacious in

health²ful², *pl* *ness* promoting or causing health, sanative, salubrious, as, a healthful climate, healthful influences. Compare WHOLESOME, and SYNONYMS OF HEALTHY

No home can be healthful in which are not cherished seeds of good M. F. OWEN *Life Without and Within* p 245 [n 1911]

2. Being in a condition of health properly healthy 3. [*Archaic*] Cheerful, prosperous — *ly*, adverb — *ness*, n.

health²y, 1 hēlth'y, 2 hēlth'y, a. [HEALTH²-IER, HEALTH²-IEST] 1. Having health, being in a condition of health, sound, well, as, a healthy body, he is very healthy 2. Conducting or tending to health sanative, as, a healthy climate properly healthful 3. Figuratively, showing favorable conditions, vigorous, as, a healthy market, the society is healthy

Syn. hale, healthful, hearty, hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary, sound, strong, vigorous, well wholesome Health is most correctly used to signify possessing or enjoying health or its results, as, a healthy person a healthy condition Healthful signifies promotive of health, tending or adapted to confer, preserve, or promote health, as, a

strong passion or emotion -- **refining h.**, the heat required to give fineness of grain to steel It is computed as 655°C .

or 121° F. — reversible h. (*Elec.*), the heat normally generated at the junction of dissimilar electric conductors when a reversal of the current absorbs heat — sensible h., heat not latent, and therefore productive of a rise of temperature — specific h., the number of units of heat required to raise a unit of mass of any substance one degree in temperature. — stagnation of h., accumulation of heat caused by surrounding non-conductors, as in a steam boiler — thermometric h., the heat of a material substance opposed to radiant heat — total h., the amount of heat required to change a unit mass of liquid from melting-point to saturated vapor — white h., the temperature of a metal at which it emits a white light, hence, a state of the most intense passion.

heat, 1 hēt, 2 hēt (Archae & Dial), *imp* & *pp* of HEAT, v.
 heat/een/ter, h.-drop, etc. See HEAT, n.
 heat/er, 1 hēt'er, 2 hēt'er, n. One who or that which heats. Specific (1) A heating-apparatus, as a coil of steam-pipes or a radiator, as a bath-heater, gas-heater. (2) A pan for giving caustic heat or maple-juice a first heating before it goes to the vacuum-pan. (3) A mass of iron intended to be heated and placed in a hollow smoothing-iron. (4) One of the workmen who assists in the operation of rolling large steel armor-plates. (5) *Cooperage*. A package of large shavings burned in a crate inside of a barrel, to shrink the staves. (6) *Elec.* That part of a Nernst lamp which, when the current is started, becomes heated and thus in turn starts the glow. (7) *Weaving*. A frog in a loom-rod loom.

— Baltimore heater, a latrobe — electric h., a device for heating by electricity, consisting of circuits of refractory substances of high resistance, through which a current is passed — feed-water h., an apparatus for heating water before it is fed to a boiler — heat/er-coil, n. A coil of pipe for containing hot water or steam for heating — h.-piece, n. [Local, U. S.] A small heater-shaped piece of land — h.-plate, n. A device, operating by conduction, for keeping the oil in a lamp from chilling — h.-shaped, a. Of triangular form, like the heater of a box from king h. [U. S.], an oval-shaped sheet-iron heating-stove

heat/ful, 1 hēt'ful, 2 hēt'ful a. Full of heat or warmth
 heat/h, 1 hēt, 2 hēt, *ut*. To clothe or cover with heat
 health, n. 1. Open land, any uncultivated, desolate tract covered with shrubs and coarse herbage. 2. Any shrub of the genus *Erica*, or the species *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heath (heather) of the family *Ericaceae*, or more widely, any plant of the family in this last sense the equivalent of *heathwort*. (1) The common heath is the true "heather" of Scotland, a very hardy evergreen under-shrub indifferent to soil climate, or temperature, and in consequence covering large tracts of hills and moorlands. It has opposite and minute leaves crowded and imbricated on the branches, and close one-sided spike-like racemes of rose-colored flowers. It is used for fuel and a variety of domestic purposes. (2) Two species of *Erica*, the fine-leaved heath (*E. cinerea*) and the cross-leaved heath (*E. tetralix*) which are also exceedingly hardy and widely diffused over Great Britain.

Oh! beautiful those wastes of heath

Stretching for miles to lure the bee

MARY HOWITT *Autumn* at 12

3. In Coverdale's and later versions of the Old Testament, a desert plant, identified both as tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*) and sabin (*Juniperus sabina*). Jer. xv, 6; xlviii, 6. 4. One of various satyrid butterflies, as, the large heath (*Erinophle thionus*). [AS. *hēth* heath] — alkali heath, a deep-rooted perennial (*Frankia grandifolia*), the most characteristic plant in the "gooselands" of California. Its presence indicates an excess of Glauber's salts in the soil and unsuitability for the raising of wheat and stone-fruit — American false h., a small heath-like shrub of the rock-rose family, with reshaped leaves and yellow flowers. It belongs to the northeastern United States — Australian h., any of various species of *Epacris*, cultivated in greenhouses, especially *E. grandiflora* — besom-h., n. The cross-leaved heath broom-h. — black-berried h., same as HEATHBERRY — Cantabrian h., same as ST. DAVID'S HEATH [W.] — Cornish h., a low-growing plant (*Erica vagans*) found in Cornwall, England, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean — h.-bell, n. Same as HEATHBERRY — health/er/ry, n. The cowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) — h.-bird, n. The heath-grouse — h.-bramble, n. The English dewberry — h.-butterfly, n. Same as HEATH 4 — h.-clad, a. Covered or crowned with health — h.-cock, n. 1. The male of the heath-grouse. 2. Same as HEATH-HEN 2 — h.-corn, n. The buckwheat (*Polygonum fagopyrum*) — health/cup, n. An East-Indian and Australian herb (*Artemisia fimbriata*) of the family *Scrophulariaceae*, cultivated for its large blue flowers [C] — h.-cypress, n. A European club-moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*) resembling a miniature yew-tree, and growing in heathy places [C] — h.-egger, n. An egg-moth (*Lasiocampa caligata*) — h.-fowl, n. The red grouse or mountain-fowl — h.-grass, n. Heather-grass — h.-grouse, n. A European grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*) found in the heath-contrary of Great Britain, the male (black-cock or heath-cock) of which is mostly black with a lyre-shaped tail. h.-game, h.-hen, n. 1. The female of the heath-grouse. 2. One of various North-American grouse, especially *Tympanuchus cupido*, now extinct except on Martha's Vineyard — h.-pea, n. A European perennial herb (*Lathyrus macrorhizus*) of the bean family, producing tubers resembling peas which are eaten like potatoes — h.-peat, n. A peat derived chiefly from decomposed heather — h.-poult, n. The young of the Heath-grouse. 1. Heath-hen. health-grouse h.-poult, h. — h.-small, n. [Gt. Brit.] A small (*Helix cricitorum*) common on heaths — h.-tax, n. [Local, Eng.] A fee or due levied on members of the Newmarket race-club for the upkeep of the course — h.-throstle, n. [Local, Eng.] The ring-ouzel — St. David's h., a heathwort (*Menziesia polyfolia*) found in Ireland and western Europe — Irish h.†

Health, n. 1. Charles (1784-1818) an English engraver. 2. James (1757-1818) an English engraver, father of Charles 3. William (1737-1814), an American Revolutionary general
 health/ster, 1 hēt'st'er, 2 hēt'st'er, n. A common aster of the eastern United States (*Aster ericoides*), having thick clusters of small white flower-heads — rose health-ster, a white-rayed aster (*Leucidea ericoides*) of the southwestern United States. Its flowers, when dried, turn red.
 Health/coast, 1 hēt'kōt, 2 hēt'cōt, John (1783-1861). An English mechanic, inventor of a lace-making machine.

heath/then, 1 hēt'th, 2 hēt'th (XIII), a. 1. Gentle or pagan, as, heathen gods. 2. Irreligious; rude; barbarous
 heath/then, n. [HEATHENS, or collectively HEATH-THEN, pl.] 1. A person belonging to a nation or race neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan, in strict use, one of such a nation who has not abandoned his original creed, one who does not acknowledge the God of the Bible. The term originally included Mohammedans, but has become restricted in modern usage to those peoples whose beliefs are polytheistic and whose civilization and culture are rudimentary. The Christian Church has at last an awakened consciousness of its debt of love to the heathen.
 J. M. HOBBS *Pastoral Theology* pt. vi, p. 573 [v. & w. 1884]

2. Script. A person belonging to any nation except the Jews, a Gentile, hence, from the prevalence of idol-worship among those nations, an idolater in specific use, the heathen. 3. Any irreligious, rude, or uncultured person, collectively, a class of such persons. 4. A boy-demon. 5. A dweller on a heath [E.] — AS. *hæthen*, heathen, < *hæth*, country. 1. Syn. see GENTILE
 heath/then-dom, 1 hēt'th-dm, 2 hēt'th-dm, n. 1. The condition or state of a heathen, heathenism
 Out of the dead, dead night of heathendom
 TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act ii, sc. 3.

2. The regions of the world, collectively, inhabited by heathen peoples, also, heathen peoples collectively.
 heath/then-hood, n.

heath/then-ism, 1 hēt'th-izm, 2 hēt'th-izm, a. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling heathen, hence, irreligious, rude, offensive, barbarous, cruel. heath/then-cal. Scourge — the least heathenish of heathen men
 MARTINUS *Studies of Christianity* p. 307, [A. & W. 1875]

heath/then-ism, 1 hēt'th-izm, 2 hēt'th-izm, n. 1. Heathen religious practices, beliefs, or systems, paganism, idolatry. 2. The condition, manners, or morals of heathen ignorance, barbarism. heath/then-ship, n.
 The social condition has crossed the domestic heathenism. Wm. BOYCE in *London England*, *Cath. Church* app. p. 31, [v. & w. 1890]

heath/then-ism, 1 hēt'th-izm, 2 hēt'th-izm, *ut* & *cl* (-izm, -izm) To render heathen or heathenish, practise heathenism.
 heath/then-ism, n.

heath/then-ism, 1 hēt'th-izm, 2 hēt'th-izm, n. [Poet.] 1. The state of being heathen. 2. The regions inhabited by the heathen. heath/then-ism, [Archae] [heathendom]
 heath/then-ry, 1 hēt'th-ry, 2 hēt'th-ry, n. Heathenism, heath/er, 1 hēt'er, 2 hēt'er (XIII), n. 1. Heath, *er*, heath/ers, especially, the common heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) See under HEATH. 2. [Rare] The heathberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) 3. A woolen fabric resembling heather in color

heath/er, n. A low down-covered shrub (*Ulex montana*) with oval or oblong leaves, close-pressed, and sessile flowers. It is found on sandy shores from Maine to Virginia, and also along the Great Lakes — false heather, n. — bell-h., n. Scotch heather — heath/er-ale, n. A superstitious drink of North Britain, brewed according to tradition, from heather-bells — h.-bell, n. The bell-like flower of the heather especially of *Frica cinerea* and *E. tetralix* — h.-bells, n. [Scot.] Stalks and roots of burnt heather — h.-bleat, n. [Ireland] The snipe — h.-bleat, n. [Scot.] A snipe — h.-bleat, n. [Scot.] A snipe

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scientifically described [*Gr. heautou, of oneself, + -trai*]
 heave, 1 hēv, 2 hēv, *v* [HEAVED or (chiefly nautical) HEAV]. 1. To rise with effort, as something heavy, move upward or onward by putting forth exertion, formerly, to lift in any way, raise, hoist, as to heave a large stone
 Who heaves old Ocean, Pope *Essay on Man* ep. i, l. 158

2. To throw or cast forth with a toss, cast over, chiefly nautical, as, to heave the lead
 Heaved all their guns, their bounding bark to save
 CAMBRIDGE *Pleasures of Hope* pt. ii, at 12

3. To cause to swell or rise, as, to heave the bosom
 4. To bring forth from the breast with effort, give vent to or utter with difficulty or pain, as, to heave a sigh or groan
 5. To elevate in feeling or in one's state of mind, also, to raise in condition or rank, elevate, as, to be heaved up with emotion, to heave one into honor

6. *Geol. & Mineral* (1) To fracture and actually throw out of position, either vertically or horizontally, as where a mineral vein is thrown upward or aside by a later fault-vein
 Instances are mentioned where an intersected lode is not heaved at a depth of 150 ft.
 PENNANT *Geol. vol. i* pt. i p. 418 [cl. p. 1880]

(2) To produce by vertical faulting (a horizontal separation between parts of mineral veins or strata), giving the appearance of horizontal dislocation. 7. *Naut.* To pull, haul, draw, move into a certain position, as, to heave the anchor, to heave a ship aback, etc. 8. [*Prov. Eng.*] To try the weight of by lifting, weigh. 9. To lift at baptism, as a child, baptize, hence, to be sponsor for at baptism. 10. To increase

11. 1. To be thrown or raised up, rise or swell up, bulge out
 Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
 The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep
 GRAY *Elegy* at 5

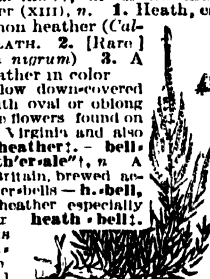
2. To rise and fall alternately and heavily, as the waves of a heavy sea, or the bosom in labored breathing. 3. To pant from labor or exertion, as, to heave for breath. 4. To make mighty efforts, struggle, toil, labor. 5. To make an effort to vomit, retch. 6. *Naut.* (1) To push or pull, used with *at*, as, to heave at the capstan, at a rope, etc. (2) To move: said of a ship, as, she heaves ahead, the brig heave alongside [*AS. hebban, lift*]

— heave and pawl, an order to sailors to leave at the capstan until another pawl drops in place — h. a rally! an inspiring sailors' call for extra exertion at the capstan — h. away! a cheering sailors' call implying that the next turn of the capstan will bring the anchor in sight — h. away! a sailors' call for commencement or continuation of exertion in heaving — h. hol! an exclamation of sailors when heaving anchor, etc. h. oh!! heave/er-ing, n. An offering of the Jewish service so called because heaved or lifted up
 When ye eat of the bread of the land, ye shall offer up an heave offering unto the Lord &c. shall offer up a cake of the first of your dough for an heave offering
 NUM. xv, 19, 20

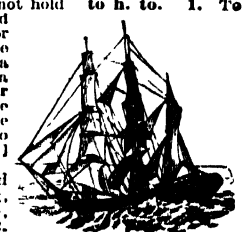
— h. out! a command to sailors to turn out, as of summons — h. round! a command to turn the capstan round — h. shoulder, n. A right shoulder of an animal, used as a heave-offering — h. shouldered, a. High-shouldered — h. thigh, n. The thigh used as a heave-offering to h. aback, to so handle (a ship) that the wind will act upon the forward surface of the sails — to h. about, to put (a vessel) about suddenly — to h. a cable short, to haul it in so as to bring the vessel nearly over the anchor — to h. and set, to rise and fall, as the surface of the sea, or as a vessel on the waves — to h. a ship ahead, to move it ahead by main power — to h. a ship astern, to cause it to draw backward — to h. astern, to draw backward, said of a ship — to h. astrain, to heave taut — to h. at, 1. To exert oneself at. 2. To oppose or attach — to h. down, to cause (a vessel) to creak by tackles applied to the masts — to h. in, to haul in on the cable — to h. in sight, to come within view, as a ship at sea — to h. in stays, to put about by tacking — to h. out, to raise (the keel) out of the water by heaving the vessel — to h. short, to heave in (cable) until the vessel is nearly over the anchor — to h. taut, to heave on (a cable or rope) until it feels the full strain — to h. the gear, to retch in vomiting, hence, to feel a strong disgust — to h. the lead, to use the hand-lead in determining the depth of water — to h. the log, to ascertain a ship's speed by means of the log — to h. through all, to surge or slip said of a cable when the nippers do not hold — to h. to, 1. To bring (a vessel) with the head to the wind and with one or more sails aback stop the progress of. 2. To make a vessel lie to, bring her to a standstill — to h. together (fishermen's slang), to be partners in a fishing-trip, be partners — to h. up, 1. To raise as an anchor. 2. [Low] To vomit

heave, n. 1. An upward and onward throw, a heaving, an effort to lift or raise, hence, an effort to vomit. 2. A rising or an upward movement, a swell or an expansion, as of sea-waves, or the earth in an earthquake. 3. *Geol. & Mineral* (1) The amount of actual displacement of the parts of a fractured mineral vein or stratum, vertically or horizontally or in both directions combined. (2) The amount of actual horizontal separation, but only apparent horizontal motion, produced between the parts of fractured inclined strata by the dip-fault. See FAULT. 4. A heavy pull, as by a team, also, a heavy load. 5. [Scot.] A knoll or rise of land, a hillock. 6. *Wrestling*. An arm body-hold in which the adversary's left arm is made to act as a lever for a throw. 7. *Cornwall heave (wrestling)*, a heave in which a wrestler seizes his adversary with one hand in front and the other behind and throws him backward, himself falling at the same time

heaved, 1 hēvd, 2 hēvd, *pa* *Geol.* Upthrown and of heaved, † those portions of fractured strata left relatively higher after a faulting. See FAULT. [heaving]
 heave/less, 1 hēv'les, 2 hēv'les, a. Without motion of heave/en, 1 hēv'en, 2 hēv'en, [Rare] To place in heaven, heve/en, for in bliss like that of heaven, beatify, also, to elevate to a state of heavenly holiness or purity
 heaven, n. 1. The abode of God and of blessed spirits; the dwelling-place or state of existence of righteous souls after their life on earth. In the religious system of the Greeks and Romans heaven was reserved to the gods and deified heroes or demigods, the Elysian Fields of the lower worlds held the place now held by heaven in the



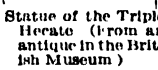
Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)



Sailing Vessel Heave To



netive somewhat in appearance but not in changing prop-
erties — h. note, n A valueless literary attempt — h.



Statue of the Tripl
Hecate (from an
antique in the Brit
ish Museum)

the heels of, to
of — to tread on
of, imitate a leader.

OWEN MEREDITH *The Wanderer*, Epilogue pt. III, st. 22

hem^hl-dl^ho-dl^h-on, n (-dl^h-a, pl) *Gr Antiq* A woman's robe with a fold doubling over at the top and not reaching down as far as the waist, or, possibly covering only the front of the figure — **hem^hl-dl^htone, n** *Gr Mus* A dissonant interval slightly less than a minor third — **hem^hl-dome, n** *Crystal* That form in a crystal composed of two parallel domatic planes in the triclinic, or of two parallel ortho-

Hen. I. *n.* Diminutive of HENRY. II. *Abbr.* Henry.

1712 10. TRANSDUCION, AND WHICH LEADS TO ONE OR SEVERAL



her-self', 1 *hər-sel'f*, 2
emphatic form of the
nine used sometimes c
jectively, in the latter

hes'k'i-el, n [D & G] See **ESKIEL**. [**hes'el-riget**,
hes'el-rig'et, 1 hes'el-rig, 2 hes'el-rig, n Same as **HASLIG**.
Hesh'b'on, 1 hesh'b'on, 2 hesh'b'on, n *Bib Isa* xv, 4 [Heb.,
stronghold] **hes-se-bon'** [Gr]
Hesh'mon, 1 hesh'mon; 2 hesh'mon, n *Bib Josh* xv, 27.
Hesh'wan, 1 hesh'wan, 2 hesh'wan, n A month of the
Hebrew calendar; *Hesvan* See **CALENDAR**
Hes'ol-on, 1 hes'ol-on, 2 hes'ol-on, n A Greek didactic
poet of the 8th century B C, who wrote in the Old
Ionic dialect, in didactic form, and whose principal
works were the *Theogony*, the *Works and Days*, and *The
Shield of Hercules* **hes'ol-on-doi'** [Gr] - hes'ol-on'd'ir, a
Hes'ol-on, 1 hes'ol-on, 2 hes'ol-on, n *Bib 1 Kings* xv, 18 [Heb.,
vision]
hes'ol-one, 1 hi-so'ol-ni, 2 he-so'ol-ni, n 1. *Helmuth* The
genus typifying the family *Hestonidae*. 2. *Gr Myth* The
daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, who was forced by
Poseidon to cast her to a huge monster which he had sent
from the sea after the king had failed to reward him for
his assistance in restoring the walls of Troy. Hercules
killed the monster and freed Hesione
hes'ol-on'i-de, 1 hi'sol-on'di, 2 hes'ol-on'i-de, n pl. *Hestonidae* A family of rapturous forms without gills and
with long cirri and an exhalant proboscis [*L. Hestione*, <
Gr *Hestione*, daughter of Laomedon] - **ni'd**, n - **noid**, a
hes'tan-ty, 1 hes'tan-ty, 2 hes'tan-ty, n 'The act
or manner of one who hesitates or vacillates, a pausing
to consider, indeterminacy, vacillation [*L. hesitantia*,
hesitantism, < *hesitant* (-tans, pp of *hesito*, see **HESSITATE**)]
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hesitantism, < *hesitant* (-tans

thing when he means another
Hieraphemy means merely the speaking otherwise. . . . I
go unwillingly to Greek for a compound name descriptive of this



lar faces - hex-*tet*-ra-he-dral, a. Relating to a hexetrahedron or the group of crystals of which it is the type. - *hexyl*, n. Chem. The hypothetical radical (C₆H₁₃) of hexane and its derivatives - *hexylamine*, n. Org. Chem. A plumein (C₆H₁₃N) found in yeast and in cod-liver oil; the amine of hexyl. *hexylamine*, n. - *hexylene*, n. Chem. One of 13 isomers (C₆H₁₂) of the ethylene series of hydrocarbons, especially a colorless fluid distilled from certain coals and also formed artificially - *hexylene*, n. Chem. Or derived from hexane or hexyl - *hexylic acid*, same as caproic acid - *h. alcohol*, caproic alcohol.

hey, 1 hē, 2 hē, interj. An exclamation used (1) To express surprise, pleasure, etc.

Hey, his kum 'Put honey in the very porridge-pot!

R. BUCHANAN *Poor-Andrew* st. 4.

(2) To attract attention. (3) As an interrogative. (4) As a cry of incitement to dogs or horses. *hey-hoi*. [Cp. *ha, interj.*, no, *interj.*] - *hey-go-mad*, n. [Colloq. Eng.] Infatuation, utter recklessness, mad impetuosity, used also adjectively and adverbially, as, they rushed down the street like *hey-go-mad*, he is *hey-go-mad* in love - *hey-passi*, interj. Presto formerly used in feats of legerdemain, etc.

hey-day, 1 hē'dē, 2 hē'dā, n. The time of greatest vitality, vigor, and bloom, season of ardor, joy, and exuberant spirits, wilderness.

When De Tocqueville saw the United States, the democratic spirit was in the heyday of the youthful strength.

BACON *Am Commonwealth* vol. II, p. 343. [MACM. 1885.]

[ME. *hey day*, high day, < AS *heah*, high, + *dag*, day.] **hey-day**, interj. An exclamation of surprise, joy, wonder, etc. [*< D. heidaar*, < *hey*, < *daar*, there.]

heyden, 1 hō'dēn, 2 hō'dēn, n. 1. Friedrich August von (1789-1851), a German poet. 2. Jan van der (1637-1712), a Dutch painter. *Heyde!*

heyden-reich, 1 hō'dēn-reich, 2 hō'dēn-reich, Karl Heinrich (1764-1801). A German poet and philosopher, disciple of Kant.

heyduc, 1 hē'duk, 2 hē'dūc, n. Same as HAINUK.

heylin, 1 hē'lin, 2 hē'lin, Peter (1600-1660). An English clerkman and controversial writer. *Heylyn*.

heyne, Fletcher. See HEIN, PIERRE.

heyne, 1 hō'ne, 2 hō'ne, Christian Gottlob (1720-1814). A German scholar, philologist, and archaeologist.

heyret, n. Heir.

heyse, 1 hō'se, 2 hō'se, Paul J. L. (1830-1914). A German dramatist and novelist, awarded the Nobel prize in 1910. *Mary of Magdala* (Lancashire, England).

heysham, 1 hē'sham, 2 hē'sham, n. An urban district in N. *Heyward*, 1 hē'ward, 2 hē'ward, Thomas (1740-1809). An American lawyer and Revolutionary soldier, member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

heywood, 1 hē'wud, 2 hē'wōd, n. 1. Eliza (née Fowler) (1697-1750), an English novelist, satirized in Pope's *Dunciad*. 2. Jasper (1536-1598), an English Jesuit poet. 3. John (1497-1565), an English dramatist and epigrammatist father of the preceding. 4. Thomas, an English dramatist and actor who lived about 1645. 5. A manufacturing borough in E. Lancashire, England.

heze-eh-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *Bib* (Douai).

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *Bib* (Douai).

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *Bib* (Douai).

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *Bib* (Douai).

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. 1. A masculine personal name. D. G. *Heze-el-el*, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, F. *Heze-el-el*, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, It. *Heze-el-el*, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, Sp. *Heze-el-el*, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, 2. *Bib* Twelfth king of Judah, son of Ahas, reigned 726-715 B. C. *2 Kings* xviii. 1 [Heb. Jehovah is strength.]

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *Bib* 1 *Kings* xv. 18.

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *Bib* (Chron. xiv. 15, [Heb. returning home] xviii. 45. *Heze-el-el* (R. V.).

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *Bib* 2 *Sam*.

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *Bib* *Josh* xv. 3 [Heb. blooming].

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *pl* *Bib* (R. V.).

heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *pl* *Bib* (R. V.).

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heze-el-el, 1 hē'zē-el, 2 hē'zē-el, n. *pl* *Bib* (R. V.).

Brown county, Kan. 2. In Longfellow's *Hawatha*, the hero, an Indian prophet who typifies advancing civilization. *hi-ba-ehi*, 1 hī-bā'ehi, 2 hī-bā'ehi, n. [Jap.] A brazier or pan holding hot coals used to warm a room, the hands, etc. *hi-ben*, 1 hī-bēn, 2 hī-bēn, John Grier (1811-1881). An American educator, President of Princeton University, 1912.

hi-ben-ti-a, 1 hī-bū'ti-a, 2 hī-bē'ti-a, n. A large genus of Australasian shrubs of the family *Dilleniaceae* having yellow flowers, the Australian rose-trees. [*< G. Hibbert*].

hi-bin, 1 hī-bin, 2 hī-bin, n. [Mans.] The English Ivy.

hi-ben-na-cle, 1 hī-bū'nā-clē, 2 hī-bē'nā-clē, n. 1. A winter shelter or covering, winter quarters. 2. Bot. A hibernaculum. [*< L. hibernaculum*, < *hiberno*, see HIBERNATE] - *hi-ben-na-cle-lar*, a.

hi-ben-na-cu-lum, 1 hī-bū'nā-cū-lum, 2 hī-bē'nā-cū-lum, n. [*< LA, pl*] [*L.*] 1. Bot. The bud-scales or dry coverings of a winter bud, serving to protect it from the cold, or the winter bud itself, which is always so protected, also, a bulb. 2. Zool. (1) The pseudopericarpium of a snail. (2) An encased winter polyzoan capable of germinating in the spring. (3) A hibernating case constructed of foreign materials by certain insects. 3. A winter shelter, winter quarters.

You have not come out of your hibernaculum too early or too late, the time is ripe.

BURROUGHS *Birds and Poets*, April p. 122 [in M. & Co. 1880].

hi-ben-nal, 1 hī-bū'nēl, 2 hī-bē'nēl, a. Of or pertaining to winter, wintry.

The limp streams grow torpid and then rest in a long hibernaculum. *Winter Sketches of Creation* p. 214 [in 1870].

[*< L. hibernatus*, < *hiems*, winter.]

hi-ben-nant, 1 hī-bū'nānt, 2 hī-bē'nānt, I. a. Lying in a dormant state through winter hibernation. II. n. A hibernating animal, also, by extension, a person spending the winter at a health resort.

hi-ben-nate, 1 hī-bū'nēt, 2 hī-bē'nēt (XIII), v. [*< NAT*, -*NATING*] 1. To pass the winter, especially, to pass the winter season in a secluded place and in a torpid state, as certain animals.

From the beginning of April, the Russians, hibernating in the interior parts of Poland, were awake, and getting slowly under way. *CARLYLE Frederick* vol. v, bk. xix, ch. 2, p. 344 [in 1870].

2. Figuratively, to pass the time in seclusion or inactivity. [*< L. hibernatus*, pp. of *hiberno*, < *hiems*, winter] - *hi-ben-na-tor*, n. A hibernating animal.

hi-ben-na-tion, 1 hī-bū'nā-shōn, 2 hī-bē'nā-shōn, n. The act or time of hibernating. *hi-ben-na-tion*.

Once in the year the sleepy old town [Jerusalem] awakes from its long hibernation.

H. M. FIELD *Among the Holy Hills* p. 23 [in 1884].

hi-ben-ni-a, 1 hī-bū'nī-a, 2 hī-bē'nī-a, n. A Latin and poetical name of Ireland.

hi-ben-ni-an, 1 hī-bū'nī-an, 2 hī-bē'nī-an, I. a. Of or pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland, or its people; Irish. II. n. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ireland - *hi-ben-ni-an-lum*, n. An Irish peculiarity of speech. *hi-ben-ni-clum*.

hi-ben-ni-cal-ly, 1 hī-bū'nī-kāl-lī, 2 hī-bē'nī-kāl-lī, adv. In a Hibernian manner.

hi-ben-ni-cize, 1 hī-bū'nī-sīz, 2 hī-bē'nī-sīz, v. To make Irish, or to render into the Irish language or idiom. *hi-ben-ni-cize*; *hi-ben-ni-zed*.

hi-ben-ni-celtic, 1 hī-bū'nī-sēlt'ik, 2 hī-bē'nī-sēlt'ik, I. a. Of or relating to the Celts of Ireland. II. n. The language of the Celts of Ireland, the native Irish language, a branch of the Gadhelic division of Celtic languages. *hi-ben-ni-celtic*; *hi-ben-ni-celtic*.

hi-ben-ni-celtic, 1 hī-bū'nī-sēlt'ik, 2 hī-bē'nī-sēlt'ik, n. The science or study of Irish history and antiquities. [*< Hibernia* + *-ology*] - *hi-ben-ni-celtic*.

hi-ben-ni-cus, 1 hī-bū'nī-kus, 2 hī-bē'nī-kus, n. Bot. 1. A very large genus of herbs, shrubs, and trees of the family *Malvaceae* - the rose-mallows - with large, showy, variously colored flowers. Many are in ornamental cultivation, or are used in medicine, etc. The shrubby althea or tree-hibiscus (*H. syriacus*) is the best-known. 2. [*< L.*] A plant of this genus [*< L. hibiscus*, < *Gr. hibiscus*, mallow] - *bastard hibiscus*, see under *Malvaceae*.

hi-ben-ni-hydr, n. *Hibrida*, *hybrida* (hybrid).

hi-ben-ni-ly, 1 hī-bū'nī-lī, 2 hī-bē'nī-lī, [*< L.*] A Gaelic name for the region of future life, Elysium, itself a supposed island in the Atlantic ocean west of Aran. *hi-ben-ni-ly*.

hi-ben-ni-ly, 1 hī-bū'nī-lī, 2 hī-bē'nī-lī, [*< L.*] A Gaelic name for the region of future life, Elysium, itself a supposed island in the Atlantic ocean west of Aran. *hi-ben-ni-ly*.

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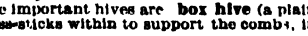
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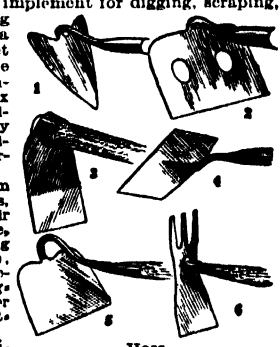


Highbridge. A town in Somersetshire, England
 "higb'brow", etc. See under HIGH, 2

s^hpa-nlo'la, 1 hls^hpa-nyō'la, 2 hls^hpā-nyō'la, n. [Sp.]

Hoar¹, n. 1. **Ebenezer Bockwood** (1st 1816-1st 1895), an American jurist, Attorney-General 2. **George Frisbie** (1st 1816-1st 1895), an American jurist, Attorney-General





push-hoe; **scuffle-hoe;** **thrust-hoe.**— **hoe-cake**, *n.* [So U S.] A thin bread or cake made of Indian meal, water, and salt, originally baked on a hoe.
Ham and hoe-cake—both good, I assure you, for I have tried them. W. G. SIMMS *The Parisienne* p. 441 [w. j. 1864.]

hoe-plow, *n.* [W. Ind.] To turn up with a hoe, as soil, before planting—**hoe-tusk**, *n.* A galeid shark (*Mussetus canis*), found near the Atlantic coasts of Europe and the United States—**spring hoe**, a hinged blade on a wheel-hoe, brought back to position by a spring when an obstruction is passed—**hoe-fall**, *n.* All that a hoe can lift.

hoe, *n.* One of various sharks, especially the piked dog-fish (*Squalus acanthias*). [*< Ice hñr, shark*]
hoe, *n.* [Eng.] A cliff, ridge, or promontory frequently used as a termination in the names of places now chiefly dialectical [*< Ice haur, mound*].

Hoe, Richard March (1812–1886) An American inventor and manufacturer of printing-presses.

Hoeck, *n.* 1. **huk'e**, 2. **hok'e**, *n.* 1. **Jan van den** (1598–1650), a Flemish painter, imitator of Rubens. 2. **Robert van den** (1562–1695), a Flemish painter, brother of Jan.

hoe-down, 1. **hò-doun**, 2. **hò-down**, *n.* [Southern U S.] A dance common among the negroes; breakdown, also, the music for such a dance.

Hoefer, 1. **hò-fer**, 2. **hò-fer**, **Johann Christian Ferdinand** (1811–1878) A German physician and writer.

Hoe-el, *n.* **Ho**, *n.* Same as **Wei**.

hoe, 1. **huk**, 2. **hok**, *n.* [Old D.] A corner or angle, as between mountains, a secluded valley.

Hoeke-Waard, 1. **hok'-ake-vård**, 2. **hok'-ake-vård**, *n.* An island in the S. Holland province of the Netherlands.

hoomoth'er, 1. **hò-muth'er**, 2. **hò-moth'er**, *n.* The barking shark.

Hoe'ner, 1. **hò-nar**, 2. **hò-ner**, *n.* **Norse Myth** One of the three creating gods. With Odin and Loder he created Ask and Embla, the first men. After the battle of the Æsir and Vanir he was given as hostage to the latter. Tho physically strong and beautiful he was mentally stupid and dull.

Hoe'ner, *n.* [them] spirit, **Haner** gave mind, **Loder** gave blood. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. 1, p. 185 [c. 1870].

hoer-ne-ite, 1. **hò-ne-ite**, 2. **hò-ne-ite**, *n.* **Mineral** A poorly snow-white, hydrous magnesium arsenate (H₂MgAs₂O₇·2H₂O) crystallizing in the monoclinic system [*< Dr Hoernes, Austrian mineralogist*].

Hoern'le, 1. **hò-r'le**, 2. **hò-r'le**, **Augustus Frederic Rudolf** (1841–1918) An English Orientalist, archaeologist, and writer.

Hoet, 1. **hòt**, 2. **hòt**, **Gerard** (1648–1733) A Dutch historic painter.

Hoe'ven, 1. **hò-ven**, 2. **hò-ven**, **Jan van der** (1801–1868), a Dutch zoologist.

ho'ey, 1. **hò'i**, 2. **hò'y**, *n.* A secret society formed by the Chinese, especially when in a country where English is spoken [*< Chinese hwei*].

Ho'ey, **William F.** (1855–1897) An American actor, "Old Hoss" in *A Parlor Match*.

Hof, 1. **hòf**, 2. **hòf**, *n.* A manufacturing town in Upper Franconia, on the Saale, Bavaria, Germany.

Ho'fer, 1. **hò-fer**, 2. **hò-fer**, *n.* 1. **Andreas** (1767–1810) a Tyrolean patriot, insurgent leader, executed by the French under Napoleon. 2. **Edmund** (1819–1882), a German novelist.

hoff, 1. **hòf**, 2. **hòf**, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] Same as **hock**.

Hoff, 1. **hòf**, 2. **hòf**, **Jacobus Hendricus van't** (1852–1911), a Dutch chemist and writer, professor in the University of Berlin from 1890, won the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1901.

Hoff'ding, 1. **hòf'ding**, 2. **hòf'ding**, **Harald** (1843–), a Danish professor of philosophy, and writer.

Hoff'man, 1. **hòf'man**, 2. **hòf'man**, *n.* 1. **Charles Fenno** (1806–1884), an American poet and novelist. 2. **David** (1784–1854), an American lawyer and writer. 3. 1 of **man**; 2 of **man**. **Fransois Benoit** (1760–1828), a French dramatic poet and critic.

Hoff'man-ist, 1. **hòf'man-ist**, 2. **hòf'man-ist**, *n.* **Ch Hist** One of the Lutheran dissenters who followed Daniel Hoffmann.

Hoff'man-ite, 1. **hòf'man-ite**, 2. **hòf'man-ite**, *n.* **Ch Hist** 1. A follower of Melchior Hoffmann, a German Anabaptist of the 16th century. 2. A follower of Christian Hoffmann, a German Millenarian.

Hoff'man Mountain, A peak in the Adirondacks, New York, 3,727 ft. high.

Hoff'mann, 1. **hòf'man**, 2. **hòf'man**, *n.* 1. **August Heinrich** (1798–1874), a German lyric poet and philologist. 2. **Christian Gottfried** (1792–1873), a German jurist. 3. **Christoph Ludwig** (1721–1807), a German physician who founded a new system of medicine. 4. **Daniel** (1540–1611), a German theologian and controversialist, professor at Heilmstedt, 1576–1611. He taught the irreconcilable antagonism of reason and revelation. 5. **Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Amadeus** (1817–1882), a German novelist, musical composer, and miscellaneous writer. 6. **Friedrich** (1800–1874), a German physician. 7. **Hans Friedrich Karl** (1848–1909), a German novelist. 8. **Moritz** (1827–1898), a German physician who discovered the pancreatic duct. 9. Professor, pseudonym of Angelo Lewis.

Hoff'mann Peak, A mountain in Yosemite National Park, California, 10,921 ft. high.

Hoff'ma-no-wa, 1. **hòf'ma-no-wa**, 2. **hòf'ma-no-wa**, **Klementina** (née Tanaka) (1798–1845) A Polish writer.

Hof-huf, 1. **hò-huf**, 2. **hò-huf**, *n.* A town, capital of El Hoss, Arabia.

Hoff'land, 1. **hòf'land**, 2. **hòf'land**, *n.* 1. **Barbara** (née Wreake) (1770–1844), an English novelist, *The Son of a Genius*. 2. **Thomas Christopher** (1777–1843), an English landscape-painter, husband of the preceding.

Hoff'mann, 1. **hòf'man**, 2. **hòf'man**, *n.* 1. **Johann Christian Konrad von** (1810–1877), a German theological writer who founded the "Erlangen school" of Lutheran theology. 2. **Josef** (1817–), a Polish pianist and composer.

Hof'vorp-ner, 1. **hòf'vorp-ner**, 2. **hòf'vorp-ner**, *n.* See **GNAA**.

hog, 1. **hòg**, 2. **hòg**, *n.* [Hogged, hogg; hogg'ing] 1. *n.* 1. To clean (a ship's bottom) under water. 2. **Naut** (1) To fracture, break, or bend in the middle like a hog's back. (2) To scrub with a hog. See **hog**, *n.* 4. 3. [Local, Eng.] To carry on the back. 4. To cut short like hog-bristles, as the hair. 5. [Southern U S.] To feed swine on (a crop) by turning them loose in the field. 6. [Slang, U S.] To take more than one's fair share of. 7. **Curling**. To play (the stone) with little force. 8. To keep for a year and fatten, as a lamb.

II. s. 1. To droop at both ends, so as to resemble somewhat a hog's back: said of a vessel.

Fit her hog and felt her sag, betted when she'd break. R. KIRKLAND *Ballad of the "Bolivar"* st. 5.

3. Manège. To hold the head down like a hog, or to strain hard at the bit.

They [assess] hog and buck till they burst their frail skins. R. F. BURTON *Local Regions of Cent. Afr.* p. 74 [n. 1860].

[**hog**, *v.* 4, var. of **hack**, *v.* In other senses < **hog**, *n.*]

hog, *n.* 1. An omnivorous suoid mammal having a long mobile snout with flat expanded end containing the nostrils, specif. any domestic variety of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) kept for its meat. See plate under **SHEEP**. Ran oow and calf, and eke the very hoggie. CHAUCER *C. T.*, *Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 604.

2. Some animal like the foregoing, as the peccary, etc.

3. [Colloq.] A filthy, gluttonous, or grasping person, also, one selfishly indifferent to the rights of others.

4. A long scrubbing-brush made of twigs clamped between planks, and used for scrubbing off a vessel's bottom under water.

5. A stirrer in a paper-pulp vat.

6. [N Am.] In lake shipping, a consort of a whaleback type.

7. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A young sheep after the first shearing.

8. [Prov. Eng.] A one-year-old bullock, also, a young colt.

9. A donkey-engine used for drawing cars in mines.

10. [Western U S.] A machine for grinding logs. *Lumber Trade Journal* Jan. 1, '03, p. 57.

11. **March**. A stone-cutting machine fitted with revolving knives, used in dressing edgings and grinding slabs.

12. **Curling**. A stone which neither clears a square placed on the hog-score nor strikes a stone lying beyond the hog-score.

13. [Dial., Lyr.] A heap of vegetables.

14. [Slang.] A shilling or a shilling, also, a dime.

15. A gelded pig [Orig. a gelded pig, < **HOG**, *v.*, cut].

— **hog age**, [Slang, U S.], the period in a boy's life between the fifteenth and the twentieth year, puberty.

FAHNER **hog** and **hoggie** [U S.], pork and mutton removed from the hull, broken, ground, and cooked for table use—**hog-ape**, *n.* The mandrill—**hog-apple**, *n.* The mandrake, or May apple—**hog-bean**, *n.* See **HERRANE**—**hog-bed**, *n.* The common cloot-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*)—**hog-beetle**, *n.* A weevil so named on account of its long snout—**hog-bite**, *n.* A gum succory (*Chondrilla juncea*)—**hog-brace**, *n.* See **HOG-FRAME**—**hog-brake**, *n.* The common bracken—**hog-bull**, *n.* Same as **hog**, *n.* 8—**hog-caterpillar**, *n.* The larva of the grape-vine sawfly (*Agropyra cynipis*), with the thoracic segments enlarged and the cephalic segment slender, tracing a hog's snout—**hog-chain**, *n.* A tin chain or tiered passing over straining-posts in a vessel, to prevent hogging—**hog-choker**, *n.* The American sole (*Achirus lineatus*) so called because of no value for food—**hog-cholera**, *n.* An infectious disease of swine induced by the *Bacillus salmoni*, characterized by a diphtheritic inflammation of the intestinal canal with ulceration, hemorrhages, diarrhea, etc.—**hog-cholera bacteria**, certain species including *Bacillus salmoni*—**hog-chopped**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Having a lower jaw that projects farther than the upper one—**hog-clover**, *n.* 1. The bur-clover (*Medicago lupulina*). 2. The red berberry, or kinnikinnio (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)—**hog-colt**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A yearling colt—**hog-constable**, *n.* A constable charged with the care of stray swine—**hog-coward**, *n.* **hog-cote**, *n.* [Eng.] A pigsty—**hog-cranberry**, *n.* 1. The black crowberry. 2. The red berberry—**hog-deer**, *n.* 1. The axis deer. See **illus** under **axis**. 2. A small russet Indian deer (*Cervus porcinus*). 3. The babirusa—**hog-feast**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cottage feast on the killing of the family pig—**hog-fennel**, *n.* 1. An Old World herb (*Pseudanum officinale*) of the parsley family; sweetwired. 2. The mayweed **hog's fennel**—**hog-fleece**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fleece obtained at the first shearing of a sheep—**hog-frame**, *n.* A framework used in light-draft steamers to stiffen the vessel's hull against vertical strain—**hogging-frame**, *n.* An aromatic resin. See **oym**.—**hog-haw**, *n.* Engelmann's thorn (*Crataegus brachyacantha*)—**hog-herd**, *n.* A keeper of hogs, swineherd.

hog-head, *n.* **hog-head**, *n.* A hook with handle running crosswise, used in handling hogs, during the scalding process—**hog-in-armor**, *n.* 1. The nine-banded armadillo (*Tatusia novemcincta*). 2. [Slang, Eng.] A clumsy person flimsily dressed—**hog in harvest** [Scot.], a yearling lamb roasted whole at the end of harvest—**hog-latin**, *n.* **HOG-LATIN**—**hog-louse**, *n.* A wood-louse, or terrestrial onychodromid—**hog-mace**, *n.* The badge of office of the hog-warden of Sandwich, England, also, that officer himself—**hog-mane**, *n.* A horse's mane clipped short so as to resemble a hog's bristles—**hog-mane**, *n.* **hog-mane**, *n.* The early colts of the Bermudas, which bore the image of a hog—**hog-monkey**, *n.* The hog-ape—**hog-mullet**, *n.* The hogsucker—**hog-nose**, *n.* **Mech** A half round chuck at the boring end of a mandrel—**hog-nose-snake**, *n.* Any North-American colubrine snake (genus *Heterodon*) with a flattened head and prominent snout, as the puffing-adder, sand-viper, etc., especially *H. stans*—**hog-nut**, *n.* 1. The nut of the pig-nut tree (*Eleocarpus glabra*). 2. [Eng.] The earth-chestnut (*Huntia ferax*). 3. The earthen (*Conopodium denudatum*). 6. [Jam. Vin.] The ouaba (*Omphalea dandra*)—**hog of wool**, the fleece or wool of second-year sheep wool-dealers' cant—**hog-pea**, *n.* The common field-pea—**hog-pen**, *n.* A pen for keeping hogs, pigsty.

hog-perch, *n.* An osteichthyan fish (*Percina caprodes*)—**hog-physics**, *n.* The cardinal-flower, or red lobelia—**hog-plague**, *n.* **Hog-cholera**—**hog-pox**, *n.* An eruption similar to sheep-pox and small-pox that infects swine—**hog-rat**, *n.* A West-Indian arboreal rat-like echymine rodent (genus *Capromys*)—**hog-reeve**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as **HOG-CONSTABLE**—**hog-ring**, *n.* A ring placed in a swine's snout to prevent rooting—**hog-ringer**, *n.* 1. A pincer-punch for pressing rings into the snouts of swine. 2. One who fastens rings into the snouts of swine—**hog-rubber**, *n.* [Rare] A coarse, rough fellow—**hog's-back**, *n.* Anything resembling a hog's back in shape, specifically (1) a hogback—**hog's-bane**, *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium hybridum*), a strong-scented rigid herb, from 2 to 4 feet high, growing in waste grounds—**hog's-bean**, *n.* 1. Same as **HOG-BEAN**. 2. Any plant of the genus *Globularia*. 3. A European aster (*Aster tripolium*)—**hog's-bread**, *n.* 1. Same as **CYCLAMEN**. 2. Same as **HOG'S-BEAT**—**hog's-bristler**, *n.* Same as **SWINE-FEATHER**. 1. See **SWINE**—**hog-score**, *n.* A line drawn across the rink in the game of curling, one-sixth of the way from each tee to the other—**hog's-fennel**, *n.* 1. A European perennial weed (*Pseudanum officinale*) of the family *Apiaceae*. 2. Same as **MAYWEED**—**hog's-garlic**, *n.* The European bear's-garlic, or ramsons—**hog's-grass**, *n.* The wart or swine's-cress—**hog's-head**

cheese, same as **HEAD-CHEESE**—**hog-shearing**, *n.* [Archaic] Much ado about nothing, a humorous expression—**hog's-madder**, *n.* Same as **RAGWORT**—**hog's-meat**, *n.* 1. A tropical weed (*Horharia decumbens*) of the family *Nyctaginaceae*. In the East India the root is used medicinally. 2. A tropical American climbing shrub (*Aristolochia grandiflora*). The root is used by the Indians as a remedy for snake-bites—**hog-snake**, *n.* A hog-nose-snake—**hog's-pence**, *n.* pl. Ancient Roman coins found in Leicester, England, so called because unearthed by swine—**hog's-pudding**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pudding of flour, curdants, etc. stuffed into a hog's entrail after the manner of a sausage—**hog's-succory**, *n.* A European annual weed (*Trisetum minimum*) of the family *Cichoriaceae*—**hog-steer**, *n.* 1. A steer in his third year—**hog-stert**, 2. **Hogger**—**hog's-ty**, *n.* A pen or enclosure for hogs—**hog-suck'er**, *n.* A catenoid fish or sucker (*Hypentelium nigricans*) ranging from western New York to Alabama and Kansas—**hog-tapir**, *n.* The Mexican tapir (*Tapirus beiruti*)—**hog-tail**, *n.* [Colloq. U S.] To tie together the four feet of, as a hog, used, as by cowboys, of cattle after lassoing—**hog-trunk**, *n.* Same as **HOG-FRAME**—**hog-wallow**, *n.* 1. A wet muddy depression in the soil, in which hogs wallow. 2. [Western U S.] A circular basin five or six feet in diameter and one or two feet in depth, in the soil of the Texas prairies supposed to be caused by the filling in (after rains) of cracks opened in the deep soil during droughts—**hog-ward**, *n.* **Hogherd**—**to call one's hog to the hill**, to snore—to go the whole hog, to go to the utmost limit, to go to extremes—**hog**, *n.* [Slang] A swine, a pig, a hog, used as a phrase of Irish origin. Hog he found was a synonym in Ireland for a tuppenny piece when that coin was in common use in the country. C. G. DUFFY in *Contemporary Review* Jan. 1892, p. 151.

hog's, 1. **hòg**, 2. **hòg**, *n.* [Shetland] Pasture-land situated on a hill.

hog's-lif, 1. **hòg-lif**, 2. **hòg-lif**, *n.* [Shetland] The privilege of cutting peat in a certain place.

hog's, 1. **hòg**, 2. **hòg**, *n.* The rude hut of the Navajo and other roving tribes of the southwestern United States.

hog's, *n.* A strong liquor.

Hogan, John (1800–1858) An Irish sculptor, *Dead Christ*, etc.

Hogan-Mo'gan, *n.* A name as **HOGGEN**.

Hog's-ape, **hog-apple**. See under **HOG**, *n.*

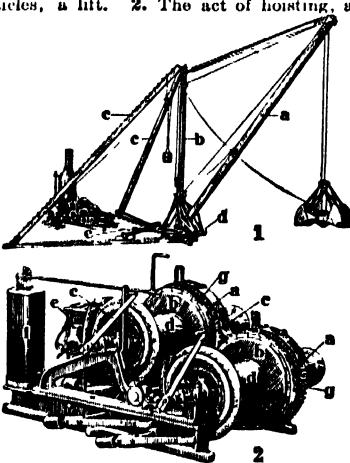
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SHAKESPEARE Winter's Tale Act I, Sc. 2.



2. To stand the strain or pressure, remain firm or unbroken, as, if the rope *holds*. 3. To remain or continue unchanged as regards position, state, or condition. If this breeze held, the pilot said, he would be out of the ship before the sun went down next day.

W. CLARK RUSSELL, *John Holdsworth* p. 7 [n. l.]
 4. To continue on one's way or course, proceed, often with on, as, in spite of the gathering storm we held on. Whatsoever I speak to men, the same also I speak to women. I mean not to run with the hare and hold with the hounds. JOHN LYLE, *Exiles, Gooding Cards* 107. [a. m. s. 1868]

5. To have possession or derive title with from, of, or under, as, to hold directly from the lord of the manor, to hold under a lease.

The thames, who held of Godwin and Harold, were compelled to swear fealty. LINGARD *England* vol. 1, p. 254 [a. c. 1827]

6. To check or restrain oneself, abstain from action, stop, forbear, wait, often used in the imperative, as, Hold! put up your sword, I could no longer hold, but joined in the fight, when danger came, he held back. 7. To stand as a fact, truth, rule, or reason, as, the argument holds for all similar cases. 8. To last or endure, as, the supplies will hold till the end of the voyage. 9. To become pregnant, said of a female animal. 10. [Slang.] Hunting. To contain game. 11. Archery. To pause when drawing the bow, in order to take good aim. [AS *healdan*, hold] SYN. see ARREST, CLING, CONTAIN, EMBRACE, EMBLE, GRASP, INTEREST, KEEPE, LIMIT, OCCUPY, POSSESS — hold'all, n. A general receptacle especially, a carpetbag.

I made a pillow of my hold-all and a blanket of my steamer rug. J. KALAN, in *Harper's Weekly* Aug. 9, 1890, p. 613

— *h-down*, n. A device to prevent the jumping of material or apparatus, as, the *h-down* of a saw-table used also attributively — *h. hard*, *h. on* [Colloq.], stop, pause, halt a command. *h-on*, n. A weight that keeps a portable machine in the right position while it is being used — *magnetic h-on*, same as MAGNETIC (HUCK — *h-order*, n. Railroad. A direction to delay a train pending additional orders — *h-out*, n. A gambler's contrivance by which one or a number of cards may be concealed — *h-over*, n. 1. A house of detention, temporary prison. 2. An official who retains his post after his term of office has expired — *h-up*, 1. [Colloq.] Same as HOLD HAND. 2. Hunting. Keep going a term of encouragement to a dog to seek its game — *h-up*, n. 1. [Slang, U. S.] A robbery committed by a highway or railroad robber. 2. One who holds up another for purposes of robbery. Compare TO HOLD UP, 1.

— *h. your horses* [Colloq.], act with care, do not be hasty — *to h. by* [Scot.], to adhere to, esteem — *to h. down a claim* [W. U. S.], to keep valid a mining or homestead claim as by occupancy and work — *to h. forth*, to express one's views, speak in public harangue, preach — *to h. or keep her own* (Naut.), phrase used to indicate that a ship's speed is equal to the contending current, thus, that she is holding her position — *to h. in*, to check, restrain, also to restrain oneself — *to h. in hand*, 1. To manage. 2. To pledge, guarantee. 3. To play with tantalize — *to h. in play*, to keep occupied or engaged — *to h. off*, to keep at a distance, refrain from intimacy or intercourse — *to h. on*, 1. To grip fast. 2. To proceed to h. one's hand, to restrain from action — *to h. one's own*, to maintain one's position, as in a contest, lose no ground — *to h. one's peace* or *one's tongue*, to refrain from or cease speaking, preserve silence — *to h. out*, 1. To stretch forth, promise, offer. 2. To be constant in action, opposition, or resistance, keep up exertions, survive, last, as, if that horse holds out he will win the race. 3. To insist, maintain. 4. Law. To represent. 5. To debate — *to h. over*, 1. To keep uplifted or in suspense over, literally or figuratively. 2. To postpone for after-consideration, put off, as, the subject is held over till the next meeting. 3. Mus. To continue into the next measure, said of a note or tone. 4. To remain in possession after the term, as an incumbent, or to tenant — *to h. the bag*, 1. [Stock Exchange, N. Y.] To purchase upon compulsion all that is offered of a particular stock in order to prevent a fall in price of stock of the same kind already purchased. A Wall street phrase. 2. To be left with nothing in the hands — *to h. the market* (Com.), to maintain a standard of prices by buying or selling, also, to hold the privilege, as on an exchange, of being the first to buy or sell — *to h. to*, to cling or cleave to, adhere to — *to h. together*, to cling together, remain united, cohere — *to h. true*, to continue to be true — *to h. up*, 1. [W. U. S.] To stop for the purpose of robbing, as, to hold up a train from the order directing the victims to hold up their hands. 2. To cease from an action, stop, as, the rain will soon hold up. 3. To raise or keep raised. 4. To present to view, especially in a figurative sense, specify, to put up as a candidate. 5. To keep up, maintain — *to h. up one's hands*, to yield, submit — *to h. up the command* (Card-playing), to decline to play the commanding card of an opponent's suit — *to h. up the hands* of, to sustain, encourage — *to h. water*, 1. To contain water without leaking, be tight, as a tub, hence, figuratively, to be logically sound or consistent, as an argument.

Now whether Sludge a story would succeed in holding water, is more, perhaps than any one has business to expect. JAMES B. STEPHENS *Universally Respected* at 27

2. Naut. To check the progress of a rowboat by dipping the oars and holding them still — *to h. with*, to side or agree with.

hold', 1 hold, 2 hold, n. 1. The act of holding, as with the hands, arms, or teeth, a grasp, embrace, or grip, a seizure, hence, figuratively, a controlling force or influence, as over one's mind, as, take hold of the railing, a firm hold, evil passions have a strong hold upon him.

His hold over all his pupils I know perfectly astonished me. PIERCE in Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. 1, p. 51 [a. c. 1870]

2. Something that may be seized for support, a place to grasp. 3. A place of security, a fortified place, a refuge. 4. The state of being held, power of keeping, custody, possession. 5. Law. A holding or tenure in composition, as, copyhold, freehold, leasehold. 6. Mus. A character (♯) signifying a pause. See PAUSE. 7. [North. Eng. & Scot.] A dwelling, habitation. 8. A fort. 9. Something used to hold articles, a receptacle. 10. [AS] Eng. Hist. Formerly, an officer of high rank in the Danelaw, corresponding with the English high reeve. [AS *heald*, *to healdan*, hold] — *tail'-hold'*, n. Lumbering. A method of getting additional power on a log by the use of block and tackle attached to a tree or other stationary object.

hold', n. That part of a ship, below the deck, reserved for the storage of ballast, cargo, etc. [AS *holē*, n.] Souls of men are on board, wealth of man in the hold. OWEN MUMFORD *Lucile* pt. 1, can. 2, st. 31

— *hold'-beam*, n. Naut. One of the beams that cross a vessel's hold and strengthen the framework — *h-stan-*

ehlon, n. See STANCHION — *h-stringer*, n. Naut. Iron bars and plates placed on the sides of a vessel in the hold for strengthening purposes — *lower h.* (Naut.), in a vessel where the cargo-space is divided into compartments by one or more decks, the space below the lower one — *to break out the h.*, to begin to unload cargo break bulk — *to stow the h.*, to arrange cargo methodically in the hold.

hold', n. 1. *Hold'*, 2 hold, n. 1. The act of possessing, keeping, or retaining, also, means of holding, as anchorage. 2. A tenure, or right of possession. 3. That which is held by legal title, as land in fee, land or rented, or goods held by some one, as, the land was divided into small *holdings*, large *holdings* of wheat and pork. 4. Football. The act of obstructing an opponent in any manner contrary to the rules of the game. 5. [Rare.] Hold, influence, power, belief. 6. The chorus or refrain of a song — *hold'-ing-boom*, n. See STORAGE-BOOM — *h-ground*, n. Anchoring-ground on which the anchor will not drag — *h-out catch*, see (AT) 11, n. *h-out partner*, same as NOMINAL PARTNER — *h-plate*, n. Same as ANCHOR-PLATE, 1.

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In the following lists, the sign * denotes the recognition of holidays. The official abbreviations are used for the names of States.

STATES.	January 1 (a)	February 22 (c)	May 30 (m)	July 4 (e)	Thanksgiving Day	December 25 (s)	Arbor Day	Labor Day (ab)	General Election.
Ala (c) (j), (n), (v), (t) (ah)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Alas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ariz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ark (c)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cal (d), (ag), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colo (d), (az), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Conn (d), (r), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Del (d), (r)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
D C (ac)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fla (c), (d), (j), (n), (r)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ga (c), (j), (n), (ar)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ida	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ill (d), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ind (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ia (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kan (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ky	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
La (h), (u), (n), (r), (aw)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Me (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mid (r), (ar), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mass (ad)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mich (r), (af), (ap), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minn (d), (v)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Miss (j), (n)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mo (ad), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mont (d), (af), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neb	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nev (d), (av)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N C (c), (k), (l), (ag)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N Dak (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N H	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N J (d), (r), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N M	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N Y (d), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
O	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Okla	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ore (x)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pa (d), (r), (af), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R I (u)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S C (c), (k), (n)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S Dak (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tenn (j), (n), (r), (at)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tex (f), (h), (n)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Utah (d), (p), (r)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Va (c), (n)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vt (ad)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wash (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
W Va (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wis (ap)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wyo (d), (ak)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

(a) New-year's day - (b) Jan 8, anniversary of battle of New Orleans - (c) Jan 19, Gen R E Lee's birthday - (d) Feb 12, Abraham Lincoln's birthday - (e) Feb 22, George Washington's birthday - (f) Mar 2, anniversary of Texan Independence - (g) Mar 4, Firemen's anniversary, in New Orleans only - (h) Apr 21, anniversary of battle of San Jacinto - (i) Apr 22 - (j) Apr 26, Memorial day - (k) May 10, Memorial day - (l) May 20, anniversary of signing of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence - (m) Decoration (or Memorial) day - (n) June 3, Jefferson Davis's birthday - (o) July 4, Independence day - (p) July 24, Pioneers' day - (q) Sept 9 - (r) Good Friday - (s) Christmas day - (t) Mardi Gras, or Shrove Tuesday - (u) State election day (first Wednesday in April) - (v) The third Friday in April, school holidays only - (w) Date appointed by the Governor - (x) Apr 28 - (y) Thanksgiving day, Good Friday, Christmas, Jan 1, and July 4 by banks - (z) Labor day, first Saturday of June - (aa) Friday after May 1 - (ab) In most States, the first Monday in September - (ac) Mar 4, Inauguration day - (ad) Apr 10, Patriots' day - (ae) Feb 12, Georgia day - (af) Third Tuesday in February, spring election day - (ag) Apr 12, anniversary of Halifax Independence Resolutions - (ah) Apr 13, Thomas Jefferson's birthday - (ai) Second Friday in May, Confederate day - (aj) Last Friday in May, Pioneer day, observed in public schools - (ak) July 10, Admission day - (al) Fourth Saturday in July, primary election day - (am) August, primary election days - (an) Aug 1, Colorado day - (ao) Aug 16, Bennington Battle day - (ap) First Tuesday in September, primary election day, observed in Michigan only in even years - (aq) Sept 9, Admission day - (ar) Sept 12, Old Defenders' day, observed only in Baltimore - (as) In Chicago, Springfield and East St. Louis only - (at) From 5.30 a. m. to 9 a. m. only - (au) Oct 12, Columbus or Discovery day - (av) Oct 31, Admission day - (aw) Nov 1, All Saints' day - (ax) Feb 22 - (ay) Apr 15 - (az) Second Friday in May - (ba) Second Tuesday in May - (bb) First Friday in December - (bc) Friday after second Monday in March - (bd) First Saturday in March - (be) No holidays are statutory in Mississippi

CANADIAN PROVINCES	Jan 1 (a)	Feb 22 (c)	Good Fri	Easter Mon	Arbor Day (c)	Domination Day (c)	Labor Day (c)	Nov 1 (c)	Dec 25 (b)
Alberta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
British Columbia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Domination of Canada (b), (d), (f)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manitoba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Brunswick	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nova Scotia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ontario	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Quebec (g), (h)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saskatchewan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yukon Territory	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

(a) New-year's day - (b) Epiphany - (c) Usually first or second Friday in May - (d) July 1, July 2 if July 1 is a Sunday - (e) First Monday in May - (f) All Saints' day - (g)

December 8, Conception day - (h) Christmas day - (i) Ascension day.

In addition to those named above, the following public statutory holidays are observed in Canada. All Sundays, the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria and her royal successors, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast, holiday, or thanksgiving.

Fast-days (whenever appointed) and Thanksgiving day are not uniformly specified as legal holidays, but the statutes are implicitly recognized by adopting as holidays days so proclaimed by the President or the Governor.

In England, Ireland, and Wales the legal or bank holidays are: Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, the first Monday in August, and December 26, with Christmas and Good Friday. In Scotland, Christmas, Good Friday, New-year's day and the first Mondays in May and August.

For holidays of other countries, see Kamehameha day (Hawaiian Islands), see the names of the holidays under their first elements.

HOLY, a day of amusement in ancient Rome characterized by gladiatorial contests and other bloody games, hence, enjoyment or profit whereby others suffer. *IVRON Child Harold* can iv, at 141 - the holidays. 1. A time of festivity and relaxation from labor and business, as Easter in England and Christmas in the United States. 2. Any one of the annual vacations, as of public schools or universities, speech, the summer vacation - **holi-day-er**, n. One who takes or seeks pleasure on a holiday - **holi-day-lam**, n. The spirit and character of a holiday.

holi-ly, 1 hō'li-ly, 2 hō'li-ly, adv. In a holy or saintly manner, proudly, sacrificially.

To live completely soberly and chaste, or what is fundamentally the same thing, *holi-ly*, that is healthily.

MAUDSLAY Responsibility in Mental Diseases p 286 [A 1875]

holi-ness, 1 hō'li-ness, 2 hō'li-nēs, n. 1. The state or quality of being holy. 2. *Theol* (1) Completeness of moral and spiritual purity, perfection, and integrity, absolute moral purity, perfect sanctity - said of God.

For they verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasure, but he for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness.

Holiness in the Creator is the total perfection of an infinitely righteous intelligence. *Holiness* in the creature is not moral perfection, but perfection of the created nature of moral agents after their kind in spiritual union and fellowship with the infinite Creator. *Holiness* *Outline of Theol* p 163 [c a nua 1879]

(2) Transcendently august and venerable majesty, moral and spiritual glory said of God.

Glorious in holiness *Ex* xv, 11.

3. Perfect conformity in purpose and character to the moral law; freedom from sin, moral and spiritual purity and perfection, godliness said of man.

Holiness in God cannot be defined in the same terms in which holiness in man or angel is defined, namely, as conformity to the moral law. *Holiness* *Dogmatic Theology* vol 1, p 302 [c a nua 1889]

4. The state of anything hallowed or consecrated to God or to his worship. 5. [II.] A title of the Pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors and the patriarchs, as *his Holiness*.

To preserve those schemes which had so often attended the election of popes, his holiness called a general council.

Wm Russell Modern Europe vol 1, p 175 [n 1845]

[AS *holi*, *hollow*, see *HOLIDAY*]

holing, 1 hō'ling, 2 hō'ling, *pp* & *verb* n of *HOLE*, v - **holing-ax**, n. A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts - **hol-out**, n. *Golf* The act of playing a ball into a hole - **hol-plek**, n. A pick used in holing coal.

holi-night, n. [Rare] A holy or festive night.

holi-ness, 1 hō'li-ness, 2 hō'li-nēs, n. 1. The state or quality of being holy. 2. *Theol* (1) Completeness of moral and spiritual purity, perfection, and integrity, absolute moral purity, perfect sanctity - said of God.

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Holland, 1 hō'land, 2 hō'land, n. a. Of, pertaining to, or relating to Holland, Dutch.

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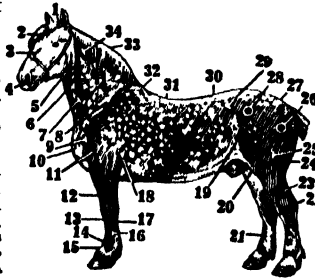
Common Hop.

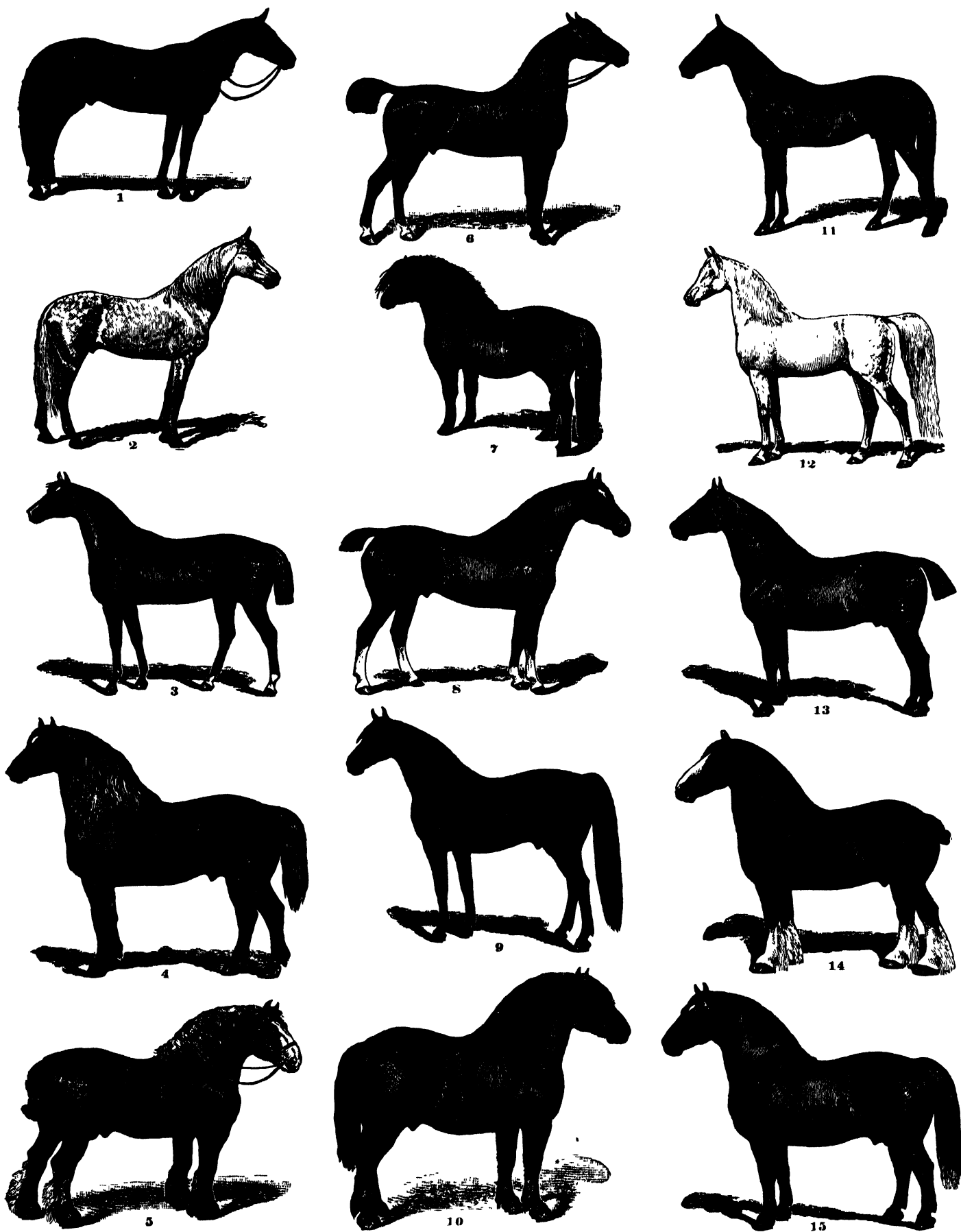
hop'po, 1 **həp'ō, 2** **hōp'ō, n** 1. A collector or superintendent of customs, especially, such an official at Canton.



Greek Hoplite

quarter. 2. [Local, U. S.] A
ardant music given humorous





REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF HORSES.

1. Pacing stallion.
2. Orloff stallion.
3. Thoroughbred stallion.
4. Percheron stallion.

5. Shire stallion.
6. French Coach stallion.
7. Shetland pony.
8. Hackney stallion.

9. Cleveland Bay stallion.
10. Belgian stallion.
11. Trotting stallion.
12. Arab stallion.

13. German Coach stallion.
14. Clydesdale stallion.
15. Suffolk stallion.

(For definitions of these varieties, see vocabulary.)

o-tel', 1 ho-tel', 2 ho-tël', *n*. 1. A house for the entertainment of travelers and others, properly distinguished from the *inn* by its superior style and pretensions.

TORTOISE-PLANT - **Hottentot's-head**, *n* A **MANCIE** - **Hottentot's-head**, *n* A South-African plant (*Stangeria paradoxa*) of the cycad family, with a turnip-shaped trunk and cone-like fruits.

hounds' bene", n Same as ROARBHOUND — hound's berry, n 1. The common English dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) 2. The black bryony of Great Britain. 3. Same as BLACK NIGHTSHADE hound's tree, — hound's

the most popular or more frequently chosen branch of a legislative body, as the House of Commons in England or the House of Representatives in the United States—a loose designation.



at liberty to take from the land



(Pulpit of Compton Barre
about 1811, England)

hourless, 1 our'les, 2 our'les, a Having no knowledge of the hour: without an idea of the time of day, lacking hours.

Ho-ve-ni-a, 1 ho-vē-ni-a, 2 ho-vē-ni-a, n. A genus of rhamnaceae trees, natives of eastern Asia. The only species, *H. dulcis*, has alternate, cordate leaves and fruits, pealike in size and shape. The peduncles contain a red, edible pulp. [*David Hopen, of Amsterdam*]



Houstonia corymbosa
(the bluet)

Hros-wi-tha, 1 hros-wi-tha, 2 hros-wi-tha, n. (932? 1002?) A nun or abbess of Gandersheim, a German poet who wrote in Latin

Broth-gar, 1 broth-gar, 2 broth-gar, n. A legendary king of the Danes, delivered by Beowulf from the monster Grendel. Compare *Blowulf*.

Brung-ner, 1 brung-ner, 2 brung-ner, n. Norse Myth A giant whose forehead was harder than any kettle, and whose heart was a sharp, three-cornered stone. He fought against the gods and was slain by Thor. *Brung-nir*.

Brum, 1 brum, 2 brum, n. Norse Myth The leader of the Frost-giants in the battle against the gods at Ragnarok.

B section. A piece of metal, generally steel, having a section like the letter H with very wide flanges usually made by rolling, but sometimes cast.

Shi'a, 1 shi'a, 2 shi'a, n. The Golden Age of Chinese history, civilization, and prosperity (2205-1818 B.C.) under the Hsia dynasty, which included the descendants of Ta Yu (the Chinese King Alfred) and other more or less legendary heroes whose deeds are related by Confucius in his *Shoo King* or *Book of History*.

The term *Hsia* is derived from a small territory in the modern province of Honan, China and is not to be taken as meaning "Summer" when applied with reference to that dynasty. W. P. CHUNG, Secretary of Chinese Legation, Washington, in *Letter to Standard* Dec. 31 '10.

Shien, 1 shien, 2 shien, n. [China] A sub-prefecture of Chinese provincial administration, governed by a *Ch'ien* or district magistrate.

H sight. The rear sight of a gun formed by two plus counters, abbr. *hind-sight* hnd skt.

Hsun-chau, 1 sun-chau, 2 sun-chau, n. A walled town in Kwangsi province, China.

H'tee, 1 h'tee, 2 h'tee, n. [Burma] The bell-shaped, gilded iron canopy with which every pagoda in Burma is crowned.

H. T. L., abbr. High-tide level.

Hua-ra, 1 wa-ra or hwa-ra, 2 wa-ra or hwa-ra, n. [S. Am.] 1. The name of the all-permeating spirit which the Peruvian Indians considered to be dispersed throughout the habitable world also, any material object into which a spirit was believed to enter. 2. A prehistoric Peruvian tomb or temple, usually truncated or pyramidal in form. *hua-ra*.

Hua-ra, 1 wa-ra, 2 wa-ra, n. Pottery or other native antiquities in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Colombia. [Quichua]

Hu-al-ho, 1 hu-al-ho, 2 hu-al-ho, n. A river in China, length, 400 m. to Hing-tse Lake.

Hua-hi-lo, 1 wa-hi-lo, 2 wa-hi-lo, n. [Sp. Am.] A shrub (*Cyrtia brevifolia*) of the family *Simarubaceae*, growing in Mexico and southwestern Texas.

Hua-hi-lo, 1 hwa-hi-lo, 2 hwa-hi-lo, n. A peak on Hawaii Island, an extinct volcano, 8,275 ft. high.

Hua-lu-la, 1 wa-lu-la, 2 wa-lu-la, n. A river in Peru; length, 500 m. to the Amazon.

Hua-ma-ga, n. See MAJAGUA, 2.

Hua-mant-la, 1 wa-mant-la, 2 wa-mant-la, n. A town in Tlaxcala state, Mexico, near Puebla, scene of Mexican defeat by the United States, Oct. 9, 1847.

Hua-na-co, 1 wa-na-co, 2 wa-na-co, n. (Cunnao *hua-na-cai*).

Hua-na-co, 1 wa-na-co, 2 wa-na-co, n. A mining department in Peru, 9,254 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Hua-na-co, 1 wa-na-co, 2 wa-na-co, n. A mining-town and district, near Potosi, Bolivia, elevation, 14,500 ft.

Hua-na-co, 1 wa-na-co, 2 wa-na-co, n. A mineral.

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Hua-na-co, 1 wa-na-co, 2 wa-na-co, n. A mineral.

soia, 547 sq. m., county-seat, Park Rapids. 5. A town-ship and village in Trumbull county, O. 6. A city in Hill county, Tex.

Hu-b'ard-ton, 1 hub'ard-ton, 2 hūb'ard-ton, n. A town-ship and village in Rutland county, Vt., scene of a battle in the Revolutionary war, July 7, 1777.

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novel of the same name, the hero, an adventurous, sharp-witted boy, who renews the discipline of civilization, and, with his friend Tom Sawyer, becomes the hero of many stirring incidents connected with the slavery troubles before the war—*squawh*, n. The deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*).

Huck, 1 huk, 2 huk, n. Same as *PACKLEBERRY*.

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Ker 1: *asle; au = out; ell; iō = feud; chin; go; jet; q = sing; so; ship; Chin, this; agure; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch †, obsolete; ‡, variant.*
Ker 2: *bōk, bōt; full, rule, core, bāt, bār; 6ll, bō; e = k, q = s; go, gem; ink; s = z, thin, this; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch.*

Hroswitha hull

Hud-so-ni-an, 1 hud-sō-ni-an, 2 hūd-sō-ni-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from Hudson Bay or Hudson river, or Henry Hudson, their discoverer, as, the *Hudsonian* godwit.
hue, 1 hū, 2 hū, *n.* 1. The particular shade of a color; that in which one color or shade differs from another; color, tint. 2. [Rare] *a.* A compound color, especially one in which one or more of the primary colors is predominant. Compare **color**.
 By mixing colours with colours, he [the artist] produces compound colours, or *hues*.
 T. W. SALTER *Field's Chromatography* ch. 3, p. 27 [win].

3†. Appearance, form. 4. An apparition, a fantasm. [**< AS hū, form**] **Syn:** see **color**.
hue, *n.* A vociferous cry, shouting, clamor. [**< OF. hu (F. hute), cry**] — **hue and cry.** 1. A great stir and clamor about any matter, general alarm or outcry.
 He came back to the neighborhood after he thought the *hue and cry* was over. *Two Soldiers*, p. 120, l. 1892.

2. The common-law process of pursuing felons without and cry, "with horn and voice, with horsemen and footmen," from town to town until the felon is taken, or at least pursued to the seashore. The *hue and cry* might be raised by a peace officer or by a private person who knew of the felony. To quicken activity in pursuit, the hundred or district was held responsible in damages if felony should be committed therein and the felon escape. This species of arrest remains in the modern outcry of "Stop thief," attended with immediate pursuit. The name has been given to a secret paper published for the information of the Irish constabulary.

Hue, 1 hū, 2 hū, *n.* A fortified city, capital of Annam province, French Indo-China. (Ann., 5,027 ft.)
Hue-e-co Pass, 1 hū-ē'ko, 2 hū-ē'co. A pass in Texas, elevated, 1 hūd, 2 hūd, *a.* Having a hue or color generally in composition, as, golden-hued, rich-hued.
hue, 1 hū, 2 hū, *n.* Same as **hue**.
hueless, 1 hū'les, 2 hū'les, *a.* Without hue.

Huelgas, 1 hū'gas, 2 hū'gas, *n.* A royal monastery near Burgos, Spain, founded 1180. Its abbesses until 1873 acted as bishops in matters of ecclesiastical jurisdiction affecting the monastery.

Huelva, 1 hū'vā, 2 hū'vā, *n.* 1. A province in Andalusia, Spain, 3,913 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a seaport.

hueval, *n.* Same as **gumal**.
Hue-ne-feld, 1 hū-ne-feld, 2 hū-ne-feld, *n.* Gunther von (1892-1929), a German banker-passenger on the German air-plane *Fremont*, in first successful East-West transatlantic flight, April 12, 1925. See **GREENLY**.

Hueppe, 1 hū'pē, 2 hū'pē, *n.* Ferdinand (1852-) A German investigator in bacteriology.

hue, 1 hū, 2 hū, *n.* One who raises an alarm or outcry, usually one who shouts or guides things; a barker.
Hue-cal-o-ver, 1 hū-kal-o-ver, 2 hū-kal-o-ver, *n.* A town in Almería province, Spain.

Huerfano, 1 hū-er-fā-no, 2 hū-er-fā-no, *n.* 1. A river in Colorado, length, 100 m. to the Arkansas river. 2. A county in Colorado, 1,537 sq. m., county-seat, Walsenburg.

Huertá, 1 hū-er-tā, 2 hū-er-tā, *n.* 1. **Victoriano** (1844-1913) (1891), a Mexican general, overthrew Madero provisional president, Feb. 18, 1913-July 15, 1914. 2. **Vicente Antonio García de la** (1874-1917), a Spanish poet and critic.

Huerfano, 1 hū-er-fā-no, 2 hū-er-fā-no, *n.* 1. The heron. 2. A province in Aragón, Spain, 5,448 sq. m. 2. Its capital, seat of a university whose vault contains the **Bell of Huesca**, a bell-shaped mound said to have been built with the heads of insurgent nobles who were executed by King Ramiro II.

Huet, 1 hū, 2 hū, *n.* 1. **François** (1814-1899), a French philosopher and author, founded the "Neo-atholite Church." 2. **Paul** (1804-1899), a French landscape painter. 3. **Pierre Daniel** (1830-1921), a French scholar and critic, editor of the *Revue des Études*.
Hufeland, 1 hū-fel-ant, 2 hū-fel-ant, *n.* **Christoph Wilhelm** (1762-1848), a German physician and writer.

huff, 1 hūf, 2 hūf, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To puff up or swell, distend. 2. To treat insolently or arrogantly, rebuke with insolence or rudeness, hector, bully; hence, to offend, make angry. 3. In checkers, to remove (an opponent's piece) from the board as a forfeit for his neglecting to capture an opposing piece with the piece removed.
 II. *s.* 1. To swell with arrogance or anger, be puffed up with pride, become offended, bluster, storm. 2. To swell up or out, as bread in rising, distend. [Imitative, cf. *G. hauchen*, breathe].

huff, *a.* Offended, huffed, huffish.
huff, *n.* 1. A sudden swell or rise of anger, a fit of arrogance or petulance, offense suddenly taken, as, to be in a *huff*. 2. In checkers, the act of huffing. See **HUFF**, *v.* 3. [Prov. Eng.] (1) Light piece of crust. (2) A dry sour or crust on the skin. (3) Strong beer. [Slang.] A dodge, trick. 5†. A conceited person, braggart. **huff**, *v.* — **to take huff**, to take offense.

huff-cap, 1 hūf-kap, 2 hūf-kap, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] A boaster, blusterer, swaggerer. 2. [Vulgar] Strong ale.
huffing-ly, 1 hūf-ing-lī, 2 hūf-ing-lī, *adv.* [Rare] In an arrogant or overbearing manner, swaggeringly, petulantly.
huffish, 1 hūf-ish, 2 hūf-ish, *a.* 1. Petulant, irascible. 2. Swaggering — **huffish-ly**, *adv.* — **huffish-ness**, *n.*
huffie, 1 hūf-ī, 2 hūf-ī, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To roughen, rumple. II. *t.* 1. To change about, shift, waver. 2. To blow in short gusts, as the wind. [Intens form of **HUFF**].

— **huffing**, *n.* A process of embossing, or relief decoration, generally in color.

huffie, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A merry-making, festival.
huffort, *n.* A boatman engaged in conveying fresh food-supplies from shore to ship, sometimes a pilot.
huffy, 1 hūf-ī, 2 hūf-ī, *a.* 1. Marked by petulance or arrogance, blustering or easily offended, as, *huffy* behavior, a *huffy* assistant. 2. Puffed or swollen up, as bread — **huffy-ly**, *adv.* — **huffy-ness**, *n.* [of Europe]
huff, 1 hūf, 2 hūf, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker.
huff, *pp.* Huffed.
huff, *v.* 1. To swagger.

hug, 1 hūg, 2 hūg, *v.* [HUGGED, HUGGS, HUGGING] 1. *t.* 1. To clasp tightly within the arms, press in close embrace. 2. To cherish or hold fast with affection or fondness, cling to; as, to hug vain beliefs, "The miser hugs his treasure." N. P. WILLIS *Melanie* pt. 1, s. 4.

3. To keep close to, as a shore chiefly in nautical use. 4. [Prov. Eng.] To carry with difficulty, carry.
 II. *s.* 1. To perform the act of clasping with the arms or fore feet. 2. To lie or crowd close, cuddle. 3†. To crouch, cower. [Scan., cf. *huga*] **Syn:** see **EMBRACE** — **to hug one's chains**, to rejoice in servitude — **to hug oneself**, to congratulate oneself, chuckle.

Swift knew that they feared him, and he was glad of it, and hugged himself in the knowledge.
 McCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. 1, ch. 2 p. 37 [in]

— **to hug the land** (*Naut.*), same as **HUG**, *v.* 1. 3 — **to hug**

the wind (*Naut.*), to keep the ship as close to the wind as possible.

hug, *n.* A tight clasp with the arms, close embrace.
hug, *v.* 1. To hug, embrace. 2. To hug, embrace. 3. To hug, embrace. 4. To hug, embrace. 5. To hug, embrace. 6. To hug, embrace. 7. To hug, embrace. 8. To hug, embrace. 9. To hug, embrace. 10. To hug, embrace. 11. To hug, embrace. 12. To hug, embrace. 13. To hug, embrace. 14. To hug, embrace. 15. To hug, embrace. 16. To hug, embrace. 17. To hug, embrace. 18. To hug, embrace. 19. To hug, embrace. 20. To hug, embrace. 21. To hug, embrace. 22. To hug, embrace. 23. To hug, embrace. 24. To hug, embrace. 25. To hug, embrace. 26. To hug, embrace. 27. To hug, embrace. 28. To hug, embrace. 29. To hug, embrace. 30. To hug, embrace. 31. To hug, embrace. 32. To hug, embrace. 33. To hug, embrace. 34. To hug, embrace. 35. To hug, embrace. 36. To hug, embrace. 37. To hug, embrace. 38. To hug, embrace. 39. To hug, embrace. 40. To hug, embrace. 41. To hug, embrace. 42. To hug, embrace. 43. To hug, embrace. 44. To hug, embrace. 45. To hug, embrace. 46. To hug, embrace. 47. To hug, embrace. 48. 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on March 25, 1657, by a vote of 123 to 62 that Cromwell be asked to assume the title of king, and govern the country according to the ancient constitution. It

1. An American trochiloid bird, related to the swifts, small, having long, slender bill, extremely long, weak legs, and narrow pointed wings with very short secondaries. The plumage of the various species exhibits a wonderful variety of form and color, in crests, necks, and leg-tuffs, etc., and in remarkable tail development. That of the males, as a rule, far more varied and metallically lustrous than that of the females, thus furnishing a marked instance in support of the theory of sexual selection. The brilliant exhibited by their iridescent and jeweled gorgets, tuffs etc., is due to the interference of light caused by the infinitesimal scales on the surface of the feathers, an effect noted in the wing of the butterfly. Hummingbirds are noted for the humming sound made by the rapid vibration of their wings when hovering over flowers. They feed mostly on insects and the sweets of flowers. Their nests are formed of shreds of grass and other soft substances, and are protected and made practically invisible by a coating of lichen or other material harmonizing with the surroundings. The eggs are always two in number and plain white, the tiny parents are fearless and very pugnacious in protecting them. They have no song, their only vocal utterances being squeaks of rage or fear. The family consists of about 600 species, all American, and for the most part tropical. The common hummingbird of the eastern United States is the ruby throat (*Trochilus colubris*).

2. Improperly, an Old World sunbird or nectarinid, — **broad-tailed hummingbird**, a hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) common in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States — **Coro h.**, a Peruvian hummingbird (*Thaumastura coro*), the male of which is marked by extremely long tail-feathers — **hermit h.**, any species of the genus *Phaethon*, with bifurcate tail and somber plumage — **h. bush**, a South-American shrub (*Aschmannia nudicaulis*) of the heath family, much frequented by hummingbirds for the nectar of the flowers — **h. hawk-moth**, a hawk-moth (*Heliothis thysbe*) of the species *Macroglossa stellatarum*, common in Europe, and resembling a hummingbird in flight and method of feeding — **hummingbird's trumpet**, a half-hardy ornamental shrub (*Zauschneria californica*), with sessile leaves and large, bright-red flowers in terminal spikes. See *Zauschneria* — **king h.**, a topaz (*Topazius pulchellus*) whose male is golden red above, and has a lustrous golden throat — **ruby-and-topaz h.**, a hummingbird (*Chrysomitris morio*) of northern South America and Trinidad, whose head is ruby-red and throat and breast topaz-orange — **rufous h.**, a hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) common in summer on the Pacific coast of North America northward to Alaska — **star-throated h.**, the calliope (see *Calliope*), 3 — **sword-billed h.**, a species of the genus *Doctormaster*, having a very long bill — **vervain h.**, a Jamaican hummingbird (*Mellisuga minima*), one of the smallest of the family — **white-crowned h.**, a species of the genus *Micropodius*, having a white-topped head — **white-eared h.**, a hummingbird with a streak of white about the region of the ear, especially *Myiodynastes*.

hum'nick, 1 hum'nik, 2 hūm'nik, n. To form into or assume the shape of hummocks, as on an ice-field.
hum'nock, n. 1. A small elevation, hillock. Especially (1) in the southern United States, a wooded elevation rising above a plain or swamp. (2) A clump of earth and grass in a swamp, bog.
2. A pile or ridge of ice on an ice-field. 3. [Scot.] The bunched form of the hand when the fingers and thumb are bent together, hence, a fistful, or a lump of that size or form, as, a hummock of meal.

There are very ancient tales of gold being found upon Exmoor, in lumps and solid hummocks.

Blackmore *Lorna Doone* ch 50, p 218, in 1

[Prob dim of HUMP.]
hum'mocked, 1 hum'ekt, 2 hūm'ekt, a. Raised in hummocks, abounding in hummocks, hummocky, in both senses of the term, as, a hummocked ice-field, a hummocked swamp.

hum'nock-ing, 1 hum'ek-ing, 2 hūm'ek-ing, n. The forming of ridges or lines of broken ice, corrugated, lifted, and crowded over other ice by the pressure of ice-floes.

This imposing process of dynamics is called 'Hummocking'.

KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p 122 (L & P 1857)

hum'mock-y, 1 hum'ek-i, 2 hūm'ek-i, a. Hummocked.

hum'mum, 1 hūm'um, 2 hūm'um, n. See HUMMAM.

hum'mor, 1 hūm'mor or vūm'mor, 2 hūm'mor or vūm'mor (XIII), n. 1. To yield to the humor or indulge the fancies or caprices of, manage by concession or by compliance, as, to humor one's notions, you must humor a spirited boy. 2. To adapt or accommodate oneself to, as, an actor humors his part.

Yes, I'll to bed, old men must humor weakness.

OTWAY *The Orphan* act III, sc 1

3. To play with; as, a hooked fish in fly-fishing.

hum'mour, Syn: see INDULGE.

hum'mor, n. 1. Disposition of mind or feeling; characteristic mood, frame of mind, changing and uncertain inclination, bias, caprice, freak, whim, as, good or ill humor. 2. A facetious turn of thought, playful fancy, jocularity, drollery, speef, in literature, the sportive exercise of the imagination that is apparent in the choice and treatment of an idea or a theme, and that delights in the incongruous, the ludicrous, and the droll distinguished from wit by greater sympathy, geniality, and pleasantness, and less of intellectual subtlety and keen cold analysis.

Wit is abrupt, darting scornful and to the point in your face, Humor is slow and shy, insinuating its fun into your heart. Wit is negative, analytical, destructive. Humor is creative. The couplets of Pope are witty, but such his Panick is a humorous creation. E. P. Whipple *Literature and Life* p 91 (L & C 1871)

3. Moisture; speef, an animal fluid, as, the serous humor, the vitreous humor of the eye. The humors were formerly supposed to determine the temperament. See quotation.

According to Hippocrates, the human body contained four humors, namely, blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile. R. R. Richardson *Popular Hist Science* p 33 (L & P 1881)

4. [Colloq.] Any chronic cutaneous eruption supposed to be due to disorder of the blood. [*< F. humeur, < L. humor, < humeo, be moist.*] Syn: see FANCY WIT.

aqueous humor, a clear, limpid, alkaline fluid enclosed in a delicate membrane that fills the anterior chamber of the eye from the cornea to the crystalline lens — **glacial h.**, same as VITREOUS HUMOR — **hyaline h.** — **Scarpa's h.**, the endolymph of the passages of the internal ear — **vitreous h.**, a transparent gelatinous body that occupies the chamber of the eye behind the crystalline lens.

ing or tending to produce humor — **hum'or-less**, a. Destitute of humor, dull — **hum'or-less-ness**, n. — **hum'or-ol-ey**, n. [Rare] The science of humor, or a treatise on it.
hum'or-al-ism, 1 hūm'mor-al-izm, 2 hūm'mor-al-izm, n. 1. The state of being humoral. 2. Same as HUMORISM — **hum'or-al-ist**, n. **hum'or-al-istic**, a. **hum'mored**, 1 hūm'mord, 2 hūm'mord, pa. 1. In common with, 2. In company with, 3. In company with, 4. In company with, 5. In company with, 6. In company with, 7. In company with, 8. In company with, 9. In company with, 10. In company with, 11. In company with, 12. In company with, 13. In company with, 14. In company with, 15. In company with, 16. In company with, 17. In company with, 18. In company with, 19. In company with, 20. In company with, 21. In company with, 22. In company with, 23. In company with, 24. In company with, 25. In company with, 26. In company with, 27. In company with, 28. In company with, 29. In company with, 30. In company with, 31. In company with, 32. In company with, 33. In company with, 34. In company with, 35. In company with, 36. In company with, 37. In company with, 38. In company with, 39. 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To shuffle the halfpence in a game of hustle-cap. [*< D. hūstelen, freq. of hūsten, hūstle*] Syn.: crowd, elbow, hurry, jam, jostle, push, rush, arrive, struggle. — Ant.: dally, dawdle, delay. — *hustle-cap*, *n*. [*Engl*] A gambling game played with halfpence. *IRVING Knickerbocker* bk. III, p. 175 (c. r. 1800).

hustle, *n*. 1. The act of hustling, pushing, shoving, etc. 2. [*Colloq.*] U. S. Energetic activity, push, especially in a business way.

hustle-ments, *n*. *hustle-ments* or *-ments*, 2 *hustle-ments*, *n* pl. [Sometimes singular] 1. [*Prov. Engl*] Odds and ends. 2. Furniture implements.

hustler, *n*. *hustler*, 2 *hustlers*, *n*. [*Colloq.*] U. S. 1. A person of great energy and activity; one who works with especial aggressive rapidity and efficiency. 2. A massive chisel used for turning.

hustum, 1 *hustum*, 2 *hustum*, *n*. A seaport of Schleswig. **hustwife**, *n*. 1. A housewife. 2. A huswife. — *hustwife*, *adj*. To manage with economy. **hustwife-ry**, *n*. Like a housewife. — *hustwife-ry*, *n*. Housewifery. **hustwife-ry**, *n*. 1. *hust*, 2 *hust*, *n*. A town of Maros county, Hungary, on the Theiss river.

hut, 1 *hut*, 2 *hut*, *n*. [*Engl*] 1. *hut*, 2 *huts*, *n*. To store or shelter in a hut or huts. II. 2. To live in a hut or huts.

hut, *n*. 1. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand people in India live in huts of mud.

(1) CARPENTER in *The Cosmopolitan* Nov. 1889, p. 79. 2. Arch. A rustic summer-house, small bungalow, or the like, usually designated as following some style of national architecture; e. g., Italian, Scotch, Swiss, etc. 3. Mil. A log house or other temporary shelter erected for troops. 4. The outward end or main part of the breech-pin of a musket. 5. [*Austral*] A house or shelter for smokers and other employees on a station. frequently a large building of stone or other permanent materials. I. *hut*, *n*. [*Engl*] 1. *hut*, *n*. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin. 2. *hut*, *n*. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin. 3. *hut*, *n*. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin. 4. *hut*, *n*. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin. 5. *hut*, *n*. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin.

hut-urn, *n*. 1. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin. 2. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin. 3. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin. 4. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin. 5. A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling, hovel or cabin.

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publisher of literary guide-books. 4. **Richard Holt** (1827-1897), an English literary critic, editor of *The Spectator*. 5. **William** (1724-1815), an English antiquarian, miscellaneous writer, and poet, wrote topographical works, and was called the "English Franklin".

Hut-to-ni-an, 1 *hut-to-ni-an*, 2 *hut-to-ni-an*, *n*. A Geol. Of or pertaining to the views of James Hutton, especially to his theory that the granite rocks were of igneous origin. See PLUTONIC THEORY, under PLUTONIC. **Huttonian character**, the type of Arable numerals all of the same height (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 0), introduced first in 1785 by Charles Hutton, an English mathematician (1737-1823).

Hut-to-ni-anism, *n*. 1. *hut-to-ni-an*, 2 *hut-to-ni-an*, *n*. A system of treating dislocated joints or the like, practiced by Richard and Robert Hutton, English bone-setters of the 19th century. It consisted of forcible manipulation.

Hut-ton-weed, 1 *hut-ton-weed*, 2 *hut-ton-weed*, *n*. The wild tassel *hu-tu*, 1 *hut-tu*, 2 *hut-tu*, *n*. *Ornith.* [*Brit. Gulana*] A molmot.

huurder, 1 *huurder*, 2 *huurder*, *n*. [*Dutch Law*] A lessee. **Huxley**, 1 *huxley*, 2 *huxley*, *n*. **Thomas Henry** (1825-1895), an English scientist, physiologist, physician, professor, writer, and lecturer. *Man's Place in Nature*, etc. — **Huxley's layer**, a layer of polygonal cells with markedly defined nuclei within Huxley's layer of the inner root-sheath of the mammalian hair. **Huxley's membrane**; **Huxley's sheath**; — **Huxley's an**, a relating or pertaining to Thomas Huxley.

huxter, 1 *huxter*, 2 *huxter*, *n*. Same as HUCKSTER. **Huy**, 1 *huy*, 2 *huy*, *n*. A fortified manufacturing town in 1662 province, Belgium.

Huy-de-co-per, 1 *huy-de-co-per*, 2 *huy-de-co-per*, *n*. **Balthasar** (1605-1678). A Dutch poet and philologist.

Huy-ghe-ni-an, 1 *huy-ghe-ni-an*, 2 *huy-ghe-ni-an*, *n*. Of or pertaining to the Dutch mathematician and astronomer, Christian Huygens, or his discoveries. **Huy-ghe-ni-an**, *n*. 1. *huy-ghe-ni-an*, 2 *huy-ghe-ni-an*, *n*. A Dutch mathematician and astronomer, invented the pendulum clock, discovered Saturn's ring and proposed the undulatory theory. **Huy-ghe-ni-an**, 2. **Constantijn** (1629-1697), a Dutch poet, father of Christian H. *Cornflowers*, etc. — **Huy-ghe-ni-an construction** (*opt.*), a method devised by Huygens for graphically indicating the front of a light-wave by means of a series of equal semicircles whose centers are equidistant points on a straight line.

Huy-man, 1 *huy-man*, 2 *huy-man*, *n*. 1. **Cornells** (1648-1727), a Flemish landscape-painter. 2. **Roeloff**, see *AGRICOLA*, *HYPOPHYSIS*.

Huy-man's, 1 *huy-man's*, 2 *huy-man's*, *n*. 1. **Jacob** (1654-1706), a Flemish portrait-painter who practised in England. 2. **Joris Karl** (1818-1897), a French novelist of the ultraradical school, who in his later years changed to mysticism.

Huy-sum, 1 *huy-sum*, 2 *huy-sum*, *n*. **Jan van** (1682-1749). A Dutch painter of flowers, fruit, etc.

huz, 1 *huz*, 2 *huz*, *n*. [*Scot*] Us vulgar. **huz**, 1 *huz*, 2 *huz*, *n*. [*Scot*] Us vulgar. **huz**, 1 *huz*, 2 *huz*, *n*. [*Scot*] Us vulgar. **huz**, 1 *huz*, 2 *huz*, *n*. [*Scot*] Us vulgar.

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with a nearly regular perianth. — **Oriental h.**, a variety of sapphire, or corundum. — **Peruvian h.**, a perennial bulbous plant (*Scilla peruviana*), a native of the Mediterranean region, bearing a strong scape, terminated by a dense raceme of beautiful purple, white, or red flowers never blossoms two years in succession propagated by offsets, the Cuban lily. — **water-h.**, *n*. A tropical aquatic plant (*Pistia stratiotes*) of the family *Pontederiaceae*, with ovate leaves and blue spicate flowers. In certain Florida rivers it has multiplied so rapidly as to impede navigation.

Hyacinth, *n*. A masculine personal name [*Gr.* purple.] **Hyacinth**, 1 *hyacinth*, 2 *hyacinth*, *n*. *ferm*.

Hyacinth, 1 *hyacinth*, 2 *hyacinth*, *n*. **Father** (1827-1912), Charles Jean Marie Loyson, a Carmelite pulpit orator who advocated reforms in the Roman Catholic Church, he was excommunicated, and founded a Gallican church in Paris. **Hyacinth**, 2. *hyacinth*, *n*.

Hyacinth, 1 *hyacinth*, 2 *hyacinth*, *n*. *Gr.* *Antiq.* A festival lasting for three days at the height of summer, in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. The first ceremonies were mournful, commemorating the death of Hyacinthus, the last were joyful, celebrating his rebirth. The festival was celebrated throughout the Peloponnese, and with special enthusiasm at Amyclae. It lasted eleven days and took place in the month of May, soon after the Isthmian games.

hyacinthine, 1 *hyacinthine*, 2 *hyacinthine*, *n*. 1. **hyacinthine**, 2. *hyacinthine*, *n*. Pertaining to the hyacinth, either the flower or the gem, like or characteristic of the hyacinth, especially in point of color.

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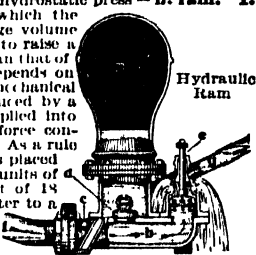
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hyacinthine, 1 *hyacinthine*, 2 *hyacinthine*, *n*

carbon ($C_{10}H_{10}$), obtained by the action of sodium on the



Striped Hyena 1/28

Spotted Hyena 1/22

hypercyclus *hyper-cy-clus*, *n* *Pathol* A too frequently recurring state of pregnancy, supergestation — **hypercytosis** *hyper-cy-tosis*, *n*.

pledged as security for debt when the debtor is in default of payment, or for its sale in payment of the debt.
hypothecate, 1 *hai-po-thē'-kāt*, 2 *hypo-thē'-cāt*, *vt* [*-cāt* (en, -cāt'ing)] *Law*. To give (personal property) in pledge as security for debt. In financial usage, delivery to the creditor of the property pledged usually attends, tho by civil law possession of the hypothec did not pass.

He [William] had no power to hypothecate any part of the public revenue.

MACAULAY *England* vol. III, p. 117 [F. & C. 1856] [*< LL. hypothecatus*, *pr* of *hypotheca*, *< hypotheca*, see *hypotheca*] - **hypothecator**, *n*. One who pledges or pawns property as security for debt.

hypothecation, 1 *hai-po-thē'-kā-shən*, 2 *hypo-thē'-cā-shən*, *n*. *Law*. 1. A lien given by contract by a debtor to his creditor on movable property as security for debt, but without passing possession of the property hypothecated. 2. The act of pledging personal property as collateral security, as, the hypothecation of bonds. 3. *Mar. Law*. Bottomry. [*< LL. hypothecatio* (n-), *< hypotheca*, see *hypotheca*] - **hypothecation certificate** (*com*), a certificate lodged by the seller with the buyer of a bill of exchange drawn against a shipment of property, it describes the nature of the shipment and states that the bill of lading, insurance policy, etc., are lodged and pledged with the holder of the bill of exchange as security for the payment of the bill (or for the acceptance of the bill) by the drawee. *Smith's Financial Dictionary* - **necessary h.** (*Rom. Dutch Law*), a hypothecation of property resulting from an operation of the law - **hypothecation clause**, *a* [*Rare*] Relating to hypothecation.

hypothecium, 1 *hai-po-thē'-chū-m*, 2 *hypo-thē'-chū-m*, *n*. [*-chū-m*, *pl*] *Hol*. 1. A dense plexus of hyphal tissue beneath a hymenium. 2. In certain ascomycetous fungi, the top, ascus-bearing layer of the disk-like body in which the ascus are produced, as in the *Pezizales* and their allies. [*< hypo-* + *Gr. thēke*, case, *< tithēmi*, place] *Hy-po-thē-cē-um*.

hypothecus, 1 *hai-po-thē'-chūs*, 2 *hypo-thē'-chūs*, *n*. *a* Situated on the palm at the base of the little finger, or at a corresponding part in the fore foot of a quadruped as, the hypothecus eminence. *II*. The hypothecus eminence [*< Gr. hypothēca*, *< hypo*, under, + *thēca*, palm] - **hypothecus**, *n*.

hypothecus, *n*. Same as *hypothecus*.
hypothecus, 1 *hai-po-thē'-chūs*, 2 *hypo-thē'-chūs*, *n*. A hypothetical group of primitive mammals or mammal-like vertebrates from which the recognized types are supposed to have originated, promammals - **hypothecus**, *n*.

hypotherm, 1 *hai-po-thē'-thērm*, 2 *hypo-thē'-thērm*, *n*. *a* Meteor. A line connecting places at which, during a specified time, the mean temperature has been equally far below the normal. *II* ARCTOWSKI - **hypotherm**, *n*. 1. Moderately warm, lukewarm. 2. Calculated to lower temperature. **hypothermic**, *adj*. - **hypothermia**, *n*. *a* Pathol. Temperature of the body lower than the normal. **hypothermy**, *n*.

hypothetical, 1 *hai-po-thē'-tē-shl*, 2 *hypo-thē'-tē-shl*, *adj*. [*-tē-shl*, *pl*] 1. A statement of fact or of theory which, without itself having been proved, is taken for granted as a premise from which to test or discover an assured conclusion, a logical supposition; more widely, a supposititious or imaginary state of things assumed as a basis of reasoning, the angles being equal by hypothesis, the sides must be equal.

Hypothesis, that is, propositions which are assumed with probability, in order to explain or prove something else which cannot otherwise be explained or proved.

HAMILTON *Logic* p. 188 [a & L 1860] 2. *Logic*. (1) The condition or alternative involved in a hypothetical judgment or syllogism. (2) The conclusion of an argument from consequent (or consequences) to antecedent. 3. In the sciences, a tentative conjecture assigning provisionally a cause for known facts, to be used as a basis for their arrangement and classification, and as a starting-point for experiment and investigation which, by the discovery of new facts, may uphold or disprove the conjecture, and aid in reaching the true theory, a working hypothesis.

Scientific hypotheses are not (as Apollonius expresses himself) "assertions which have been floating in the air, and are laid hold of," they are the result of regular reflection on experience, and, as premises in tentative deductions, form the necessary preliminaries to adequate knowledge. *Urbanski's Logic* tr by T. M. Lindsay pt. v, p. 506 [a & C. 1871]

4. The relation existing between two propositions or facts which are the subject of a condition or hypothesis. 5. Loosely and generally, an unsupported or ill-supported theory, a supposition advanced with little to warrant it; a mere guess or conjecture. [*< Gr. hypothesis*, supposition, *< hypo*, under, + *tithēmi*, place]

Syn.: conjecture, guess, scheme, speculation, supposition, system, theory. A hypothesis is a statement of what is deemed possibly true, assumed and reasoned upon as if certainly true, with a view of reaching truth not yet ascertained, especially, in the sciences, a hypothesis is a comprehensive tentative explanation of certain phenomena which is meant to include all other facts of the same class, and which is assumed as true till there has been opportunity to bring all the related facts into comparison. If the hypothesis explains all the facts, it is regarded as verified, till then it is regarded as a *working hypothesis*, i. e., one that may answer for present practical purposes. A hypothesis may be termed a comprehensive *guess*. Theory is used of the mental coordination of facts and principles, that may or may not prove correct, a machine may be perfect in theory, but useless in fact. Scheme may be used as nearly equivalent to theory, but is more frequently applied to proposed action and in the sense of a somewhat visionary plan. A speculation may be wholly of the brain, resting upon no facts worthy of consideration, a system unites many facts, phenomena, or doctrines into an orderly and consistent whole; we speak of a system of theology. Compare synonyms for *guess* - *Ant.*, certainty, demonstration, discovery, fact, proof - **double-fluid hypothesis** (*elec*), the hypothesis that electricity consists of two tenuous and imponderable fluids, positive and negative. See *ELECTRIFICATION*. *Star* h. (*Biol*), the view taken that protoplasm consists essentially of separate threads - **glacial h.** (*Geol*), see *GLACIER THEORY*, under *GLACIER* - **granular h.** (*Biol*), the theory that protoplasmic granules are the basis of every organism - **Oberser's h.** (*Astron*), a hypothesis which explains the asteroids as fragments from the explosion of some primordial planet - **planetary h.**, a modified meteoritic hypothesis of the origin of the solar system, proposed by T. G. Chamberlin, according to which the small solid masses in the original nebula move together in similar orbits, so that collisions are infrequent and not violent and aggregation is

gradual - **Prout's h.** (*Physiol Chem*), a hypothesis substantially to the effect that all elemental weights are multiples, by integers, of the atomic weight of hydrogen. This hypothesis, advanced by William Prout, has not been of material aid in disclosing the nature of matter - **single fluid h.** (*Elec*), the hypothesis that electricity consists of a single tenuous imponderable fluid, the particles of which repel each other, but attract and are attracted by all matter - **Suess's h.** (*Geol*), a theory put forward by Suess to account for the chief irregularities on the globe's surface. He supposes that certain areas, which he terms *horsts*, at an early period became dry and stable, and that they formed nuclei around which the remaining land became grouped during the contraction of the earth - **working h.**, same as *HYPOTHESIS*, *n*; 3.

hypothetical, 1 *hai-po-thē'-tē-shl*, 2 *hypo-thē'-tē-shl*, *adj*. One who suggests or defends a hypothesis. The notice of abstracting hypotheticals is singularly at variance with the facts of the case. S. P. TREBULEN *On Daniel, Defence of Authenticity* p. 225 [1860]

hypothetical, 1 *hai-po-thē'-tē-shl*, 2 *hypo-thē'-tē-shl*, *adj*. [*-tē-shl*, *pl*] To conceive or suggest hypotheses. We can hypothesize even if we cannot prove and establish. H. MELVILLE *Moby-Dick* p. 416 [in 1851]

hypothetical, 1 *hai-po-thē'-tē-shl*, 2 *hypo-thē'-tē-shl*, *adj*. *n*.

hypothetical, 1 *hai-po-thē'-tē-shl*, 2 *hypo-thē'-tē-shl*, *adj*. [*-tē-shl*, *pl*] 1. Having the nature of or based on hypothesis, assumed conditionally or tentatively as a basis for argument or investigation, conditional, supposititious. Geometry would be uninteresting if it were a mere hypothetical science if it had no credentials beyond its strict reasoning. *McKINNEY Types of Ethical Theory* vol. I, pt. I, p. 281 [1891] 2. [*Rare*] Given to using hypotheses, as, a hypothetical historian [*< LL. hypotheticus*, *< hypothetico*, see *hypothetico*] - **hypothetical clause**, *period*, or *sentence* (*Gram*), a clause, period, or sentence expressing condition or supposition - **h. imperative** (*Philos*), a command or claim of the moral law which is conditional or relative to some end beyond itself contrasted with *categorical imperative* - **h. inference**, see *INFERENCE* - **h. judgment**, a judgment asserting something on the basis of some circumstance which must be granted as real before the assertion becomes literally or actually true. The supposition may be either a condition, giving a *conditional judgment*, or an alternative, giving a *disjunctive judgment*, or both these combined, giving a *dilemmatic judgment*, as, if the wind changes, it will grow warmer (conditional), either the wind will change or it will storm (disjunctive). If the wind changes, it will either grow warmer or storm (dilemmatic) - **h. question** (*Law*), a question put to an expert witness containing a recital of facts assumed to have been proved or proof of which is offered in the case, and requiring the opinion of the witness thereon - **h. realism or *h. dualism*, the metaphysical doctrine that the external world is known wholly by a kind of inference opposed to *presentational realism*, which teaches that the soul immediately perceives material things as such - **h. syllogism**, a conditional syllogism in which the reasoning turns upon the assertion or denial of a hypothesis embodied in the major premise, in a hypothetical judgment. It embraces three classes. See *HYPOTHETIC JUDGMENT*, above - **hypothetical syllogism**, *adj*. As or in the manner of hypothesis, conditionally, as an alternative.**

hypothetical, 1 *hai-po-thē'-tē-shl*, 2 *hypo-thē'-tē-shl*, *adj*. *n*. A conditional judgment or syllogism.

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The Roman name **i** is Englished as **ci**. Lower-case **i**

was first dotted in the 14th century. I and J have but lately been separated. See J.

The history of the characters may be shown as follows:

II	9	2	>>	I	Si
Hieroglyphic	Egyptian	Phenician	Early Greek	Roman	English
Paralela	Paralela	Paralela	Paralela	Paralela	Paralela

2. An abbreviation: (1) *I*da; *I*saac, etc. (other personal names beginning with *I*). (2) *Chem*, inactive, as, *I*scamphor. (3) *Zool*, incisor, used in dental formulas. 3. A symbol noting: (1) As a Roman numeral (either *I* or *i*), one. Repeated, it indicates 2 or 3 units, as the case may be, as, *III* = 3. Before *v*, *x*, *l*, etc., it signifies minus 1; as, *ix* = 9. After *v*, *x*, *l*, etc., it signifies plus 1, or more if repeated; as, *lii* = 52. (2) *Chem*, Iodine. See ELEMENT. (3) *Logic*, A particular affirmative proposition. See A. (4) [i] *Mach* (a) The imaginary unit $\sqrt{-1}$. (b) In vector analysis and quaternions, one of the three unit vectors. (5) The ninth in a class, order, group, or series, nine as a number or numeral. (6) *Physic*, [i] Current-density; intensity of magnetization. (7) *Mech*, [i] Moment of inertia. (8) *Astron*, [i] An orbit's inclination to the ecliptic. (9) The ninth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-case, also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cut composition representing this symbol. (10) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons. See D, n, 3 (8). (11) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a yellow flag containing a black circle. See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS. (12) *Crytal*, in the Miller system of symbols, the general index of a form in the hexagonal system with reference to the third of the lateral axes — *I* beam, in building, a beam, usually of rolled iron or steel, having an I-shaped cross-section. *I* iron, an angle-iron of I-shaped cross-section. *I* hart, — *I* rail, a rail of approximately I-shaped section; a double-headed rail.

I, *n*. *Metaph*. The spiritual personality, the sentient, self-conscious subject, that which apprehends its own existence, the ego, the pronoun *I* used as a noun.

The self, the *I*, is recognized in every act of intelligence, as the subject to which that act belongs.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect ix, p. 116 [c. 1859]

Observe, 'I' means in youth

Just I, the conscious and eternal soul

With all its ends, — and not the outside life

E. B. BROWN *Writings* Aurora Leigh bk iii, l. 283.

I, *n*. A county in Oklahoma, 1,016 sq. m.
I, *pron*. [MY OF MINE, ME, HIS; WE, OUR OR OURS, US, PL]
 The nominative case singular of the personal pronoun of the first person, the pronoun by which a speaker or writer designates himself; as, *I* am here, *I* wrote it. *I* is incorrectly used for "me" in such an expression as "Between you and *I*".

Oh! for one piece of egotism that presents itself under its own honest bare face; of I myself, there are fifty that steal out in the mask of tuism and illuism!

COLLINGS *Works*, *Friend* in vol ii, p. 36 [in 1858]

[< AS, *ic*]

I, *inter*. Name as *AYE* or *AT*

I, *abbr*. Idaho, Imperator (Emperor), Imperatrix (Empress);

Island. See also under *I*.

I, or *i*, *abbr*. *Id* (that), immortality (undying), in, intransitive;

Island, *Id*. See also under *J*.

I, *abbr*. *Lib* *Lib*, Isaac

I, *abbr*. *Lib* *Lib*, Isabella

I, *prefix*. A form used with past participles during the Middle

English period. Its exact meaning is not known. See *I*.

I, 1. A Latin ending indicating the genitive singular and

nominative plural in the second declension masculine, as, *alumni*, *foei*, etc. 2. In certain Italian nouns and adjectives

terminating in *-o* or *-e*, and adopted into English, an ending

indicating the plural as, *alumni*.

I, a suffix used in nouns such as (1) Names of countries, as,

Australia, Rumania, etc. (2) Diseases, as, malaria, neur-

algia, etc. (3) *Bot*, Names of genera, as, Dahlia, Woodia,

etc. (4) *Bot*, Names of classes, as, Mannula, Repitilla,

etc. (5) Alkaloids, as, morphia. (6) Festivals, as, Baccha-

nalia. (7) Words derived from the Greek or Latin, as, militia,

septa, etc. (8) Latin and Greek plurals used in English, as,

bacteria, regalia, etc.

I, *abbr*. Incorporated accountant, Indian army

I, *abbr*. Iowa

I, *abbr*. Iowa

I, *abbr*. Iowa

I, *abbr*. Iowa

I, *abbr*. Iowa

I, *abbr*. Iowa

I, *abbr*. Iowa

I, *abbr*. Iowa

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Contemporary with the invention of the elery was that of *sambo* poetry by Archilochus of Paros. . . who applied it to an especial purpose that of personal satire.

R. W. BROWN *Hist. Classical Lit* bk i, p. 132 [n. c. 1852]

2. Having a movement like the iambus, as, the iambic

dance.

A more descriptive term was the 'Iambic Dance', a phrase

which conveyed to Greek ears just what *Lyric* poetry would to

us. R. G. MOUTON *Anc. Class. Drama* p. 258 [c. 1890]

[< *IL*, *tambicus*, < *Gr*, *tambikos*, < *tambos*, iambus, < *tap-*

th, assal] *I*-am'bi-cal, — *I*-am'bi-cal-ly, *adv*

I-am'bic, *n*. *Pros*, 1. An iambus. 2. A verse, line, or

stanza composed of iambic feet, usually in the plural

The actors in the old tragedies, as we read, piped their *sambos*

to a tune, speaking from under a mask

THACKERAY *Henry* *Hammond* p. 1 [n. c. 1879]

3. A satire or invective poem in iambic verse

— *I*-am'bo-graph'ic, *a*. [Rare] One who writes in iam-

bic verse. *I*-am'bo-graph'ic, *a*. [Rare] Relating to the com-

position of iambics, given to writing iambics

I-am'bi-ist, 1. *Gr*, *ambist*, 2. *I*-am'bi-ist, *n*. [Rare] One who

writes iambic verse.

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actions and functions of the body by the laws of physics — *I*-a'ro-physics, *n*. The principles of the iatrophysical school

I, *abbr*. *Ibidem* (in the same place). *Ibid*, *adv*

I, 1. *I*ba, 2. *I*ba, 3. *I*ba, 4. *I*ba, 5. *I*ba, 6. *I*ba, 7. *I*ba, 8. *I*ba, 9. *I*ba, 10. *I*ba, 11. *I*ba, 12. *I*ba, 13. *I*ba, 14. *I*ba, 15. *I*ba, 16. *I*ba, 17. *I*ba, 18. *I*ba, 19. *I*ba, 20. *I*ba, 21. *I*ba, 22. *I*ba, 23. *I*ba, 24. *I*ba, 25. *I*ba, 26. *I*ba, 27. *I*ba, 28. *I*ba, 29. *I*ba, 30. *I*ba, 31. *I*ba, 32. *I*ba, 33. *I*ba, 34. *I*ba, 35. *I*ba, 36. *I*ba, 37. *I*ba, 38. *I*ba, 39. *I*ba, 40. *I*ba, 41. *I*ba, 42. *I*ba, 43. *I*ba, 44. *I*ba, 45. *I</*

Designating a method of writing in which phonetic elements are represented by means of pictures of objects, the pictures indicating the names of the objects, which

in turn stand for phonetic elements a term proposed by D. G. Branton to indicate the method of writing between picture-writing and phonetic writing. See *illus* in next column. [*ICONO* = *Gr onoma* name] — *1-con'o-met'ri-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *1-con'o-met'ri-clism*, *n.* — *1-con'o-met'ri-phy*, *n.*

1-con'om'e-ter, 1 *cu'*ko-nem'ter, 2 *1-con'om'e-ter*, *n.* *Phot. & Surv.* Laterally, an image-measurer, an optical instrument for ascertaining any one of the following data when the other three are known (a) the size of an object, (b) that of its image cast by a photographic lens, (c) the character of the lens, and (d) the distance of object from image [*Gr ekon*, image, + *-meter*] — *1-con'o-met'ric*, *1-con'o-met'ri-cal*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or ascertained by iconometry — *1-con'o-met'ri-cal-ly*, *adv.* By means of iconometry or iconometrical measurement

1-con'om'e-try, 1 *cu'*ko-nem'try, 2 *1-con'om'e-try*, *n.* *Surv.* The act or art of measuring the distance and sizes of objects by means of an iconometer, the photographic determination of the distance of an object by means of its ascertained size, or the size of an object by means of its ascertained distance

Iconometry means the measuring of dimensions of objects from their perspective. *Iconometry* is the reverse of perspective drawing. *Annual Rep U S Coast Survey, June, 1897, p 628* (adv. *pro* off 1898)

1-con'o-phile, *n.* One who has a taste for prints, pictures, or engravings — *1-con'o-ph'il-ism*, *n.* [Rare] A taste or fondness for prints, pictures, or engravings — *1-con'o-ph'il-ist*, *n.* — *1-con'o-ph'il-ly*, *adv.* Same as *iconophilism* — *1-con'o-ph'il-ism*, *n.* An image-maker

1-con'o-scope, 1 *cu'*kon-o-skop, 2 *1-con'o-scope*, *n.* A photographic camera-finder in which the image is a miniature of that upon the ground glass. The image is as sharp and clear as that formed by a good photographic lens, and is perfectly rectilinear. [*ICONO* + *SCOPE*]

1-con'o-sta-sion, 1 *cu'*kon-o-sta'sion, 2 *1-con'o-sta-sion*, *n.* [*-sta*, *pl*] *Gr. Ch.* A stand or desk set out on a saint's day to support the icon of the saint [*ICONO* + *Gr stasis*, a standing, *< histem*, stand] — *1-con'o-sta-sion-um*, *n.*

1-con'o-sta-sis, 1 *cu'*kon-o-sta'sis, 2 *1-con'o-sta-sis*, *n.* [*-sis*, *pl*] *Gr. Ch.* The screen separating the sanctuary, bema, and chapel of prothesis from the rest of the church. It reaches halfway to the ceiling, or even higher, and has doors opening into the different parts of the sanctuary. It corresponds to the altar-rails of the Western Church [*ICONO* + *Gr stasis*, standing] — *1-con'o-sta-sis*, *n.*

1-con'o-sis, 1 *cu'*kon-o-sis, 2 *1-con'o-sis*, *n.* [*-sis*, *pl*] *Gr. Ch.* Derived from Greek *ekkos*, twenty, a combining form — *1-con'o-sis-colic*, *a.* *Pros* Composed of twenty members or series. See *COLON*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups

1-con'o-sa-he'dron, 1 *cu'*kon-o-sa-he'dron, 2 *1-con'o-sa-he'dron*, *n.* A solid bounded by 20 plane faces. [*Gr rikosaedron*, *< ekost*, twenty, + *hedra*, seat, *< hezoma*, sit] — *1-con'o-sa-he'dron-um*, *n.* great icosahedron, a symmetrical polyhedron with 20 faces, 12 vertices, and 30 edges. One of the five regular solids bounded by 20 equilateral triangles. Truncated *1* is a solid formed by so cutting off the vertices of the regular icosahedron that the original faces are reduced to regular hexagons — *1-con'o-sa-he'dral*, *1-con'o-sa-he'dral*, *a.* — *icosahedral functions*, algebraic functions distinguished by finite polyhedral groups of substitutions — *1*. group, a group representing the rotations by which a regular icosahedron can be carried out of its form and back again. It consists of 60 even permutations of 5 elements

1-con'o-san'der, *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the class *Leucandria* — *1-con'o-san'der*, *n.* *pl.* The 12th class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with 20 or more unconnected stamens inserted on the calyx — *1-con'o-san'drous*, *1-con'o-san'dri-an*, *a.* Having 20 or more perigynous stamens — *1-con'o-sane*, *n.* *Chem.* An organic crystalline compound (C₂₀H₁₄) derived variously, as by fractionating paraffin from brown coal — *1-con'o-sane-nic*, *a.* *Pros* Containing twenty more units of time, some, or normal shorts. See *SEMIOL*

1-con'o-sa-nic, 1 *cu'*kon-o-sa-nic, 2 *1-con'o-sa-nic*, *n.* [*-sa-nic*, *pl*] *Gr. Ch.* Of or pertaining to the number twenty, as, the *costan* game so called because of its twenty goals or stations

1-con'o-si-do'de-a-he'dron, 1 *cu'*kon-o-si-do'de-a-he'dron, 2 *1-con'o-si-do'de-a-he'dron*, *n.* *Geom.* A solid bounded by 20 triangles and 12 pentagons, formed by cutting down the vertices of the regular icosahedron until the original edges are obliterated. [*Gr rikosi*, twenty, + *dodeka* (see *PODICA*) + *hedra*, base, *< hezoma*, sit]

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2. In idea; mentally; intellectually

The agreement of several phenomena, bound together with a future determination, supposes a cause in which that future phenomenon is ideally represented.

JANET FINAL (causes tr by Affleck, bk 1, p 61 [a 1883])

I-de-al-ness, 1 a-i-dē-al-nēs, 2 i-dē-al-nēs, *n* The state of being ideal or connected with the ideal, ideality.

The direct result of these associations [about sound-ness] in the case of Chaucer, and of all old poets in one's own language, is to increase the ideality of the poem.

SIDNEY LANIER *The Independent* (New York) Nov. 26, 1891, p. 6.

I-de-al-o-gy, 1 a-i-dē-al-ō-gē, 2 i-dē-al-ō-gē, *n* Same as IDEOLOGY, etc.

I-de-an, 1 a-i-dē-an, 2 i-dē-an, *n* Same as IDEAN.

I-de-ate, 1 a-i-dē-āt, 2 i-dē-āt, *v* [-AT-ED, -AT-ING] *I. t* 1. [Rare] To produce or elaborate as a representative image or idea, recall in the form of an idea.

When we change our perceptions into ideas, or ideate our intuitions, we retain only what we attend to.

PORTER *Human Intellect* pt. II, p. 267 [a]

2. To form in idea, fancy.

I-de-a-tion, 1 a-i-dē-ā-tion, 2 i-dē-ā-tion, *n* -I-de-a-tion-al, *a*

-I-de-a-tive, *a*

I-de-ate, *a* Produced by and realizing an idea actually existing as the correlative of an idea, in the Platonic philosophy, caused by the operation of an archetypal form in its influence on matter.

I-de-ate, *n* The object corresponding to an idea, so distinguished by those who regard the object not simply as perceived, but as the product of perception.

I-dee, *n* [Now only dial.] Same as IDEA.

Th' idee of his pure glorie present still

Before thy face

SPENSER *Hymn to Heavenly Love* l. 284

I-de-ler, 1 i-dē-lar, 2 i-dē-lar, *n* Christian Ludwig (b. 1766-1846) A German astronomer, chronologist, and linguist.

I-dem, 1 a-i-dēm, 2 i-dēm, *n* The same used largely in references to authorities cited, indicating the volume, record, or the like, last cited abbreviated id - I-dem-fa-cient, *a*

I-dem-fa-cient, *a* *Math* In multiple algebra, remaining unchanged when multiplied by a certain basis.

I-dem-fa-cient, *a* *Math* Giving itself as a product when used as a multiplier of a certain basis.

I-dem-fa-cient, *n* *Math* A quantity or symbol that remains unchanged when multiplied by itself.

I-dem-pot, *a* Remaining unchanged when multiplied into itself, as unity in ordinary algebra.

I-dem-se-nans, *n* Similarity of sound between words of somewhat different spelling, held to identify such words as being the same, in indiments, pleadings, etc., as, Hudson for Hudson, muler for muler, too for two, each of which has been judicially defined as *idem sonans*. It is generally held that a variation, to be material, must prejudicially mislead an opponent [L. literally, having the same sound].

I-den, 1 a-i-dēn, 2 i-dēn, *n* Alexander, A knightly knight, who killed Jack Cade, he lived about 1450, is introduced in Shakespeare's *2 Henry VI*.

I-den-ti-cal, 1 a-i-dēn-ti-kal, 2 i-dēn-ti-kal, *a* 1. Absolutely the same, as in essence or in all respects, the very same, one and the same, opposed to *different*, and contrasted with *similar*, as, this is the identical volume from which he read, the identical spot.

2. Loosely, similar in essential characteristics, of like nature, uniform with something else in quality, condition, execution, appearance, etc. often with *with*; as, these books differ in binding, but their contents are identical, this proposition is identical with the other.

I condemned both as being identical in principle, equally impotent.

BRONSON *Life and Times* vol. II, p. 10 [a 1871]

3. Indicating identity, as, an identical equation. See EQUATION.

4. In diplomacy, framed in precisely similar terms, as official notes from different governments, for the purpose of exercising joint influence in this sense usually identical. [*L. identicus*, *< L. idem*, the same.]

I-den-ti-cally, *adv* See ALIKE. - **I-den-ti-cal-ly**, *adv*

I-den-ti-cation, 1 a-i-dēn-ti-kā-shun, 2 i-dēn-ti-kā-shun, *n* 1. The act or process of recognizing or showing to be the same, the state of being shown or proved to be identical.

2. The act or process of determining from appearance or other evidence who or what a person or thing is, as, the identification was made complete by an examination of the teeth.

3. Specif., in natural history, the act or process of determining the species, genus, order, etc., to which a specimen belongs.

Identification disk or **tag**, a metal disk or tag of metal or leather which bears its owner's name, rank, number, and faith worn by soldiers under fire to establish the identity of the killed or wounded.

Identity disk or **tag**, -1. **patch**, a tag attached to a soldier's back to aid in identifying his unit when going into action behind a barrage.

I-den-ti-fy, 1 a-i-dēn-ti-fai, 2 i-dēn-ti-fai, *v* [-FIED, -FY-ING] *I. t* 1. To assert, verify, or prove to be absolutely the same.

The New Testament clearly identifies the Logos or Son of God with the Angel of Jehovah of the Old Testament.

C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. I, pt. 1, p. 489 [a 1872]

2. To represent, declare, or recognize to be the same as named or as supposed, as, to identify the payer of a check at a bank, to identify a corpse.

3. To make one with, unite, incorporate usually followed by *with*, as, to identify one's interests with those of another, he identified himself with the party.

4. To ascertain, recognize, or determine the personality, character, or relations of; specif., in natural history, to recognize in the proper species, genus, order, etc., as, to identify a prisoner; to identify a fossil as a crinoid.

5. To serve as a mark for recognition or identification of, as, the teeth identified the skull.

I have been trying for years to get a brief term, or phrase, that would identify and describe that Robinson.

WALT WHITMAN *Specimen Days*, Apr. 26, 1879, p. 131 [a w & co 1882]

I-l, [Rare] To become the same, coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [*L. identicus* (see IDENTICAL) + *-fy*]

I-l, 1 a-i-dēn-ti-fai, 2 i-dēn-ti-fai, *n* -I-l-ly, *adv*

I-l, 1 a-i-dēn-ti-fai, 2 i-dēn-ti-fai, *n* The philosophy of Schelling, which maintained the identity of subject and object, objective idealism. See IDEALISM.

I-den-tist, 1 a-i-dēn-tist, 2 i-dēn-tist, *n* 1. A believer in the practical identity of certain diseases commonly consid-

ered several and distinct. 2. *Philo*s. An adherent to the philosophical doctrine of Identity.

I-den-ti-ty, 1 a-i-dēn-ti-ti, 2 i-dēn-ti-ti, *n* [-TIES, -TY-ES, -TY-ES, -TY-ES] 1. The state or quality of being identical or absolutely the same, the relation that a thing bears to itself in its present or continued existence, sameness.

Identity may be of two sorts, absolute, which involves exact equality with itself, or sameness, as the equation $a = a$, and relative, a less rigid sense, which implies a close material resemblance or similarity, as that of the green of two leaves.

2. *Math*. An identical equation. See EQUATION.

3. The distinctive character and appearance belonging to an individual or a class, by which it may be known.

4. Specif., the state of being what is asserted or claimed, as, to prove one's identity. [*L. identitas*, *< identicus*, see IDENTICAL]

Identity of Indiscernibles (*Metaph*), a theory formulated by Leibnitz, to support his monadic doctrine against the Atomists, in which he claimed that no two monads can be exactly alike, that no two objects can be entirely similar.

This theory is of obvious application in problems of the differential calculus - numerical or individual.

Literal sameness, the relation of everything that exists or that can exist to itself, as being itself - old I. [Austral], a well-known old resident, old-stager, old-timer - personal I., the continued existence of each person as the same based on the authority of self-consciousness and recognitive memory - principle or law of I. (*Logic*), the universal affirmation of identity, as formulated in the logical statement A is A , or $A = A$.

I-de-o, 1 a-i-dē-ō, 2 i-dē-ō, *n* From Greek *idea*, an idea (see IDEA) a combining form - **I-de-o-mo-tion**, *n*

Relating to a mind of the predominately emotional or imaginative type - **I-de-o-graphy**, *n* The science of the origin of ideas - **I-de-o-graphy**, *n* A relating to mental processes in which images of sensuous impressions rather than verbal ideas are employed - **I-de-o-graphy**, *n*

Relating to the effect of mental impression on glandular functions - **I-de-o-graphy**, *n* Same as IDEOGRAPHY.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

I-de-o-graph, 1 a-i-dē-ō-graf, 2 i-dē-ō-graf, *n* 1. A picture, symbol, or sign of an object thought of, the graphic representation of a thought, especially, a compound phonetic and hieroglyphic sign, as, the Chinese ideographs.

We behold groups of what are called in Egyptology 'ideographs' that is to say, pictures of objects arranged for the purpose of conveying sequences of ideas.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs and Fellahs* p. 237 [a 1892]

2. A symbol, as, $+$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\$$, etc. [*L. ideo* + *Gr. grapho*, write] **I-de-o-gram**, *n*

There are two kinds of ideograms: (1) Pictures, or actual representations of objects, (2) Pictorial symbols, which are used to suggest abstract ideas. PITMAN and HOWARD *Manual of Phonography* intro, p. 7 [a 1885]

I-de-o-graph (*xi*), *a* - **I-de-o-graphy**, *n* A mode of writing with ideographic signs - **I-de-o-graphy**, *n* The graphic representation of ideas by symbolic characters

I-de-o-try, 1 a-i-dē-ō-tri, 2 i-dē-ō-tri, *n* 1. Worship of ideas [*L. ideo* + *Gr. latreia*, worship]

I-de-o-ism, 1 a-i-dē-ō-izm, 2 i-dē-ō-izm, *n* 1. A bare product of ideology, a purely idealistic or theoretical statement. 2. *Metaphysics*. A theory that ideas are derived exclusively from sensation.

I-de-o-gist, 1 a-i-dē-ō-gist, 2 i-dē-ō-gist, *n* 1. One who is versed in the science of ideas, a theorist, or an adherent of ideas in ideology, an idealist, more especially, one who habitually entertains foolish or impracticable ideas or schemes.

The loss of the American Colonies was caused by the submission of the Parliament and nation to men of theory rather than of practice, ideologists, as Napoleon called them, doctrinaires, to use the modern expression.

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I-de-o-gist, 1 a-i-dē-ō-gist,

Ryl, 1 id'fil, 2 id'ryl, n	Chem	Same as FLOURANTHENE.
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I have the firmest conviction that Homer is a mere traditional synonym with, or figure for, the *Iliad*.

Consult Table July 9, 1832.

No doubt was ever entertained by the ancients respecting the personality of Homer. Pindar, Plato, Aristotle, and others all assumed this fact, nor did they even doubt that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were the work of one mind.

R. W. BROWN *Had Classical Lat* p 59 [n & co 1852]
 2. Figuratively, an epic on the style of Homer's *Iliad*; also, a drawn-out narration, especially of sorrows or miseries [*L. Iliad* (*Iliad*), < Gr *Ilios*, < *Iliou*, Troy, < *Ilos*, its founder] — *Il'ad-ic*, *a* Relating to the *Iliad* of Homer — *Il'ad-ist*, *n* 1. One who sang the *Iliad*, a rhapsodist. 2. One who writes verse in the manner of the *Iliad* — *Il'ad-ise*, *u* [*Rare*] To relate in the manner of the *Iliad* [*C*].

Il'ad-dolphus, *n* Same as ILADELPHUS.

Il'ad-dun, 1 *Il'ad-dun*, 2 *Il'ad-dun*, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R. V.) 1 *Est* v, 58.

Il'ad-hi, 1 *Il'ad-hi*, 2 *Il'ad-hi*, *n* [Hawaii] A sandalwood tree (*Santalum freycinetianum*) found in Polynesia and the Hawaiian Islands. Its timber, known in commerce as *yellow sandalwood*, commands a high price now on account of its scarcity.

Il'ad-ai, 1 *Il'ad-ai*, 2 *Il'ad-ai*, *a* *Anat* *Iliac*
Il'ad-am-na, 1 *Il'ad-am-na*, 2 *Il'ad-am-na*, *n* 1. An active volcano W of Cook Inlet, Alaska, 12,066 ft high. 2. *Lake*. A lake in Alaska, 25 by 80 m. square, which empties into Bristol Bay.

Il'ad-on, 1 *Il'ad-on*, 2 *Il'ad-on*, *a* Relating to Ilium.
Il'ad-ce-ae, 1 *Il'ad-ce-ae*, 2 *Il'ad-ce-ae*, *n* *pl* *Bot* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs — the holly family — with alternate, smooth, often evergreen leaves, axillary or terminal cymose clusters of small, white, tetramerous to hexamerous flowers, and usually bright red fruit. It embraces 4 genera and about 180 species [*L. Iliad* (*Iliad*)]

Il'ad-ce-ae, 1 *Il'ad-ce-ae*, 2 *Il'ad-ce-ae*, *n* *Chem* An illicic acid salt.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *a* Of, pertaining to or derived from holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), as, *illicic acid*, *illicic alcohol* [*L. Iliad*].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* An amorphous, brown, bitter principle contained in the common European holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), somewhat used as a febrifuge [*L. Iliad*].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* A bay on the northern coast of Mindanao, P. I. 2. A river flowing into the bay.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* A pueblo upon the same bay.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* [Hawaii] A green and yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Stida*, the blossoms are woven into garlands (*lei*) for personal adornment.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* A peak in the Andes mountains, Ecuador, 17,380 ft high. [*L. Iliad*].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* Derived from ILLUM, 1 a combining form — *Il'ad-ic-neu-rof'ic*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and of the nature of an aponeurosis, as the *illicic-aponeurotic muscle* — *Il'ad-ic-neu-rof'ic*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the tail. *Il'ad-ic*, *n* An illicic muscle by which the illum and the tail are connected — *Il'ad-ic-cyph'ic*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the coccyx.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* *Zool* An illicic muscle connecting the illum and the coccyx.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* Of or pertaining to the illum and the ribs — *Il'ad-ic-cos-tal'ic*, *n* [*L. Iliad*, *pl*] *Anat* One of the muscular masses of the back, consisting of slips that unite the ribs or their homologs — *Il'ad-ic-dors'al*, *a* *Anat* Relating to both the illum and the back — *Il'ad-ic-fem'o-ral*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the femur, as the *illicicofemoral ligament* — *Il'ad-ic-gastric*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the stomach, as the *illicicogastric nerve* — *Il'ad-ic-gastric*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the groin — *Il'ad-ic-ischi-ae*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the ischium. *Il'ad-ic-ischi-ae*, *n* [*L. Iliad*].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* Of or pertaining to the illum and lumbar regions.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Il'ad-on, 1 *Il'ad-on*, 2 *Il'ad-on*, *n* A village in Herkimer county, N. Y., manufactures firearms and tools.

Il'ad-on, 1 *Il'ad-on*, 2 *Il'ad-on*, *n* Ilium, Troy.

Il'ad-on, 1 *Il'ad-on*, 2 *Il'ad-on*, *n* Same as ILIOPARFAL — *Il'ad-on-per-tin-ae*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the pecten of the pubis — *Il'ad-on-per-tin-ae*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the fibula. *Il'ad-on*, *n* An illicic muscle — *Il'ad-on-op-so-as*, *n* A great flexor muscle of the hip, formed by the union of the iliacus and the psoas magnus. See ILLUM under MUSCULAR SYSTEM — *Il'ad-on-op-so-at'ic*, *a* Of or pertaining to both the illum and the psoas muscle — *Il'ad-on-op-so-at'ic*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the pubis, as the *illicicopsoas*, or Poupert's ligament — *Il'ad-on-sacral*, *a* Of or pertaining to the illum and the sacrum — *Il'ad-on-sacral*, *a* Same as ILIOISCHIAC — *Il'ad-on-sacral*, *a* *Anat* Pertaining to the illum and the acetabulum — *Il'ad-on-sacral*, *a* Of or pertaining to, or attached to the illum and the tibia — *Il'ad-on-trochan-ter'ic*, *a* *Anat* Relating to the illum and the trochanter.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* The iliac (shad).

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* A river in Attica, Greece, flowing through the southern part of Athens. *Il'ad-ic*, *n* [*Gr*].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* *Gr. Myth* The goddess who presided over childbirth [*Gr*].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* A termination of nouns from adjectives ending in -il or -ic, as, probability, activity, individuality [*L. Iliad*, < *illic*, adj. + *-is*, suff.].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* [*n*, *pl*] 1. The large expanded upper portion of the hypbone, separate in the fetus. See ILLUM under HYPBONE.

The upper part of the illum supports the abdominal viscera and also serves as a starting-point for the gluteal muscles. It has a smooth, external surface, the concave part containing three curved lines which mark the areas of attachment of the gluteal muscles. The concave surface of the smooth internal surface is occupied by the iliacus muscle.

2. [*Rare*] Same as ILIUM [*L. Ilium*, *ileum*, *flank*, see ILIUM].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* The ancient Greek name of Troy.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* *Class* *Anat* The destruction of Ilium, or Troy, as a subject for poetry, painting, or sculpture. [*C*, < Gr *Ilios persis*, title of various Greek poems. *Ilios*, gen of *Iliou*, Ilium, *persis*, destruction, < *peribh*, destroy].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* A yellow crystalline compound (C₁₂H₁₀O₂) contained in the leaves of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). It dyes cloth yellow when mordanted with iron or alumina. [*L. Iliad* (*Iliad*) holm-oak, < Gr *zanthos*, yellow].

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* [Archaic or Scot.] Same [*L. AS* *ilic*, the same] *Il'ad-ic*, of that same *ilic*, of that same a phrase denoting that a person's surname and the name of his estate are the same, as, Kent of that *ilic* — that is, Kent of Kent often improperly used as if *ilic* meant 'race' or 'kind'.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* Each, every *Il'ad-ic*.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* *Madag*, my bonny woman, and Sharpshaw, in the same con- ing manner, 'why do ye not 'your illicil class yesterday?'

Scott *Heart of Mid-Lothian* p 402 [L 1855]

— *Il'ad-ic*, every part

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* A municipal borough, manufacturing and market town in Derbyshire, England. It has a mineral spring.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* An ancient town urban district, and watering-place in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Il'ad-ic, 1 *Il'ad-ic*, 2 *Il'ad-ic*, *n* 1. Disordered in physical condition, and watering-place in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

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astringent and as a remedy for itch, exudes a gum reputed as a cure for rheumatism; and the seeds yield oil



Syn: conception, copy, effigy, emblem, figure, icon, idol, statue, likeness, picture, representation, semblance, similitude.

1m-me'di-al, 1 l-mr'di-al, 2 l-me'di-al, d. *Dyeing* Action
directly upon goods, as a dye

Im-me'di-ate, 1 i-m'di-at, 2 i-m'di-at, a 1. Following without the lapse of appreciable time, done or occurring at once, instant, as, an immediate reply 2. Separated by no appreciable space, very near, close, as, immediate contact, in the immediate vicinity
The immediate neighborhood of Yokohama is beautiful
1. *Im-m'di-ate Tracks*, *Yoda* in vol. 1, p. 28 [u p p 1881]

3. Acting or acted upon without the intervention of anything between cause and effect, not dependent upon a medium or any intermediate agency or action, direct, not remote, opposed to *mediate*, as, the immediate objects of sense, immediate perception 4. Of or pertaining to a direct perception, intuitive, as, immediate truths, immediate certainty
Philosophers admit that the knowledge of our present mental state is immediate HAMILTON *Metaph* xxiv, p. 320 [u & L 1859]

1. *Im-m'di-ate*, *mediate* [u p p 1881]
Syn: close, contiguous, direct, instant, next, present, proximate Ant: distant, far, future, remote Immediate vassal, in the feudal system, a vassal holding his fief directly from the suzerain *Im-me'di-ate-ness*, n 1. The state of being immediate 2. Immediatism - *Im-me'di-a-tism*, n 1. The quality of being immediate 2. *U S Hist* The principles of the immediatists *Im-me'di-a-tist*, n A person who urges immediate action, specif. [1-] (U S Hist), an abolitionist who urged immediate emancipation

Im-me'di-ate-ly, 1 i-m'di-at-ly, 2 i-m'di-at-ly, adv 1. In an immediate manner (1) Without lapse of time, instantly, at once
Effects will not, indeed, immediately disappear with their causes COLEMAN *Works*, *Friend* in vol. 1, p. 68 [u 1858]

(2) Without the intervention of anything as a medium, proximately, intuitively, directly 2. As soon as a conjunctive and elliptical use
Syn: at once, directly, forthwith, instantly, now, presently, right away, right off straightway, this instant, without delay The strong and general human tendency to procrastination is shown in the progressive weakening of the various words in this group Immediately primarily signifies without the intervention of anything as a medium, hence without the intervention of any, even the briefest, interval or lapse of time *By and by*, which was once a synonym, has become an antonym of immediately, meaning at some (perhaps remote) future time Directly, which once meant with no intervening time, now means after some little while presently no longer means in this very present, but before very long Even immediately is sliding from its instantaneity, so that we are fain to substitute at once, instantly, etc., when we would make promissive emphatic Right away and right off are vigorous conversational expressions in the United States

Im-me'di-a-to-ri-al, 1 i-m'di-a-tō-ri-al, 2 i-m'di-a-tō-ri-al, a Direct not demanding the services of a mediator opposed to mediatorial
Im-med'i-ca-ble (e), 1 i-m'di-kā-bl, 2 i-m'di-kā-bl, a Not susceptible of medical treatment, incurable
Head not his heart's immediate wound
MONTGOMERY *World Before the Flood* can. 1, st. 13.

Syn: see INCURABLE
Im-me'di-ous, a Not melodious
Im-mem'ber, v [Rare] To enroll as a member
Im-mem'o-ra-ble (e), 1 i-m'mē-mō-rā-bl, 2 i-m'mē-mō-rā-bl, a 1. Not memorable, not worthy to be remembered. 2. [Rare] Immemorial
Im-me-mo-ri-al, 1 i-m'mē-mō-ri-al, 2 i-m'mē-mō-ri-al, a Reaching back beyond memory or record, having its origin in the indefinite past, existing time out of mind
Truth and mercy are immemorial characteristics of a king's conduct MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. ii, p. 87 [r & w 1883]

Syn: see ANCIENT PRIMITIVE
Im-me-mo-ri-al-ly, adv From immemorial time
Im-mense, 1 i-m'ens, 2 i-m'ens, a 1. Very great in degree, extent, size, or quantity, as, an immense distance
I have an immense respect for a man of talents plus the nationalities HOLMES *Advent* ch. 1, p. 9 [u & L 1871]

2. Incapable of measurement, boundless 3. [Slang] Admirable or excellent, as, the show was immense [1-] < L. *immensus*, < *in*, not, + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure] **Im-men'se**, a [Rare] Not, + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure
Syn: colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, prodigious, stupendous, vast See UNLIMITABLE; LARGE - Ant: see synonyms for LITTLE - **Im-mense-ly**, adv In an immeasurable or very great degree **Im-mense-ness**, n The state or quality of being immense, unmeasured extent
Im-mense, n [Poet] The limitless void, infinity, an indefinite expanse

Im-men'si-ty, 1 i-m'en-si-ti, 2 i-m'en-si-ty, n [-TIPS, 1 -tis, 2 -tiz, pl 1. Imminence 2. That which is beyond measurement, an enormous quantity, bulk, or expanse, boundless space
He fills immensity with his presence COLEMAN *Systematic Theology* vol. 1, pt. 1, ch. 5, p. 383 [u 1874]

3. pl Berths of immense or infinite proportions [*Im-mensitate* (s), < *immensus*, see IMMENSE] Syn: see MAGNITUDE
Im-men'sur-a-ble (e), 1 i-m'mē-sū-rā-bl, 2 i-m'mē-sū-rā-bl, a Immeasurable [*Im-mensurabilis*, < L. *immensus*, < *in*, not, + *mensurabilis*] **Im-men'si-ble**, **Im-men'su-rat-e**, **Im-men'sur-a-ble** (e), 1 i-m'mē-sū-rā-bl, 2 i-m'mē-sū-rā-bl, a [Rare] Not measurable, not capable of being measured

Im-mer, 1 i-m'er, 2 i-m'er, a *Im-m'di-chron*, xiv, 14 [Heb. prominent]
Im-merd', v [Rare] To cover with dung
Im-merge, 1 i-m'ürj, 2 i-m'ürj, v [IM-MERGED', IM-MERGING] 1. To plunge into or as into or under a fluid, immerse
"You may immerse it" [the buckle], replied he, "into the ocean" BRENNER *Sentimental Journey*, *The Way* p. 82 [u 1892]

2. To disappear, as a star in the light of the sun, or the moon in the shadow of the earth [*Im-mergo*, < *in*, into, + *mergo*, dip] Syn: see IMMERSIVE
Im-mer-gence, 1 i-m'ür-jens, 2 i-m'ür-jens, n The process of immersing or plunging into something, immersion **Im-mer-gent**, a [Rare] Not merging, not combinable
Im-mer-gent, 1 i-m'ür-jent, 2 i-m'ür-jent, n A diver
Im-mer-gence, n Name as IMMERGENT

Im-mer-it, n Lack of worth - **Im-mer-it-ed**, a Unmerited **Im-mer-it-ous**, a Underserving
Im-mer-man, 1 i-m'er-man, 2 i-m'er-man, Karl Lebrecht (d. 1796-1810) A German poet, dramatist, and novelist
Im-mer-sal, 1 i-m'ür-sal, 2 i-m'ür-sal, n 1. [IM-MERSEN', IM-MERSEN', IM-MERSEN'] 1. To plunge or dip entirely under water or other fluid
When food cannot be swallowed, life may be prolonged by immersing the body in nutritive fluids SPENCER *Biology* vol. 1, pt. 1, ch. 3, p. 105 [u 1891]

2. To involve or absorb deeply; overwhelm; engross, as, immersed in study 3. To baptize by immersion
1. [Rare] To plunge oneself, become absorbed [*Im-mergere*, pp. of *immergo*, see IMMERSIVE]
Syn: bury, dip, house, duck, immerse, plunge, sink, submerge *Dip* is Saxon, while *immerse* is Latin for the same initial act, *dip* is accordingly the more popular and commonplace, *immerse* the more elegant and dignified expression in many cases To speak of baptism by immersion as *dipping* now seems rude, the entirely proper and usual in early English Baptists now universally use the word *immerse*

To dip and to immerse alike signify to bury or submerge some object in a liquid, but *dip* implies that the object dipped is at once removed from the liquid, while *immerse* is wholly silent as to the removal *Immerse* also suggests more absolute completeness of the action one may dip his sleeve or dip a sponge in a liquid, if he but touches the edge, if he *immerses* it, he completely sinks it under, and covers it with the liquid *Submerge* implies that the object can not readily be removed, if at all, as, a submerged wreck To plunge is to immerse suddenly and violently, for which *douse* and *duck* are colloquial terms *Dip* is used, also unlike the other words, to denote the putting of a hollow vessel into a liquid in order to remove a portion of it, in this sense we say *dip up*, *dip out* See DRENCH, DROWN Compare synonyms for BURY Prep. **In-immer-sa-ble** (e), **Im-mer-sa-ble**, a Covered, buried, immersed

Im-mer-sal, 1 i-m'ür-sal, 2 i-m'ür-sal, n 1. Growing entirely under water 2. Imbedded in or covered by the surrounding parts 3. Astron. Ellipsoid, plunged in darkness
Im-mer-shon, 1 i-m'ür-shon, 2 i-m'ür-shon, n 1. The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed, specif. baptism by submersion in water
The ordinance of baptism is to be administered by the immersion of the body in water F WATLAND *Principles of Baptism* p. 87 [u & L 1857]

2. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged, absorption, as, immersion in business 3. Astron. The disappearance of a heavenly body, either by passing behind another or by entering on to the disk of the sun or the shadow of the earth [*Im-mer-shon* (n), < L. *immergere*, see IMMERSIVE] center of immersion (Naut), the center of buoyancy **Im-mer-shon-less**, n The lens of an immersion system - 1. system (Micros), the introduction of a liquid, as water or oil, between the front surface of the objective and the object or its covering glass, which corrects the refractive and dispersive action of the glass and allows the object to be held at a greater distance from the eye than a dry objective, admitting also of a longer range of penetration

Im-mer-shon-ism, 1 i-m'ür-shon-izm, 2 i-m'ür-shon-izm, n 1. The theological doctrine of immersion 2. The custom of baptizing by immersion
Im-mer-shon-ist, 1 i-m'ür-shon-ist, 2 i-m'ür-shon-ist, n An adherent of the doctrine of baptism by immersion
Im-mesh, 1 i-m'esh, 2 i-m'esh, v To entangle in or as in the meshes of a web, emesh
Im-me-thod'i-cal, 1 i-m'mē-thōd'i-kal, 2 i-m'mē-thōd'i-kal, a Lacking systematic order or arrangement; having no method, confused
My reading has been lamentably desultory and unmethodical LAMB *Essays of Elia*, *Old Schoolmaster* p. 75 [w & L u c o]

Im-meth'od-ed, **Im-meth'od-ic**, **Im-meth'od-i-cal-ly**, adv Without method, **Im-meth'od-i-cal-ness**, n **Im-meth'od-ize**, v [Rare] To make immethodical
Im-met'ri-cal, a Not metrical
Im-meu'ble, 1 i-m'ü-bl, 2 i-m'ü-bl, n [F.] French Law Real property, a fief
Im-mew, 1 i-m'ü, 2 i-m'ü, v To coop up

Im-mi-grant, 1 i-m'i-grant, 2 i-m'i-grant, n One who or that which immigrates, specif. a foreigner who enters a country to settle there Compare EMIGRANT
The immigrant, on arriving, found himself a stranger, in a strange land, far from friends U S GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. 1, ch. 2, p. 201 [u & L w 1855]

1. *Im-migrant* (s), pp. of *immigro*, remove into, < *in*, into, + *migro*, remove] **Im-mi-grant**, a
Im-mi-grate, 1 i-m'i-grät, 2 i-m'i-grät, v [-GRAT'ED; -GRAT'ING] 1. To come or migrate into a country or region from a former habitat, especially a native land, specif. to move into a country for the purpose of settlement 2. Physiol. To pass from their customary seat to another part of the tissue said of cells that pass from the blood to extravascular regions See DIAPYCNIS [*Im-migratus*, pp. of *immigro*, see IMMIGRANT]

Syn: see EMIGRATE - **Im-mi-gra-tion**, n 1. The act of immigrating, entrance of a settler or settlers from a foreign country
In the present century the immigration of a large foreign population is seldom favorable to the moral conduct of a nation LEXTON *Age* in *Epoch* Cent. vol. 1, ch. 5, p. 1 [u 1888]

2. The total number of aliens entering a country for permanent residence during a stated period - **Im-mi-gra-tor**, n [Rare] An immigrant - **Im-mi-gra-tory**, a
Im-mi-nence, 1 i-m'i-nens, 2 i-m'i-nens, n 1. The state or quality of being imminent, nearness, as of threatening calamity or danger 2. Impending evil or danger [*Im-minentia*, < *imminere* (s), pp. of *imminere*, overhang, < *in*, on, + *minor*, project]

Im-mi-nent, 1 i-m'i-nent, 2 i-m'i-nent, a 1. Threatening to happen at once, as some calamity, dangerous and close at hand, impending, as, imminent peril 2. [Archaic] Overhanging as it about to fall often followed by upon
Imminent orage of noxious snow LOWELL *Ode to France* st. 1
3. Giving close attention with upon 4. Immanent: a confused use [*Imminere* (s), see IMMINECE]

Syn: impending, threatening. *Imminent*, from the Latin, with the sense of projecting over, signifies liable to happen at once, as some calamity *Impending*, also from the Latin, with the sense of hanging over, is closely akin to *imminent*, but somewhat less emphatic. *Imminent* is more immediate, *impending* more remote, *threatening* more contingent An *impending* evil is almost sure to happen at some uncertain time *Imminent* peril is one liable to befall very speedily, a *threatening* peril may be near or remote, but always with hope that it may be averted - Ant: chimerical, contingent, doubtful, improbable, problematical, unexpected, unlikely - **Im-mi-nent-ly**, adv

Im-mi-nig, v [Rare] To mix in or together
Im-mi-sal, 1 i-m'i-sal, 2 i-m'i-sal, n 1. Not capable of mixing homogeneously; separating, as oil and water **Im-mi-sa-ble** (e), **Im-mi-sal-ly**, n
There are numerous cases in chemistry where immiscible fluids are to be separated from each other FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* 1, 9, p. 557, p. 262. [u & L 1831]

Im-mi-sion, 1 i-m'i-shon, 2 i-m'i-shon, n 1. The act of immersing or sending in, or that which is immersed; injection opposed to emission 2. *Sec.* Same as com-

MIXTURE, 4. 3. The object immersed. [*Im-mi-sio* (n), < *immisus*, pp. of *immisus*, see IMMIT]

Im-mi-si-ty, 1 i-m'i-si-ty, 2 i-m'i-si-ty, n - **Im-mi-si-ty**, n Ability to absorb radiation: opposed to *emissivity* [*Im-mi-si-ty* (n), < *in*, + *missi*, send]

Im-mi-t', 1 i-m'it, 2 i-m'it, v [Rare] To send in, inject, opposed to *emit*. [*Im-mi-t'* (n), < *in*, into, + *mitto*, send]

Im-mi-t'i-ga-ble (e), 1 i-m'it-i-gā-bl, 2 i-m'it-i-gā-bl, a That can not be mitigated or appeased, as, *immittigable* wrath
Her main fault was a brooding, eternal *immittigable* suspicion CHARLOTTE BRONTE *Shirley* ch. 8, p. 134 [u 1859]

Im-mi-t'i-ga-ble-ly, adv
Im-mix', 1 i-m'iks, 2 i-m'iks, v [Rare] To mingle together, mix in
Im-mixed, a Unmixed, pure - **Im-mix-ture** (n), n Freedom from foreign substance, purity
Im-mix-ture, n An intermingling, association with, commingling, as, my *immixture* in his affairs

Im-mo'ble, 1 i-m'ō-bl, 2 i-m'ō-bl, a 1. That can not be moved, immovable, stable 2. Not to be touched through the emotions, impassible **Im-mo'ble-ly**, adv
This Red Man stood grave and impassible, surveying the Falls. SALA *Travels in America* vol. 1, ch. 7, p. 185 [r saos 1865]

Im-mo'bi-l'i-ty, 1 i-m'ō-bil'i-ti, 2 i-m'ō-bil'i-ty, n Fixedness
Immobility belongs to the Eastern nations G P LAMAR *Univ Hist* intro, pt. 1, p. 10 [u & L 1855]

Im-mo'bi-lize, 1 i-m'ō-bil-iz, 2 i-m'ō-bil-iz, v [-LIZ'ED; -LIZ'ING] 1. To cause to be immovable, as a bandaged limb 2. To render incapable of mobilization, as a body of troops - **Im-mo'bi-liz-a-tion**, n 1. The act of immobilizing 2. Surg. The bandaging of a limb, so as to render it immovable 3. Finance Specie withdrawn from circulation

Im-mo'd'ra-ey, n [Rare] Excess **Im-mo'd'er-an-ey**, **Im-mo'd'er-ate**, 1 i-m'ō-d'ar-it, 2 i-m'ō-d'ar-it, a Not moderate, exceeding just or customary bounds, extravagant, excessive, as, *immoderate* demands, ambition, or grief 1. *Immoderatus*, < *in*, not, + *moderatus*, see MODERATE] Syn: excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, inordinate, intemperate, unreasonable, violent Compare IRREGULAR - Ant: see synonyms for MODERATE - **Im-mo'd'er-ate-ly**, adv Beyond the bounds of moderation - **Im-mo'd'er-ate-ness**, n

Im-mo'd'er-a-tion, 1 i-m'ō-d'ar-shon, 2 i-m'ō-d'ar-shon, n 1. Want of moderation. 2. pl Excesses, intemperate acts
Im-mo'd'est, 1 i-m'ō-d'est, 2 i-m'ō-d'est, a 1. Wanting in the reserve or restraint that decency requires, wanting in decency and delicacy Specif. (1) Indelicate or impure, as, an *immodest* thought or suggestion (2) Not chaste, sensual, lewd said of persons or conduct (3) [Rare] Obscene 2. Not restrained by a sense of propriety or humility, forward, pretensions, impudent
The young people of this day desire to be painted first as proud, saying, *How grand I am*, next as *immodest*, saying, *How beautiful I am* RUSKIN *Art of England* lect. in, p. 104 [u & L 1894]

3. [Archaic] Not limited to due bounds, immoderate [*Im-mo'destus*, < *in*, not, + *modestus*] Syn: bold, brazen, coarse, forward, gross, impure, indecent, indecorous, indelicate, lewd, obscene, shameless, unchaste, wanton Compare synonyms for IMPUDENT - Ant: see synonyms for MODEST PURE - **Im-mo'd'est-ly**, adv

Im-mo'd'es-ty, 1 i-m'ō-d'es-ti, 2 i-m'ō-d'es-ti, n The state of being immodest (1) Lack of refinement or decency, indelicacy or unchastity (2) Lack of humility, forwardness, presumptuousness. Syn: see INDICENT
Im-mo'd'i-lat'ed, 1 i-m'ō-d'i-lāt'ed, 2 i-m'ō-d'i-lāt'ed, a Devoid of vocal modulation, harsh
Im-mo-late, 1 i-m'ō-lāt, 2 i-m'ō-lāt, v [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING] To offer, as upon an altar, or in sacrifice, kill or make an offering of for sacrificial purposes [*Im-mo-latus*, pp. of *immolo*, orig. sprinkle with sacrificial meal, < *in*, on, + *mola*, meal] - **Im-mo-lat'or**, n One who immolates

Im-mo-la-tion, 1 i-m'ō-lā-shon, 2 i-m'ō-lā-shon, n 1. The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated; sacrifice 2. That which is immolated or sacrificed. 3. Same as ILLATION 4. A ceremony performed in the sacrifices of the Romans [*Im-mo-latio* (n), < *immolatus*, see IMMOLATE]

Im-mo-men'tous, a [Rare] Of no moment, unimportant, trifling; **Im-mo'menti**, n
Im-mor'al, 1 i-m'ō-r'al, 2 i-m'ō-r'al, a 1. Inconsistent with moral rectitude, violating the moral or divine law, morally wrong, specif. contrary to purity
The old Prometheus myth which Aeschylus makes the groundwork of this tragedy was *immoral* that it represents the Supreme Zeus as treating the Titan arbitrarily and unjustly V V N MYERS *Age Hist* pt. 1, p. 214 [u & L 1894]

2. Habitually engaged in licentious or lewd practices, having depraved tastes or instincts, licentious, vicious
3. Low & Com. Hostile to the welfare of the general public, as, an *immoral* business, *immoral* consideration See CONSIDERATION Syn: bad, corrupt, criminal, depraved, dishonest, dissolute, loose, profligate, sinful, unprincipled, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong See CRIMINAL - Ant: see synonyms for HONEST, MORAL - **Im-mor'al-ly**, adv In an immoral manner

Im-mor'al-ist, n One who opposes or disregards morality
Im-mor'al-ity, 1 i-m'ō-rāl'i-ty, 2 i-m'ō-rāl'i-ty, n [-TIZ, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, pl] 1. The quality or condition of being immoral, vice, wickedness, specif. lack of purity; licentiousness
When immorality is rife, religion becomes a mere system of ethics LYMAN ABBOTT *O T Shadows* p. 177 [u 1870]

2. An act or practice that is contrary to moral law, specif. an act of licentiousness
The Methodist soldiers had become marked men throughout the army by their abstinence from the immorality of the camp. A. S. MYERS *Age Hist* vol. 1, p. 235 [u & L 1894]

Syn: crime, sin *Sin* is any transgression of or deviation from the divine law, or any departure from absolute right, whether in spirit or conduct, *immorality* and *crime* are in conduct, *immorality* being a violation of the moral, *crime* of the civil law *Sin* is thus the broader word, and *immorality* next in scope, all *crimes* properly so called, and all *immoralities*, are *sins*, but there may be *sins*, as ingratitude, which is neither *crime* nor *immorality*, and there may be *immoralities* which is not *crime*, as falsehood See SIN - Ant: excellence, goodness, holiness, morality, rectitude, right, uprightness, virtue, well-doing

Im-mor'al-ize, v [Rare] To make immoral, demoralize.
Im-mor'al-ize-ment, n [Rare] To make immoral, demoralize.
Im-mor'tal, 1 i-m'ō-r'tal, 2 i-m'ō-r'tal, a 1. Not subject to death, not mortal; having, by endowments or ac-

quisition, an unending existence; as, the soul is *immortal*. 2. Connected with or terminating in immortality; as, *immortal* hopes and longings. 3. Worthy or fitted to endure or to be remembered for a great or indefinite length of time, abiding, as, an *immortal* poet, *immortal* honor. 4. Unchanging, excessive, great, as, an *immortal* enemy. [*L. immortalis*, < *im-*, not, + *mortalis*, see *MORTAL*.] *Syn.*: deathless, endless, eternal, everlasting, imperishable, incorruptible, indestructible, indissoluble, never-dying, never-fading, sempiternal, undying, unfading, unfailing. See *ETERNAL* - *AGE*, dying, fading, falling, fleeting, mortal, perishable, perishing, transient, transitory - *im-mor-tal-ly*, *adv*.

im-mor-tal, *n.* 1. One who is or is regarded as being not subject to death or destruction, hence, a person considered worthy of immortality. 2. *Myth.* A god.

If he had not been of the race of the *Immortals*, he would have perished. *KINGSLEY Heroes, Perseus* iv, p. 74. [*r* & *r* 1864] - the *Forty Immortals*, the members of the French Academy. - the *Immortals*. 1. The royal guard of ancient Persians. 2. [Eng.] The second battalion of the West Riding (Yorkshire) regiment in the English army, formerly the 76th Foot. - *im-mor-tal-ism*, *n.* The doctrine that teaches the immortal existence of the soul. - *im-mor-tal-ist*, *n.* [Rare] One who believes in the immortality of the soul.

im-mor-tal-i-ty, 1 *im-mor-tal-i-ty*, 2 *im-mor-tal-i-ty*, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being immortal, exemption from death or annihilation; life without end, in theology, an eternal personal and conscious existence in union with God.

God has indicated his purpose of immortality in man's nature. D. S. Gasey *Christian Ethics* pt. i, p. 20. [*r* & *r* 1875]

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel. *2 Tim.* i, 10

2. Exemption from oblivion or worthlessness of such exemption, as, the *immortality* of a great poem.

How idle a boast, after all, is the immortality of a name! *Living Sketch-Book, Westminster Abbey* p. 122. [*r* & *r* 1861]

[< *L. immortalitas* (-i-ty), < *immortalis*, see *IMMORTAL*] - *con-ditionally immortal*, the doctrine that man has no immortality naturally, but acquires it by faith in Christ.

im-mor-tal-ize, 1 *im-mor-tal-ize*; 2 *im-mor-tal-ize*, *v.* [-IZED, -IZ-ING.] 1. To exempt from oblivion, cause to last or to be known or remembered throughout a great or indefinite length of time, as, to *immortalize* a deed. 2. To grant unending life to, cause to be immortal.

im-mor-tal-ize-a-tion, 1 *im-mor-tal-ize-a-tion*; 2 *im-mor-tal-ize-a-tion*, *n.* [Rare] To become immortal. - *im-mor-tal-ize-er*, *n.*

im-mor-tal-ize-er, 1 *im-mor-tal-ize-er*; 2 *im-mor-tal-ize-er*, *n.* [Rare] One who immortalizes.

im-mor-tal-ize-ment, 1 *im-mor-tal-ize-ment*; 2 *im-mor-tal-ize-ment*, *n.* [Rare] The act of immortalizing.

im-mor-tal-ize-ment, 1 *im-mor-tal-ize-ment*; 2 *im-mor-tal-ize-ment*, *n.* [Rare] The state of being immortalized.

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im-mor-tal-ize-ment, 1 *im-mor-tal-ize-ment*; 2 *im-mor-tal-ize-ment*, *n.* [Rare] The act of immortalizing.

All your immunities and franchises are rendered insecure, if not lost, by this change. *PATRICK HENRY in Am. Orator, June 6, 1776*, p. 17. [*r* & *r* 1868.]

(2) *Ecl.* The exemption of ecclesiastical persons and places from duties and burdens thought unbecoming their sacred character, as, the *immunity* of the clergy from ordinary civil duties, from lay jurisdiction, the *immunity* of church property from secular taxation, the *immunity* of sanctuaries from invasion. (3) *Ethol.* Freedom or exemption from climate and sporadic influences, possessed by certain races of men. (4) *Pathol.* Exemption from contagion or infection or from liability to suffer from epidemic or endemic disease, the condition of an immune. [*L. immunitas* (-i-ty), < *immunes*, see *IMMUNE*] - *athrope immunity*, in malignant tumors, that immunity which is due to the absence of some substance that stimulates growth. 1. *theory*, a theory which seeks to account for the existence of immunity from particular diseases, especially the side-chain theory - *opsonic* 1. immunity due to the presence of opsonins in the body.

im-mun-i-tas, 1 *im-mun-i-tas*; 2 *im-mun-i-tas*, *n.* *Med.* An agent that effects immunity.

im-mun-i-tas, 1 *im-mun-i-tas*; 2 *im-mun-i-tas*, *n.* [-IZED, -IZ-ING.] To make immune, protect, as from infection, by inoculation. - *im-mun-i-tas*, 1 *im-mun-i-tas*; 2 *im-mun-i-tas*, *n.* A branch of physiological chemistry treating of the action and reaction of toxic agents in their relation to and prevention of disease.

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im-mun-i-tas, 1 *im-mun-i-tas*; 2 *im-mun-i-tas*, *n.* [-IZED, -IZ-ING.] To make

a 1. That can not be penetrated or pierced: said of material things.

upon appointment, the mere presence of one holding the imperium or absolute military authority being considered repugnant to civil principles and magistracy.

2. Imperium applied to the supreme power in the later constitution of Rome when the holder of the imperium (emperor) absorbed all the powers of the state and became absolute monarch.

The very foundation of him [Augustus] power was a law which conferred the imperium at the beginning of each reign. *Pu Smith Hist World vol iii, p 315 [a 1872]*

3. Law The right to command, which includes authority to use the force of the state to enforce its laws [*L. see EMPIRE*].

- imperium in imperio, a state within a state

im-per-i-wig-gid, 1 im-per-i-wig-d, 2 im-per-i-wig-d, a Wearing a perwig

im-per-i-men-ent, 1 im-pur-i-men-ent, 2 im-pur-i-men-ent, a Not permanent

im-per-i-men-ent, 1 im-per-i-men-ent, 2 im-per-i-men-ent, a Not permanent

im-per-i-men-ent, 1 im-per-i-men-ent, 2 im-per-i-men-ent, a Not permanent

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41. A matter of no value, a trifle [*< L. impertinentia, L. impertinentia, impertinent, in-, not, + pertinet(-) to, see PERTINENT*].

Syn assurance, boldness, offensiveness, forwardness, impudence, incivility, insolence, intrusiveness, pertness, presumption, rudeness, sauciness. What would be arrogance in a superior becomes impertinence or impudence in an inferior. Impertinence has less of intent and determination than impudence. We speak of thoughtless impertinence, shameless impudence. See IMPUDENCE, PERTNESS. Compare synonyms for ARROGANCE.

im-per-ti-ment, 1 im-pur-ti-ment, 2 im-pur-ti-ment, a 1. Offending against propriety, especially with reference to the treatment of elders or superiors, contrary to good manners or breeding, forward, presumptuous, or rude in speech or manner, meddlesome, impudent, as, an impertinent youth; an impertinent answer. 2. Not pertaining to the matter in hand, having no bearing on the subject, not pertinent, irrelevant.

There is no strict grammatical opposition in either foreman, oak-tree, Hint River, or Charles Richards, and the last two are totally impertinent in a discussion of compound words, since there is absolutely no composition in either of them.

F H TALL Compounding of Key Words p 125 [a 1891]

3. [Rare] Frivolous or trifling, negligent, inattentive [*< L. impertinent(-) to, see IMPERTINENT*]. Syn: see ALIEN, IMPUDENT - im-per-ti-ment-ly, adv

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metallic coloration [*< Lady Impey, who tried to introduce it into England*]. Im'pey; Im'pey-ant. [*see MANIRUP*].

Im'phal, 1 im'pu/ol, 2 im'pu/ol, 2 im'pu/ol, 2 im'pu/ol, a Name of a place, 1 im'phal, 2 im'phal, n [*Afr*] The African sugar-cane [*Holcus saccharatus*], resembling sorghum.

Im'pl, 1 im'pl, 2 im'pl, n [*Afr*] A body of armed Zulus or other native warriors [*Zulu*].

In front of the impi went two soldiers watching for an ambush. *Illustrated London News* April 30, 1892, p 546.

Im-pli-cure, 1 im-pik'chur or -tiur, 2 im-pli'chur or -tūr, a To form a picture upon, form the picture of, impress with or as with an image or a likeness.

Im-pli'e-ty, 1 im-pai'ti, 2 im-pli'e-ty, n [*-TIES, -tis, 2 -ty, pl*] 1. The quality of being impious, irreverence toward God, ungodliness, wickedness.

All classes, high and low, hold it to be not only a sin, but an act of downright impiety, to eat the flesh of man.

Montes Wiliams *Discourse* p 156. [*a 1871*]

2. An impious act; an act of irreverence or impiety. A deed that, if done by her command, would render my union with her cause a sacrilegious impiety to the dead. *Bulwer-Lytton Last of the Barons* vol ii, p 184. [*a 1892*]

3. Want of natural affection, especially toward parents; disregard of natural duty [*< L. impietas(-) to, < impius, see IMPIOUS*]

Im-pli'no-rate, n [*Archaic*] To pledge, pawn - *ra'tion, n*.

Im'ping, 1 im'ping, 2 im'ping, n 1. The process of grafting, a graft. 2. *Falconry* The mending of a hawk's feathers or wing - *im'ping-see'dle, n*. A needle used in mending a hawk's feathers.

Im-plinge, 1 im-ping, 2 im-pling, v. [*im-pling'ed, im-pling'ing*] 1. [*Rare*] To force upon, hurl; fire forcibly upon. 2. To come into physical contact with an object after motion, strike, clash, collide followed by *on, upon, or against*.

Key 1: male; au = out; ell; fu = feud; chin; go; jet; u = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. bon, dune; n = loch +, obsolete; †, variant.
Key 2: book, book; full, rule, care, but, burn; ell, boy; e = k; s = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. bon, dune; n = loch.

Imperiwiggled
Impossible

im'ple-men'tal, 1 im'ph-men'tal; 2 im'p'le-mén'tal, a.

Of the nature of or serving as an implement.
im'ple-men-tif'er-ous, 1 im'ph-men-tif'er-us, 2 im'p'le-men-tif'er-us, a. Provided with or containing implements.
[*< IMPLIMENT + L. fero, bear*]
im'pleter, 1 im'pl'ter; 2 im'pl'ter, n. [U S.] To fill up - *im'pleter*, n. The act of filling, or the state of being full; also, that which fills.

The condition of Harmony, so far as we know it through its effect, is that of *impletion* where nothing can be added or taken away. W. Allerton Lect. on Art. Intro p. 70 in *A* 1880.]

im'plex, 1 im'pleks, 2 im'pléks, a. Intricately interwoven; complex, involved. [*< L. implexus, pp. of impleo, plait in, < in, in, + plecto, plait*]

im'plex, n. *Math.* A doubly infinite system of surfaces.
im'pli-a-bl(e), 1 im'pli-a-bl, 2 im'pl'i-a-bl, a. Capable of being implied or inferred.

im'pli-a-bl(e), n. Not plausible.

im'pli-a-bl(e), n. [Rare] Inference, implication.

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im-pol'i-tic, 1 im-pol'i-tik; 2 im-pól'i-tic, a. 1. Pur-

suing measures not suited to the end in view; unwise, as, an *im-politic* ruler or friend. 2. Adapted to injure the interests involved, inexpedient, imprudent.

It can never be dangerous nor *im-politic* to do right.

Quarrel in Parton's *Horace* Greaves p. 418 [in *A* 1855]

im-pol'i-tic-al, *Syn.* see *im-politic*. **im-pol'i-tic-ly**, **im-pol'i-tic-ly**, *adv.* **im-pol'i-tic-ness**, *n.*

im-pón'd'er-a-bl(e), 1 im-pón'd'er-a-bl, 2 im-pón'd'er-a-bl, a. Without weight, or appreciable weight.

im-pón'd'er-a-bl'i-ty, **im-pón'd'er-a-bl'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pón'd'er-a-bl'i-ty, *n.* An agent or thing without weight, as heat, light, or electricity, or that other which is supposed to be the basis of their phenomena. A term used chiefly when heat and light were thought to be forms of matter, to distinguish them from ordinary or ponderable matter, applied figuratively to spiritual agents and influences.

im-pón'd'er-a-bl'i-ty, *n.* Imponderable - *ness*, *n.*

im-pón'd'er-a-bl'i-ty, *n.* Imponderable - *ness*, *n.*

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im-pón'd'er-a-bl'i-ty, *n.* Imponderable - *ness*, *n.*

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im-pón'd'er-a-bl'i-ty, *n.* Imponderable - *ness*, *n.*

im-pón'd'er-a-bl'i-ty, *n.* Imponderable - *ness*, *n.*

im-por-tu'na-ble, a. Unbearable.

im-por-tu'na-ble, 1 im-pór-chu'or-tu'na-ble, 2 im-pór-chu'or-tu'na-ble, n. [NAT'ED, NAT'ING] 1. To ask persistently; importune. 2. To obtain by importuning.

im-por-tu'na-ble, 1 im-pór-chu'or-tu'na-ble, 2 im-pór-chu'or-tu'na-ble, n. [NAT'ED, NAT'ING] 1. To ask persistently; importune. 2. To obtain by importuning.

im-por-tu'na-ble, 1 im-pór-chu'or-tu'na-ble, 2 im-pór-chu'or-tu'na-ble, n. [NAT'ED, NAT'ING] 1. To ask persistently; importune. 2. To obtain by importuning.

im-por-tu'na-ble, 1 im-pór-chu'or-tu'na-ble, 2 im-pór-chu'or-tu'na-ble, n. [NAT'ED, NAT'ING] 1. To ask persistently; importune. 2. To obtain by importuning.

Any mark made upon the soles of shoes to represent a stitch.

im-prov'i-dent, 1 im-prov'i-dent; 2 Im-pröv'i-dēnt, *a* Lacking foresight or thrift, not foreseeing what will be necessary or useful, neglectful of measures that foresight would dictate.

Syn: careless, imprudent, prodigal, reckless, shiftless, thoughtless, thriftless, unthrifty. See IMPRUDENT — Ant. careful, economical, provident, prudent, saving, thoughtful, thrifty — **im-prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv*

im-prov'ing, 1 im-pröv'ing, 2 Im-pröv'ing, *ppr & verbal* *n* of IMPROVE, *v* — **im-prov'ing-ness**, *n* *Scots Law* A lease extended to induce the tenant to make improvements — **im-prov'ing-ly**, *adv*

im-prov'ise, *v*, [Rare] To improvise.

im-prov'ise-a-tion, 1 im-prov'ise-a-tion, 2 Im-pröv'ise-a-tion, *n* The act or process of improvising, or that which is improvised. Especially (1) An extemporaneous poetical or musical composition. 'The Vision of Sir Launfal' seems throughout like an inspired poem — a wonderful improvisation.

EMMA E. BROWN *James R. Lowell* p. 63 [D. C. CO.] (2) An impromptu musical performance. (3) Art. A rapid sketch in response to a sudden idea or impression.

im-prov'ise-a-tor, 1 im-pröv'ise-a-tor, 2 Im-pröv'ise-a-tor, *n* One who improvises music or poems. 'Tilottion has the case of a fluent improvisator.' Emerson *Classical Literature* p. 89 [MACM. 1889]

im-prov'ise-a-tor-ry, 1 im-pröv'ise-a-tor-ry, 2 Im-pröv'ise-a-tor-ry, *n* Pertaining to improvisation.

im-prov'ise-a-tor-ry, 1 im-pröv'ise-a-tor-ry, 2 Im-pröv'ise-a-tor-ry, *n* Pertaining to improvisation.

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Ant. bashful, deferential, diffident, modest, obsequious, retiring, shrinking, shy, timid — **im-pu-dent-ly**, *adv* In an impudent manner. Impertinently — **im-pu-dent-ness**, *n* [Rare]

im-pu-dic'i-ty, 1 im-piu-dis'i-ty; 2 Im-pü-dic'i-ty, *n* Want of pudicity; shamelessness. [*< F. impudicé, < L. impudicus, < in-, not, + pudes, be ashamed*] **im-pugn'**, 1 im-pün', 2 Im-pün', *v* To assail with arguments, insinuations, or accusations; call in question; challenge, gainsay.

We cannot deny the conclusion of a proposition of Euclid, without impugning the axioms which are the basis of its demonstration. *London Bampton Lectures* lect. iv, p. 304 [S. W. 1873]

[*< F. impugner, < L. impugno, < in-, against, + pugnare, fight*] — **im-pugn'a-ble**, *adj* Capable of being impugned — **im-pugn'a-tion**, *n* [Rare] The act of impugning, assault. — **im-pugn'er**, *n* — **im-pugn'ment**, *n*

im-pug-na-ble, *adj* 1 Im-pug-na-ble, 2 Im-pug-na-ble, *n* Impossible to assail or overcome.

im-pu'is-sance, 1 im-pü'is-sans, 2 Im-pü'is-sanc, *n* [F] Want of power or ability; impotence — **im-pu'is-sant**, *adj*

im-pulse', 1 im-puls', 2 Im-puls', *v* [*< F. puls-, -puls-*] To give an impulse or tendency to, actuate; impel.

im-pulse, 1 im-puls, 2 Im-puls, *n* 1. The application of an impelling force, especially when acting suddenly or singly; also, the effect of such application; impetus. 2. A sudden or transient emotion tending to induce action.

He seemed to weave, like the spider, from pure impulses, without reflection. *Elmer S. Loring* pt. 1, p. 10 [S. W. 1873]

3. Any impelling force or act; instigation; incitement. The world owes all its onward impulses to men ill at ease. The happy man inevitably confines himself within ancient limits. *Hawthorne House of Seven Gables* p. 330 [S. W. 1881]

4. *Psychol.* A cognitive state of consciousness, occasioned by and fused with a feeling of craving, in the view of some object of sense-perception or of the imagination, with a strong tendency to discharge in some kind of purposeful movements. The character and end of these movements may (1) be quite completely instinctive and not recognized (2) have the form of acquired habits of reaction, or (3) result from instantaneous judgments as to how to meet an emergency. The two psychological characteristics of an impulse are its strong tendency to initiate action and its lack of deliberation.

5. *Mech.* (1) A very great force acting for a very short time, as the blow of a hammer, also, the action of such a force. (2) The momentum due to a force acting for any time, long or short. 6. [Rare] Onset; attack; shock. 7. [Rare] A mental impression, an idea. [*< L. impulsus, < impulsus, pp of impello, see IMPEL*]

Syn.: feeling, force, impetus, incentive, incitement, influence, instigation, motive. See APPETITE, INFLUENCE.

im-pu'sa (Gush-ing-ton), 1 im-pu'sa-gush'in-ton, 2 Im-pu'sa-gush'in-ton, *n* The pen-name of Helen Selina, Harcourt Dufferin.

im-pu'sion, 1 im-pü'shon, 2 Im-pü'shon, *n* 1. The act of impelling, or the state of being impelled; also, an impulse or motion suddenly communicated, impetus. 2. That which impels, whether a force or motive, instigation.

Criticism . . . begets hostility of thought, a closing of the mind to the nature of the spiritual character of the soul. *Woodbury's Talks with Emerson, Counsel* p. 41 [S. W. 1873]

3. External influence exerted upon conduct or mind [*< L. impulsio(n)-, < impulsus, pp, see IMPULSE, n*]

Syn.: see INFLUENCE

im-pu'sive, 1 im-pü'siv, 2 Im-pü'siv, *adj* 1. Actuating rather than by reflection. 2. Resulting from or produced by impulse, unpremeditated, as, *impulsive* words or acts. 3. Having the power or quality of impelling, moving. 4. *Mech.* Acting by instantaneous or intermittent force or impulse — **im-pu'sive-ly**, *adv* — **im-pu'sive-ness**, *n* — **im-pu'siv-i-ty**, *n* Impulsiveness, especially as a symptom of morbid or insane tendencies.

im-pu'sor, *n* [Rare] One who or that which impels.

im-pu's-ry, *n* [Rare] Forcing onward, impelling.

im-pu'ntate, *n* Not punctate or dotted.

im-pu'ntal, *n* [Rare] Not punctal — **im-pu'ntal-i-ty**, *n* [Rare] Neglect or want of punctuality.

im-pu'ntured, *adj* Not punctured, unpunctate.

im-pu'nt-ly, *adv* Without punishment.

im-pu'nt-ty, 1 im-pü'nt-ty, 2 Im-pü'nt-ty, *n* [*< F. -ty, -ty, pl*] Freedom from punishment, or from the bad consequences usually resulting from an act or course of conduct, as, he acts in drafts with *impunity*, to insult with *impunity* [*< F. impuné, < L. impunus (-t)-, < in-, not, + puen, punishment*]

im-pure', 1 im-pür', 2 Im-pür', *n* 1. Not pure. 2. Containing some foreign and usually offensive substance, especially so as to be adulterated, tainted, foul, as, *impure* drugs, *impure* water. 3. Contrary to moral purity, defiled by sin, unchaste, unclean.

The shortness in general account of the state and impure thoughts. *H. Alford's Greek Testament, 3 Cor. vii, 1*

4. Containing foreign idioms or grammatical and rhetorical blemishes, as, *impure* English. Compare *PURITY*.

5. Not purified according to ceremonial law; unfit for religious use, unhalloved. 6. *Physics.* In the theory of color-vision, mixed or diluted with white or other colors.

'Impure' may be an objectionable term to apply to a color when mixed with white, but . . . it can only be used in that sense. *Nature* Sept. 22, 1892, p. 485

7. *Art.* Mixed with or having a tendency toward extraneous, corporeal, or foreign matter.

The nation has adopted the *impure* entanglements of the Art of previous races. *Holman Hunt in Daily News* (London) Aug. 14, 1896, p. 6, col. 2

8. *Med.* Not clear said of sounds heard on auscultation [*< L. impurus, < in-, not, + purus, pure*]

Syn.: see FOUL, IMPURE — **im-pure-ly**, *adv* In an impure manner.

im-pure-ness, *n* The state or quality of being impure.

im-pu'ri-tan, *n* 1. One not a Puritan. 2. [*< F. impur, < L. impurus, < in-, not, + purus, pure*] The doctrine opposed to Puritanism. 2. [*< F. impur, < L. impurus, < in-, not, + purus, pure*] Immorality.

im-pu'ri-ty, 1 im-pü'ri-ty, 2 Im-pü'ri-ty, *n* [*< F. -ty, -ty, pl*] 1. Impureness. (1) Admixture of inferior or base ingredients, adulteration; as, the *impurity* of water, or of metal.

Fishes, from the nature of the element in which they reside, can contract but little impurity. *James Rennie Insect Architecture* p. 272 [BELL 1869]

(2) Moral uncleanness or defilement; pollution; as, *impurity* of language, or thought.

It was Addison's great object to show that vice and impurity have no necessary connection with genius. *Asst. Bravens Hist. Methodism* vol. 1, bk. 1, p. 25 [S. W. 1873]

2. That which is impure; base admixture or polluting material of any kind; as, the *impurities* of the body or mind. [*< L. impuritas (-t)-, < impurus; see IMPURE*]

Syn.: see INDIGNITY. Compare FOUL.

im-pur'ple, 1 im-pür-pl, 2 Im-pür-pl, *v* [*< F. -PLE, -PLING*] To tinge with purple; purpurize; redden.

im-pu'ta-ble, *adj* 1 im-püt'e-ble; 2 Im-püt'e-ble, *n* 1. Capable of being imputed; chargeable; as, *imputable* to weakness. 2. Chargeable with a fault; accusable — **im-pu'ta-ble-ly**, *adv* The state of being imputable — **im-pu'ta-ble-ness**, *n* — **im-pu'ta-bly**, *adv* By imputation.

im-pu'ta-tion, 1 im-piu-tä'shon, 2 Im-pü-tä'shon, *n* 1. The act of imputing, attributing, or charging now usually in a bad sense; as, the *imputation* of interested motives. 2. Whatever is ascribed or charged; especially, accusation, reproach, or censure; as, under a grave *imputation*.

A speech is not refuted by *imputations*, true or false, on the speaker. *Channing Works, Sermons* p. 782 [S. W. 1883]

3. *Theol.* The fact or doctrine of the attribution (1) of the sin of Adam to his posterity, or (2) of the righteousness of Christ to believers, not implying a transfer of moral qualities, but of legal merit or demerit.

Calvin relies upon the natural union between Adam and his posterity, for the explanation of the *imputation* of original sin. *W. G. T. Shedd Dogm. Theol., Anthropol.* vol. II, p. 44 [S. W. 1889]

[*< L. imputatio(n)-, < L. impu(n)ctus, pp of impu(n)ctus, see IMPUTE*]

im-pu'ta-tive, 1 im-pü'tä-tiv, 2 Im-pü'tä-tiv, *adj* Transferred or transmitted by imputation, imputed, as, the *imputative* righteousness of believers [*< L. imputatus, < L. impu(n)ctus, see IMPUTATION*] — **im-pu'ta-tive-ly**, *adv* By imputation.

im-pu'te', 1 im-püt', 2 Im-püt', *v* [*< F. -PUTER, -PUTING*] 1. To set to the account of a person; charge or credit one with being the author or possessor of or responsible for; ascribe; attribute with to now more commonly in a bad sense, as, to *impute* blame to a person.

The power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable, for the happy *impute* all their success to prudence and merit. *Swift Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 516 [S. W. 1871]

2. *Theol.* To place to one's account; attribute on account of another, reckon vicariously.

David also describeth the blessedness of the man, unto whom God *imputeth* righteousness without works. *Rom. iv, 6*

3. [Rare] To regard as accusable; arraign, charge; tax. And they . . . that most *impute* a crime. *Are prone to it, and impute themselves* *Tennyson Vision* at 38

4. [Rare] To reckon; consider, regard. [*< F. imputer, < L. impu(n)ctus, < in-, not, + puto, reckon*] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE — **im-pu'ter**, *n* One who imputes or attributes.

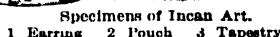
im-pu'tres-cence, *n* [Rare] Freedom from decomposition.

im-pu'tres-el-ible, *adj* 1 im-pü'tres-el-ible, 2 Im-pü'tres-el-ible, *n* Not liable to putrefaction, not subject to corruption.

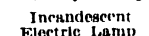
Impr., *abbr* Imperatrix (empress).



The doctrine of an incarnation of the Deity is not to be dislodged from the mind of man.



[*< l' encens, < l' incensum, lit. neut. pp of l. incensare, do, see INCENSE¹, v.*]



in, *vt* To form into

one made in the form of a cross, as in opening a carbuncle
 -*ci'sive*, } 1 in-*sci'siv*, 2 in-*ci'siv*, a 1. Having the
 -*ci'siv*, } power or quality of incising, hence, figura-
 tively, cutting, penetrating; trenchant, acute; inciso-

a lack of order, connection, or regularity as produces confusion, incongruity.

A man may manifest extreme incoherence without being insane. *Lewis Problems of Life and Mind* p 407. [R & A 1879]

2. Want of absence of physical cohesion or adhesion, looseness or separateness of material parts or particles, as, the incoherence of sand or powder. 3. That which is incoherent, incongruous, confused, or disjointed.

In-co-her-ent, 1 in-'ko-hi-'ent, 2 In-'co-hër-'ent, a. 1. Having little or no coherence or connection, not logically coordinated or connected, as to parts, elements, or details, incongruous, confused, disjointed, as, an incoherent speech. 2. Manifesting incoherence in thought, speech, or action, said of a person. 3. Great Without physical cohesion of parts or particles, unconsolidated, loose.

An island upwards of 200 feet high and three miles in circumference entirely composed of incoherent ashes thrown up out of the earth. [1. *Associated Great Stone Boat* p 161 [R & A 1863]

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inadequate, as, a salary incommensurate to one's position - **In-'com-men-su-rate-ly**, adv - **In-'com-men-su-rate-ness**, n.

In-'com-mix-ed-bl(e), a. That can not be mixed together, unmixable. [*L.L. incommixibilis*, < *L. in-*, not, + *L.L. commiscibilis*, mixable, < *L. commiscere*, mix, < *con-*, together, + *miscere*, mix.]

In-'com-mix-ture, n. The state of being unmixed.

In-'com-mo-bil-i-ty, 1 in-'kom-o-bil'i-ti, 2 in-'cöm-o-bil'i-ty, n. The quality or disposition of being incapable of anger, used by 1 Taylor to translate a Greek conception.

In-'com-mo-da-tion, n. The state of being incommode - **In-'com-mo-date**, v. To incommode.

In-'com-mo-de, 1 in-'ko-möd'; 2 in-'cöm-möd', v. [*-mō-*, < *-mōdina*] To cause inconvenience or discomfort to, discommode, inconvenience, bother, put out or put about.

The cold increased and they [the Pilgrims] were much incommode by ice and snow. S. G. Goodwin *Lights and Shadows of Am. Hist.*, *Pilgrims* p 210 [R & A 1863]

[*L. incommoder*, < *L. incommodo*, < *in-*, not, + *commodus*, see COMMODIOUS] SYN. see ANNOY

In-'com-mo-di-ous, 1 in-'kō-mō-di-ūs, 2 in-'cöm-mō-di-ūs, a. Not commodious, not affording sufficient accommodation, inconvenient. **In-'com-mo-di-ous-ly**, adv - **In-'com-mo-di-ous-ness**, n.

In-'com-mo-di-ty, 1. [Rare] That which causes inconvenience or trouble. 2. Inconvenience. [*F. incommode*, < *L. incommodatus*, < *incommodus*, < *in-*, not, + *commodus*, see COMMODIOUS]

In-'com-mu-ni-ca-bl(e), 1 in-'kō-mū-ni-kā-bl; 2 in-'cöm-mū-ni-kā-bl, a. 1. That can not be revealed or told to others. 2. That can not be imparted to or shared with others.

No poet of the first class has ever left a school, because his imagination is incommunicable. *Lewis Among the Books*, *Shakespeare Once More* in first series, p 181 [R & A 1871]

3. Incommunicative. [*L.L. incommunicabilis*, < *L. in-*, not, + *communis*, see COMMUNICATE] - **In-'com-mu-ni-ca-bl-i-ty**, n. - **In-'com-mu-ni-ca-bl(e)-ness**, n. - **In-'com-mu-ni-ca-bly**, adv

In-'com-mu-ni-ca-t(e), a. Not communicated.

In-'com-mu-ni-ca-tion, n. The condition of a prisoner prevented, by order of the court, from holding communication with any one during the period of confinement, or until further orders.

In-'com-mu-ni-ca-tive, 1 in-'kō-mū-ni-kā-tiv, 2 in-'cöm-mū-ni-kā-tiv, a. Not communicating or not disposed to communicate to others, uncommunicative, reserved, said chiefly in relation to the imparting of information, as, uncommunicative habits.

-ly, adv - **-ness**, n. Each in his incommunicative cell. *Byron Extract from Unpublished Poem* at 4.

In-'com-pa-ra-bl(e), 1 in-'kō-mā-pā-rā-bl, 2 in-'cöm-pā-rā-bl, a. Not possible to be compared, especially, not admitting of comparison, as being unapproachable, as in kind, character, or degree, peerless, matchless, as, incomparable beauty, incomparable baseness, she is incomparable. [*F. < L. incomparabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *comparare*, see COMPARE] SYN. see RARE - **In-'com-pa-ra-bl(e)-ness**, n. Excellence beyond comparison. **In-'com-pa-ra-bl-i-ty**, n. - **In-'com-pa-ra-bly**, adv

In-'com-pa-ra-bl(e), n. 1. The painted finch (*Passerina ciris*), the nonpareil. 2. A matchless or incomparable person.

In-'com-pared, a. Beyond compare, peerless.

In-'com-pare, v. To encompass.

In-'com-pat-i-bl-i-ty, n. The state or quality of being incompatible, in any sense.

Incompatibility as applied to a physician's prescription may be either chemical, as when chemical action takes place among the ingredients, pharmaceutical, when physical association of the ingredients is impossible, or therapeutic, when the ingredients are opposed to each other in their therapeutic effect. **In-'com-pat-i-bl(e)-ness**, n.

In-'com-pat-i-bl(e), 1 in-'kō-mā-pā-ti-bl, 2 in-'cöm-pā-ti-bl, a. 1. Not compatible, incapable of existing together in harmony, discordant, incongruous, as, their tempers are incompatible, these colors are incompatible.

And remember, there are two things more utterly incompatible than even oil and water, and those two are trust and worry. *Hannah W. Smith Christian's Secret* p 76 [R & A 1883]

2. Specific (1) *Logic*. Incapable of existing together in the same sphere or in the same subject, contrary, inconsistent, impossible, also, noting terms that can not be applied to the same object, in the same sense, at the same time, as black and white (2) *Med*. Incapable of use in combination, because of mutually repelling or reacting properties. See INCOMPATIBILITY. 3. Intolerant used with *SYN*: see CONTRARY, INCONGRUOUS - **In-'com-pat-i-bl-ly**, adv

In-'com-pat-i-bl-ness, n. pl. Incompatible persons, things, The world does not believe Poetry can sing the Practical, verse and useful knowledge pass for incompatibilities. *Charles Reade Hard Cash* ch. 3, p 42 [R]

In-'com-pen-sa-bl(e), a. That can not be compensated.

In-'com-pen-sa-tion, n. Having no compensation said of heartless.

In-'com-pen-sa-tive, 1 in-'kō-mā-pen-sā-tiv, 2 in-'cöm-pen-sā-tiv, a. General lack of capacity or fitness, or lack of the special qualities required for a particular purpose, insufficiency, inability. 2. Law. Lack of legal power or qualification; legal incapacity. 3. *Pathol*. Deformation or lack of adjustment in the valves of the heart, which prevents their closing perfectly and allows blood to regurgitate.

SYN: see INABILITY

In-'com-pen-t, 1 in-'kō-mā-pen-t, 2 in-'cöm-pen-t, a. 1. Not competent, not having the ability necessary or desirable for any purpose, unable to do properly what is required.

Every sensible man must acknowledge that to be filling a post for which he is incompetent, is a pain and a disgrace. *A. W. Thomsen Presence of Christ* p 194 [R & A]

2. Law. Not legally qualified, incapacitated by law or fact, as, incompetent to make a contract.

Heavy evidence is uniformly held incompetent to establish any specific fact. *Clark Evidence* vol. 1, p 129 [R & A 1857]

3. Not combining sufficient firmness and flexibility to transmit a thrust and to lift a load by bending, consequently, admitting only the deformation of flowage, said of strata and of rock-structure. [*L. incompent*, < *L. in-*, not, and see COMPETENT] - **In-'com-pen-t-ly**, adv - **In-'com-pen-t-ness**, n.

In-'com-pe-tent, n. An incompetent person, one who is unfit to manage his own affairs or to perform the duties of his office.

In-'com-pet-i-bl(e), a. Incompatible - **In-'com-pet-i-bl-i-ty**, n.

In-'com-plete, 1 in-'kō-mplīt; 2 In-'cöm-plīt, a. Not complete, lacking some element, part, or adjunct necessary or required for completeness, not fully developed or completed, defective, imperfect, as, an incomplete narrative, incomplete knowledge. [*L.L. incompletus*, < *L. in-*, not, and see COMPLETE] - **In-'com-plete-ly**, adv

In-'com-plete-ness, n. The state of being incomplete, lack of completeness - **In-'com-ple-tion**, n. The state of being incomplete or unfinished.

In-'com-plex, 1 in-'kō-mplēks, 2 In-'cöm-plēks, n. See IN-

In-'com-pli-a-ble, a. Not compliant.

In-'com-pos-ed, 1 in-'kō-mpoz'it, 2 In-'cöm-pōz'it, a. Disconcerted, discomposed - **In-'com-pos-ed-ly**, adv - **In-'com-pos-ed-ness**, n.

In-'com-pos-ite, 1 in-'kō-mpoz'it, 2 In-'cöm-pōz'it, a. Not compounded of different substances or parts, not composite. [*L. incompositus*, < *in-*, not, + *compositus*, see COMPOSITE]

In-'com-pos-ite-ly, adv. Infinitely and eternally are inseparable and indivisible. *Van Norden Outermat* 2nd pt. II, p 90 [R & A 1882]

In-'com-pos-ible(e), a. [Rare] That can not exist together; logically incompatible. **In-'com-pos-ible-ly**, adv. [Rare]

In-'com-pre-hen-si-bl(e), 1 in-'kō-mprī-hen-si-bl, 2 In-'cöm-prī-hen-si-bl, a. 1. That can not be comprehended mentally, of a character unfitted for or transcending complete human apprehension, not understandable, inconceivable, unintelligible. 2. [Rare] That can not be included or confined within limits, illimitable. 3. Not capable of being caught or retained. [*G.F. < L. incomprehensibilis*, < *in-*, not, + *comprehensibilis*, comprehensible] SYN. see MYSTERIOUS

In-'com-pre-hen-si-bl-i-ty, n. The quality of being beyond the grasp of human intellect, inconceivableness.

In-'com-pre-hen-si-bl(e)-ness, n. **In-'com-pre-hen-si-ble**, n. A being that can not be fully grasped or comprehended by the human intellect, as God, the uncreated and infinite, in the Athanasian Creed - **In-'com-pre-hen-si-bl-ly**, adv - **In-'com-pre-hen-si-ly**, n. Lack of understanding.

In-'com-pre-hen-sive, 1 in-'kō-mprī-hen-siv, 2 In-'cöm-prī-hen-siv, a. [Rare] That can not be fully grasped or comprehended by the human intellect, as God, the uncreated and infinite, in the Athanasian Creed - **In-'com-pre-hen-si-bl-ly**, adv - **In-'com-pre-hen-si-ly**, n. Lack of understanding.

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For words not given above see IN-2, prefix, page 1239

ir-gi-bl(-ness), n. The state or quality of being incorrigible; hopeless error in things or depravity in people.

There hath been great *incorrigibility* under lower judgments. *Matthew Magnolia Christi vol 1, p 225 (n a 1853)*

in-cor-rig-ibil-ty, n. *in-cor-rig-ibil-ty, adv.* One who is beyond correction.

in-cor-rig-ibil-ty, n. *in-cor-rig-ibil-ty, n.* See *in-cor-rig-ibil-ty*.

in-cor-rup-t, n. *in-cor-rup-t, n.* 1. Not debarred nor debarred, above the power of bribes, pure. 2. Not marred, impaired, or spoiled in physical substance, not acted upon by decay, as, *incorrupt food* or air. 3. Not tainted by other idioms, free from error, as a language. 4. Unchanged, unaltered, as a text. 1. *incorruptus*, < in, not, and see *corrupt*, a. 1. *in-corrupt-ed*, -ly, adv. -ness, n.

in-cor-rup-t-ibil-ty, n. 1. That can not be tainted, polluted, or decayed, incapable of physical corruption, not subject to corruption.

An inheritance *incorruptible*, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. *1 Peter 1, 4.*

1. That can not be corrupted morally by bribes or other debasing influences, inflexibly just and right. [F. < LL. *incorruptibilis*, < L. *in*, not, + *corruptus*, see *corrupt*, a.]

in-cor-rup-t-ibil-ty, n. *in-cor-rup-t-ibil-ty, n.* See *in-cor-rup-t-ibil-ty*.

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in-cor-rup-t-ibil-ty, n. *in-cor-rup-t-ibil-ty, n.* See *in-cor-rup-t-ibil-ty*.

as true, withholding or refusing belief, disposed to criticize or object, skeptical, as, an *incredulous jury*. He passed his hand hurriedly over his eyes, Bowdler *D. incredulous*.

2. Characterized by or manifesting incredulity, as, an *incredulous laugh*. 3. Incredibly. [*L. incredulus*, < in, not, and see *credulous*, -ly, adv. -ness, n.

in-crem-a-ble, n. A combustible.

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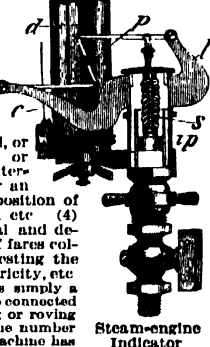
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especially, the doctrine that, since motives have no existence external to the mind, the agent chooses the motives which shall influence him rather than is, strictly speaking, determined by them—in "deter'min-

dicted.—**in-dict'er**, *n.* One who indicts. **in-dict'er-y**.



Steam-engine Indicator

SHAKESPEARE *Othello* Act 1, sc. 3.



2. To obtain by induction, as, to induct physical laws. See INDUCTION.

Others think that when the principles involved in so-called antinomies are carefully inducted and expressed, the contradiction disappears. K-F Vocab Philos p 33 [see also 1878]

[< L. inductus, pp of inducto, see INDUCE] SYN. see INSTILL

In-duc'tance, 1 in-duk'tans, 2 in-dü'e'tang, *n*. Elec. 1. Capacity for magnetic induction. 2. Self-induction, or the coefficient of self-induction. — **In-duc'tance-coil**, *n*. Same as CHOKING-COIL. — **Reactance**, *n*. Reactance shown by an induction-coil as distinguished from a condenser. — **Shunt**, *n*. Elec. A wire coil, with or without an iron core, used as a shunt. Its impedance is greater than the resistance on account of its self-induction. — **Localized I.** (Elec.), in a circuit, the inductance introduced by wire coils as distinct from that which the circuit itself distributes. — **Mutual I.**, the coefficient of mutual induction. See UNIT OF INDUCTION.

In-duc'te-ous, 1 in-duk'ti us, 2 in-dü'e'te-üs, *a*. Elec. Brought into opposite polarity by the influence of an inductive body.

In-duc'tion, 1 in-duk'tshon; 2 in-dü'e'shon, *n*. 1. The process of inducing or bringing in a conclusion or an event by some particular path or course of reasoning. 2. The process of inferring or aiming at the general from observation of the particular. Specif. (1) *Logic*. The inference of a specific law of causal connection or sequence from the observation and analysis of some particular instance or instances. Compare DEDUCTION. Induction is of two general kinds: (1) *formal, logical*, or so-called *perfect induction* (strictly not induction at all, but *enumeration*), in which it is necessary that every particular case should be enumerated, and (2) *philosophical or imperfect induction*, in which a general law is obtained from less than the entire number of cases, through confidence that a causal relation underlies the sameness of those cases. The result of *formal induction* is mathematically accurate, that of *philosophical induction* is subject to modification as new cases are observed. The latter is the process of science used in establishing natural laws from observation and experiment. See INDUCTIVE METHOD, UNDER INDUCTIVE, also FALLACY, HYPOTHESIS.

Induction is sometimes employed to designate the process of investigation and of collecting facts, sometimes, the deducing of an inference from those facts. *Whately Logic bk iv, p 208 [a 1836]*

(2) *Psychol*. The mental procedure in which the mind reacts upon some perception or idea in the form of a guess as to its explanatory principle, or as to the law, or general statement of fact, under which it may be arranged. The repeated testing of this guess with reference to recurring similar cases constitutes a more or less complete induction. Compare REASONING. 3. Any conclusion reached by inductive reasoning, loosely, any generalization or general fact, as, the existence of a luminiferous ether is an *induction*.

Perhaps the widest and most familiar induction of biology, is that organisms grow. *Spencer Biology vol i, p 107 [a 1891]*

4. *Math*. The process of proving a theorem to be generally true by showing (1) that it is true for all values of the unknown quantity between 0 and 1, or, in the case of integers, for 1 simply, (2) that if true for n it is true for $n + 1$. Compare PERMUTATION. 5. *Eng Eccl Law*. The formal installation of a person into an office or church living. 6. An introduction, especially, a preambular, prolog, or prelude foreshadowing the argument or character of a literary work.

Therefore without much induction of superfluous words, I attach you, Sir Walter Woodvyl, of high treason in the King's name. *Lam John Wooded act iv, p 2*

7. *Physics*. The production of magnetization or electrification in a body by the mere proximity of magnetized or electrified bodies, or of an electric current in a conductor by the variation of the magnetic field in its vicinity.

Induction may be of various kinds. (1) *Electromagnetic*, the interaction of electromagnetic lines of force upon one another with the consequent production of electric currents. Such electromagnetic lines of force may be set up by a permanent magnet, by an electromagnet, or by a conductor carrying a current, and their variations with reference to the body or conductor in which the induction is set up may be caused (a) by fluctuations in current strength or magnetism, (b) by motion of the conductor or magnet, or (c) by motion of the body in which the current is induced. If the field of force is due to a current, any increase in its strength, or an approach to the conductor, induces an opposite current, a decrease or the recession of the conductor, a current in the same direction. (2) *Magnetic*, the magnetization of iron, steel, or any other paramagnetic substance by its introduction into a magnetic field. On account of its permeability or its power to multiply lines of force, a paramagnetic body, when placed in a magnetic field, always concentrates such lines of force within itself and thus temporarily becomes a magnet, or is said to be polarized. In the case of soft iron this magnetization is only temporary and gradually disappears after its removal from the magnetic field, while in the case of steel it is retained as a permanent property. (3) *Electrostatic*, the production in an insulated conductor, by an electrostatically charged body, of a redistribution of electricity. Such a conductor, brought into the neighborhood of a body containing an electrostatic charge, assumes an unlike charge in the parts nearest to the charging body and a like charge in the parts farthest removed from such body. The charge on the nearer side is bound while that on the further side is free. If the second body be connected with a ground, as by touching it with the finger, the free charge will pass off, leaving only the bound charge, which, on removal of the charging body, will spread all over the surface of the charged body, thus electrifying it oppositely to the other.

If a conductor is twisted into the shape of a helix, its separate turns react upon one another, when a current is passed through them, in a manner analogous to the induction set up in one conductor by another, producing a lag in the increase or decrease of the current. See SELF-INDUCTION. The production of electromotive force in a conductor by motion in a field of magnetic force is frequently termed *electrodynamical induction*. It may be produced in four ways: (1) by *self-induction*, or the inductance of a conductor on itself; (2) by *mutual induction*, the action of a current on a neighboring conductor; (3) by *electromagnetic induction*, the moving of a conductor in a magnetic field, and (4) by *magnetoelectric induction*, the moving of a field across a conductor.

8. Admission, as of motive fluid, into the working cylinder of an engine. 9. A beginning or introduction to anything that which leads to or induces a thing.

Familiarly takes away fear when matters not usual prove inductions to terror. *OWEN FELTHAM Resolves, Of Preparing Against Death p 44 [in a 1832]*

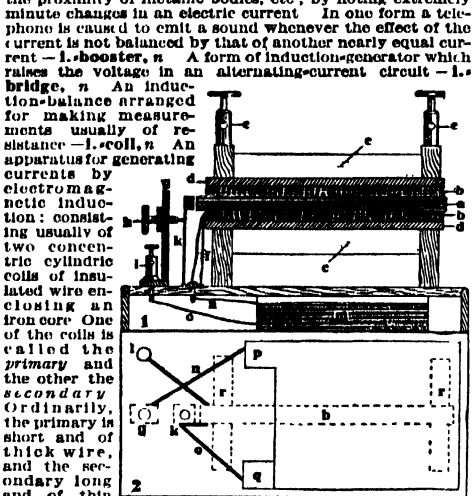
[< L. inductio(n) = < inducto, see INDUCE]

SYN. deduction, inference. Deduction is reasoning from

the general to the particular. Induction is reasoning from the particular to the general. Deduction proceeds from a general principle through an admitted instance to a conclusion. Induction proceeds from a number of collated instances, through some attribute common to them all, to a general principle. The accuracy of an induction may be proved by using its conclusion as the premise of a new deduction. Thus what is ordinarily known as scientific induction is a constant interchange of induction and deduction. In deduction, if the general rule is true, and the special case falls under the rule, the conclusion is certain. Induction can ordinarily give no more than a probable conclusion, because we can never be sure that we have collated all instances. An induction is of the nature of an inference, but while an inference may be partial and hasty, an induction is careful, and aims to be complete. See INFERENCE. Compare HYPOTHESIS.

— **Bipolar induction**, induction in which the current is reversed in the conductor every half-revolution — **chemical I.**, the phenomenon observed in physics and photographic chemistry in connection with the action of light on certain sensitive substances, such action being extremely slow in the beginning, but attaining the maximum degree after a certain period has elapsed, as exemplified in photographic plates and papers, as also in a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen.

— **coefficient of I.**, that by which the time rate of change of current must be multiplied to give the self- or mutual-induced electromotive force. If the current and induced electromotive force be in a single circuit the coefficient is one of self-induction, if in two related circuits it is one of mutual induction. — **crow's-in-duc'tion**, *n*. The production of magnetic lines of force in the core of a dynamo armature by the passing round it of an electric current. This effect added to the normal magnetizing effect of the field produces a distortion of the field between the poles — **dynamic I.**, the production of electromotive force in a conductor by moving it in relation to the flux of a magnetic field discovered by Faraday, and the basic principle of operation of nearly all commercial electrical machinery. — **horizontal I.**, the induction caused by the horizontal parts of the structure of an iron ship, such as the deck-beams, upon the needle of the compass, due primarily to the polarization of such beams by the earth's magnetic induction. The induction caused by the vertical parts of an iron ship's structure, due to the same cause, is known as **vertical I.** — **in-duc'tion-balance**, *n*. An apparatus for measuring changes of conductivity, detecting the proximity of metallic bodies, etc., by noting extremely minute changes in an electric current. In one form a telephone is caused to emit a sound whenever the effect of the current is not balanced by that of another nearly equal current. — **booster**, *n*. A form of induction-generator which raises the voltage in an alternating-current circuit. — **I.**, bridge, *n*. An induction-balance arranged for making measurements usually of resistance. — **I.**, coil, *n*. An apparatus for generating currents by electromagnetic induction: consisting usually of two concentric cylindrical coils of insulated wire enclosing an iron core. One of the coils is called the *primary* and the other the *secondary*. Ordinarily, the primary is short-circuited, and of thick wire, and the secondary long and of thin wire. An alternating current of high frequency, the primary coil tension is in (fine wire), *d*, insulated tube separating coils, *ee*, induced in the binding-posts connected to terminals of secondary coil, *ff*, terminals of primary, *g*, contact screw for rapid auto-stand, *h*, contact screw, *k*, vibrating contact making spring, *l*, binding-post, *m*, condenser, *n*, a condenser breaking denser connections, *p*, *q*, two-shots of the condenser, *rr*, heads of primary coil.



1 Sectional view 2 Plan view *a*, iron core; *b*, primary coil (heavy wire), *cc*, secondary coil tension is in (fine wire), *d*, insulated tube separating coils, *ee*, induced in the binding-posts connected to terminals of secondary coil, *ff*, terminals of primary, *g*, contact screw for rapid auto-stand, *h*, contact screw, *k*, vibrating contact making spring, *l*, binding-post, *m*, condenser, *n*, a condenser breaking denser connections, *p*, *q*, two-shots of the condenser, *rr*, heads of primary coil.

in the primary — **I.**, current, *n*. Oceanog. A current caused in a sheet of water by the action of another current, and in the opposite direction to the main current. — **I.**, furnace, *n*. Same as ELECTRIC FURNACE. — **I.**, generator, *n*. An alternating-current generator constructed on the principle of the induction-motor. — **I.**, machine, *n*. A machine for generating electricity, particularly static electricity, by induction. — **I.**, meter, *n*. A meter constructed on the principle of the induction-motor. — **I.**, motor, *n*. A motor of the alternating-current type, in which the current is induced in the armature by the rotation of the field-magnets about it.

— **I.**, pipe, *port*, or *valve*, *n*. The pipe, port, or valve through which the live steam or other motive fluid passes to the cylinder of an engine. — **I.**, regulator, *n*. A device for regulating voltage or electric pressure. It consists of two coils or more which can be so adjusted as to alter their inductive relation and consequently their voltage. — **I.**, top, *n*. A metal top which inclines under self-induced currents while revolving around a vertical axis in a magnetic field — **isogenetic I.** (*Bot*), simple stimulation, as contradistinguished from complex stimulation. — **magnetic I.**, the magnetizing of a body by bringing it into a magnetic field — **mutual I.**, the interaction of two electric circuits upon each other. — **open-circuit I.**, the production of inductive effects in open circuits by means of oscillatory discharges. — **oscillatory I.**, — **photochemical I.**, see CHEMICAL INDUCTION — **total magnetic I.**, the total magnetic flux within any space — **tube of I.**, an imaginary tube whose enclosing surface is the locus of certain lines of induction of an electric or a magnetic field — **unipolar I.**, induction in a conductor so moved through a magnetic field as to cut its force-lines continuously, producing a continuous current. — **misomer** — **vertical I.**, see under HORIZONTAL INDUCTION — **In-duc'tion-al**, *a*. — **In-duc'tion-ist**, *n*. An adherent of the inductive method of investigation.

In-duc'tive, 1 in-duk'tiv, 2 in-dü'e'tiv, *a*. 1. *Logic*. In-duc'tive, pertaining to or proceeding by induction, as, inductive reasoning distinguished from dogmatic and opposed to deductive.

An inductive hypothesis is said to be demonstrated when the facts are shown to be in entire accordance with it. *HUXLEY Am. Addresses, Evolution lect iii, p 90 [a 1877]*

2. *Elec*. Of or pertaining to induction; produced or oper-

ating by or susceptible of induction; as, inductive force; an inductive machine. 3. Of the character of a prelude or introduction, as to a play, introductory. 4. Rare. Inducing or tending to, leading to. < L. inductivus, < L. inducto (pp. inductus), see INDUCE.]

— **Inductive embarrassment**, inductive retardation. See RETARDATION. — **I.**, method (*Logic*), the scientific method that proceeds by induction. It requires (1) *exact observation*; (2) *correct interpretation* of the observed facts with a view to understanding them in relation to each other and to their causes; (3) *rational explanation* of the facts by referring them to their real cause or law, and (4) *scientific construction*, putting the facts in such coordination that the system reached shall agree with the reality. The search for the cause of anything may proceed according to any one of four methods, which have been called the *canons of the inductive method*. While these canons were satisfactory to the older formal logic, they are almost indefinitely modified in the practice of the experimental methods by modern science. They are (1) the *method of agreement*, in which a condition uniformly present is assumed to be probably a cause; (2) the *method of difference*, in which the happening of an event when a condition is present, and its failure when that condition is absent, lead to the assumption of that condition as a cause; (3) the *method of concomitant variations*, in which the simultaneous variation in similar degree of condition and event establishes a causal relation; and (4) the *method of residues* or of *residual variations*, where after subtracting from a phenomenon the part due to causes already established the remainder is held to be due to some other unascertained cause or to the known remaining causes. For instance, astronomers, observing that a planet is always drawn slightly out of its orbit when passing another planet, conclude by method (1) that the attraction of that other planet is the cause of the variation. This conclusion is strengthened by (2) when it is seen that no perturbation occurs except in proximity to another planet, and by (3) when it is observed that the disturbance is greater or less according to the greater or less distance of the bodies. Finally, when, as in the case of the planet Uranus, the effect of all known bodies is insufficient to explain its perturbations, by (4) the remaining disturbance is attributed to an unknown cause of like nature — in this instance leading to the discovery of the new planet Neptune. — **I.**, sciences, those sciences which deal with facts. — **I.**, verification, the inductive method in its application as a case investigation and verification of principles.

In-duc'tiv(e)-ly, 1 in-duk'tiv-ly, 2 in-dü'e'tiv-ly, *adv*. 1. In an inductive manner, by inference. 2. By electric induction.

In-duc'tiv(e)-ness, 1 in-duk'tiv-ness, 2 in-dü'e'tiv-ness, *n*. Inductivity.

In-duc'tiv-ty, 1 in-duk'tiv-ti, 2 in-dü'e'tiv-ti, *n*. Elec. Specific capacity for magnetic induction.

In-duc'to-, 1 in-duk'to-, 2 in-dü'e'to-. From INDUCTION a combining form in names of physical apparatus having to do with electric or magnetic induction. — **In-duc'to-lom-e'ter**, *n*. An instrument for measuring electric induction or inductivity. — **differential inductometer**, a device for measuring the current passing through a cable. — **In-duc'to-phone**, *n*. Elec. A device for communicating telephonically between trains in motion and fixed stations by alternating induction-currents developed in a coil of wire on a moving train by intermittent currents in stationary conductors parallel with the track. The spiral on the train is in a telephone-circuit.

In-duc'tor, 1 in-duk'tor, 2 in-dü'e'tor, *n*. 1. One who induces another into office, an introducer or initiator. 2. *Elec*. Any part of an electrical apparatus which acts inductively upon another, sometimes, a part that is so acted upon, as, an earth-inductor. See KATHA [< L. inductor, instigator, < inducto (pp. inductus), see INDUCE] — **In-duc'tor-al'ter-na'tor**, *n*. Elec. An alternator whose rotating member carries with it neither the field nor armature circuits, but consists merely of iron.

In-duc'to-ri-um, 1 in-duk'to-ri-um, 2 in-dü'e'to-ri-um, *n*. [-ri-a, pl] An induction-coil.

In-duc'to-ry, 1 in-duk'to-ry, 2 in-dü'e'to-ry, *a*. Introductory. — **In-duc'to-scope**, 1 in-duk'to-skōp, 2 in-dü'e'to-skōp, *n*. An instrument for detecting magnetic or electric induction.

In-duc'to-script, 1 in-duk'to-skript, 2 in-dü'e'to-skript, *n*. A figure induced upon a photographic plate by an electric discharge from the object.

In-duc'tric, 1 in-duk'trik, 2 in-dü'e'tric, *a*. Elec. Of or pertaining to induction, acting by induction, or when in a state of induction, inductive. < INDUCTION + ELECTRIC. — **In-duc'tric-al**, *a*.

In-due', 1 in-dü'e', 2 in-dü'e', *n*. [IN-DUEP', IN-DUE'ING] 1. To make the possessor of, endow. See ENDUE' [In this use a corruption of ENDUE', and as such totally distinct from IN-DUE', tho often confused with it, even by good writers, as by Shakespeare (*i. g.*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act v, sc 4, l 153) and others.]

Little children played and ran, and long like balls in-due'd with will. *E. LYNN LINTON Through the Long Nights ch 15, p 156 [a 1888]*

2. To accustom. — **In-due'**, *at* & *re* [IN-DUEP', IN-DUE'ING] To put on or upon, as a garment. < L. inducto, < indu, in, < in, in.]

The difficulty of inducing boots as hard as a thorough wetting and as thorough a drying could make them.

MACDONALD Robert Falconer p 11 [a 1901]

In-due'ment, 1 in-dü'e'ment or -ment, 2 in-dü'e'ment, *n*. Endowment.

In-dulge', 1 in-dul', 2 in-dül', *v*. [IN-DULGED', IN-DULG'ING] 1. *t*. To yield, usually unduly or unwisely, to the wishes or inclinations of, neglect to restrain, humor, as, to indulge a child. 2. To give up to or make no effort against, forbear from controlling, as, to indulge a desire for strong drink.

Imaginary evils soon become real ones by indulging our reflections on them. *SWIFT Works, Thoughts p 519 [w p 1871]*

3. *Eccl*. To grant a dispensation or indulgence. 4. *Com*. To grant an indulgence on a bill, to allow time for a bill to be met. 5. To bestow as a privilege.

II. 1. To yield to the gratification of a desire or propensity without constraint with in.

It is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope. *HENRY M C TYLER's Patrick Henry p 124 [in m & co 1887]*

2. To yield with to. < L. indulgeo, < in, in, + -dulgeo, cp dulcis, sweet.]

SYN. content, favor, gratify, humor, pamper, please, satisfy, spoil. See PAMPER. — **ANT**: check, contradict, control, deny, disappoint, discipline, displease, oppose, refuse, thwart. — **In-dulge-a-ble**, *a*. — **In-dulge-ment**, *n*. — **In-dulger**, *n*.

In-dul-gence, 1 in-dül'jens; 2 in-dül'jēns, *et* [-GENCED, -GENC-ING.] To grant an indulgence to.

In-dul-gence, *n*. 1. The act of indulging, the yielding to inclination, passion, desire, or propensity in oneself or another; hence, excess; also, the character or habit

For words not given above see IN-3, prefix, page 1239.

no. 4. A great number, multitude.

in-finite-ly, 1 in-finite-ly; 2 in-finite-ly, *adv.* 1. In an infinite manner, to an infinite degree or extent; as, a line infinitely prolonged.
 For thy creation, although infinite,
 Is infinitely less than Thee, O God!
 BAILLET PASTEUR, *A Vindicta* 10.

2. Greatly; extremely; a hyperbolic use, as, I am infinitely indebted to you.
in-finite-ness, 1 in-finite-ness; 2 in-finite-ness, *n.* The condition, state, or quality of being infinite.
 That I may shake my hills in infiniteness
 Of breezy laughter
 E. B. BROWNING, *Earth and her Prayers* st. 1.

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sense; infiniteness, immeasurability, boundlessness, perfection; as, there are many degrees of mathematical infiniteness; the infinity of the Almighty. 2. An infinite or very great quantity; boundless or immeasurable extension or duration, especially, space regarded as boundless; as, an infinity of details, also, an indefinite amount. 3. *Alg.* An infinite number or quantity, the assured limit of a variable that increases without limit in the ordinary sense denoted by ∞ . 4. The portion of space that lies at an infinite distance; specif., in geometry, as a mathematical fiction. See PHRASES. 5. *Geom.* The point or series of points in space that by supposition lie at an infinite distance from the definite point in question, and to which a line or plane may be considered as capable of being produced. The infinity of a line is a point, the infinity of a plane is a line or series of points, known respectively as point at infinity and line at infinity. Sphere at infinity is generally represented as an imaginary degenerate sphere ending in a closed point.

The notion of a point at infinity is a very important one in modern geometry, and we have also to consider the paradoxical statement that in plane geometry, or say as regards the plane, infinity is a right line. AUSTIN CAYLEY and E. B. ELLIOTT in *Ensay First* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 654.

[< L. *infinitus* (< *infinitus*, see INFINITE)]
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of the blood into the tissue of the part affected, or on its surface. 2. The act of inflaming, or state of being inflamed, a setting on fire.

One of the commonest experiments in chemistry is that of producing inflammation by mixing two fluids perfectly cold.
 BROWNE, *Natural Magic* letter xii, p. 313 [v. 1838.]

3. *Ballistics.* The process of ignition of a charge of powder and production of flame enveloping all surfaces.
 4. [Rare] Violent excitement; heat, turbulence. 5. Increase in price. [E. & L. *inflammatio* (< *inflamo*, see INFLAME) = obliterative inflammation, that inflammation of the membrane lining a cavity in the body which, by causing the opposite sides to adhere, obliterates the cavity.

in-flam'-ma-to-ry, 1 in-flam'-ma-to-ry, 2 in-flam'-ma-to-ry, *n.* 1. Tending to produce heat or excitement, inciting, enkindling; especially, calculated to arouse evil passions, riot, etc.; seditious, as, an inflammatory oration. 2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by inflammation, as, an inflammatory fever.

His nose was prodigiously long, crooked, and inflammatory.
 POPE, *Adventures of Hans Pfaall* p. 213 [v. c.]

3. Inducing or provoking inflammation, as, an inflammatory plaster. **in-flam'-ma-tiv** (ev), *inflammatory* crust, same as BUFFY COAT = **in-flam'-ma-to-ry**, *adv.* = **in-flam'-ma-to-ry**, *n.* One who or that which inflames.

in-fla'-tant, 1 in-fla'-tant, 2 in-fla'-tant, *n.* That which causes inflation, as gas in a balloon.

in-flate, 1 in-flate, 2 in-flate, *v.* [IN-FLAT'ED, IN-FLATING.] 1. *L.* 1. To cause to expand by filling with gas or air, distend, swell, as, to inflate a balloon. 2. Hence, to swell or increase unduly, enlarge excessively, especially so that the nominal value greatly exceeds the real, as, to inflate the currency.

The want of integrity in business has inflated the stocks of our large corporations. B. F. COWEN in Vincent's *Law and Business Integrity* p. 611. [v. 1887.]

3. Figuratively, to puff up, elate; as, to inflate one with pride. 4. To cause flatulence, as food. 5. To become distended, as by gas within, swell out, expand, as, the balloon inflates slowly. [< L. *inflatus*, pp. of *inflare*, < *in*, in, + *flare*, blow.]

in-flat'-a-ble (ev), *n.* Capable of being inflated = **in-flat'-er**, *n.* One who or that which inflates. **in-flat'-ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to inflate by means of inflation = **in-flat'-or**, *n.* Any mechanical device for inflating.

in-flat'-ed, 1 in-flat'-ed, 2 in-flat'-ed, *pa.* 1. Puffed out; distended, swollen, as by air or gas. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Hollowed or swollen out, as if with air. distended, dilated in all directions, bladderly, as, an inflated perianth, an inflated shell, as distinguished from one that is ventricose.

3. Overloaded with figures of speech and high-sounding words, pompous, bombastic, magniloquent. 4. Enlarged or swollen abnormally or improperly, increased unjustifiably, as, inflated values. 5. Puffed up with conceit. **in-flate'-ness**, *n.*

in-flat'-till, 1 in-flat'-till, 2 in-flat'-till, *n.* *Mus.* Played by *in-flat'-till*, [sound, said of wind instruments.]

in-flat'-tion, 1 in-flat'-tion, 2 in-flat'-tion, *n.* 1. The act of inflating, or the state of being inflated, distention, expansion; figuratively, bombast, conceit, as, the inflation of a bubble, inflation of style. 2. Expansion or extension beyond natural or proper limits or so as to exceed normal or just value, specif., overvalue of currency, or the state resulting therefrom, opposed to contraction. 3. That which is inflated or puffed up. [< L. *inflatio* (< *inflare*, see INFLATE)]

in-flat'-tion-ist, 1 in-flat'-tion-ist, 2 in-flat'-tion-ist, *n.* *U. S. Polit.* An advocate of or believer in the issuing of an abnormally large amount of currency, especially of bank or treasury notes not convertible into coin, or of coin below standard value, opposed to contractionists. **inflationist period** (*U. S. Hist.*), the period between 1862 and 1879 during which payment in specie was suspended. [Inspiration inflation affluat.]

in-flat'-tus, 1 in-flat'-tus, 2 in-flat'-tus, *n.* [L.] A breathing into, **in-flect**, 1 in-flect, 2 in-flect, *v.* 1. *L.* 1. *Gram.* To vary the form of, especially by change of endings, so as to express different relations in the sentence, decline (a noun, pronoun, or adjective), conjugate (a verb), or compare (an adjective or adverb). See CONJUGATE, DECLINE. 2. To turn aside from a straight or normal course, bend, deflect, curve.

Infection of light depended on the distance of the reflecting body from the aperture or from the focus of divergence.
 BROWNE, *Natural Magic* p. 104 [v. 1838.]

3. To modulate, as the voice.

in-flect, 1 in-flect, 2 in-flect, *v.* 1. *L.* 1. To take grammatical inflection; as, the verb inflects by endings. [< L. *inflecto*, < *in*, in, + *flecto*, bend.] **in-flect'-ed**, 1 in-flect'-ed, 2 in-flect'-ed, *pa.* 1. *Bot. & Zool.* Bent or turned inward or downward, as a leaf or tentacle; inflexed. 2. *Gram.* Possessing inflection, as, an inflected dialect.

An inflected language is one that joins words together, and makes them into sentences, not by means of a set of small secondary and auxiliary words, but by means of changes made in the main words themselves.

BAILLET PASTEUR, *Eng. Tongue* § 30, p. 32 [v. 1873.]

in-flect'-ed-ness, *n.*

in-flec'-tion, 1 in-flec'-tion, 2 in-flec'-tion, *n.* 1. The inflection, the act of inflecting, the state of being inflected, or that which is inflected, a bending or bend, curvature, angle.

The Sarsaparilla cause on, managing his steed more by his limbs, and the inflection of his body than by any use of the reins.
 SCOTT, *Talisman* p. 11 [v. c.]

2. *Gram.* (1) The changes undergone by words to express the relations of case, number, gender, person, tense, etc. The inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns is called declension, that of verbs, conjugation. (2) An inflected form, also, an inflectional element or suffix.

The abandonment of inflection has materially augmented the use of the prepositions in English, although even Anglo-Saxon allowed a wide scope to the preposition with the case.

BROWNE, *Eng. Gram.* tr by Grace p. 210 [in Bros 1874.]

3. Modulation or change of pitch in the voice in elocution or singing, specif., a departure from the reciting tone, in a chant.

A great many words are softened and sweetened, and made almost poetical in their sound by the least bit of inflection.

WILLIAM BLACK, *Princess of Thule* p. 53 [v. 1874.]

4. *Optics.* Diffraction. 5. *Geom.* A change from convexity to concavity in a curve, also, the place where such change occurs, as at p in the figure.

[< L. *inflectio* (< *inflecto*, see IN-FLECT)] — point of inflection, the point p in the figure, where the tangent ceases and the new tangent in the opposite

in/ossus, pp. of *in/odio*, dig into, < *in*, *in*, + *odio*, dig.)

which is peculiar to English, is its use as a gerund, that is, as a noun in an oblique case, with certain verbal characteristics, especially those of governing an object and being qualified by adverbs, as, he was engaged in writing a letter hastily, he dislikes running his pen at night, etc.

2. A suffix used to form nouns, especially patronymics, place-names, and diminutives, and denoting son of, descendant of, belonging to, of the kind of; as in Atheling, Brownie, Riding (of Yorkshire), shilling [(1) < AS. *-sing*, *-ung*, *-ung*, (2) < AS. *-ung*].

In-ga, 1 in-gō, 2 in-gā, n [Tup] Bot A genus of shrubs and trees of the family *Mimosaceae*, for the most part native to tropical South America, with red, yellow, or white flowers and pinnate leaves.

In-ga-vō-nē, 1 in-jō-vō-nē, 2 in-gō-vō-nē, n pl [L.] An ancient Indian group, including the *Prisli*, *Chanel*, *Cheruel*, and others, inhabiting the shores of the North Sea and the banks of the Rhine and Weser mentioned by Tacitus.

In-ga-lik, 1 in-gō-lik, 2 in-gā-lik, n *Indian* A member of an Indian tribe of Athapascan stock whose habitat is at the extreme west of Alaska, on Herling sea.

In-gal-lan-try, etc. See in-2 [ONION] In-g'ant, 1 in-g'ant, 2 in-g'ant, n [Dial] The onion (Cor. of In-gan-na-tion), n. Deception, fraud.

In-gat, 1 in-gōt, 2 in-gāt, n 1. An opening in a mold through which melted metal enters in casting, a gate. 2. The point of entrance from a shaft to a level in a coal-mine. 3. Entrance, ingress.

In-gath'er, 1 in-gath'er, 2 in-gāth'er, v I. t. To gather in II. t. To gather or assemble together, as, the tribes are ingathering. In-gath'er-er, n.

In-gath'er-ing, 1 in-gath'er-ing, 2 in-gāth'er-ing, n The act or occupation of gathering in, specif. of a harvest. Syn: see HARVEST. In-gath'er-ing, the feast of tabernacles. See TABERNACLES.

In-gau-ni, 1 in-gō-ni, 2 in-gā-ni, n pl A historic Ligurian tribe dwelling in the present western Riviera of Italy.

Inge, 1 in 2 in, William Ralph (c. 1800-) An English churchman Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, author essayist.

In-g'e-borg, 1 in-gō-börg, 2 in-gā-börg, n *Norse Myth* 1. In the Saga of Thorstein, the daughter of King Skate, and sister of Belt. 2. The heroine of *Frithiof's Saga*, the daughter of King Hle and sister of the famous kings Helge and Halfdan. She loved Frithiof, but was given by her brothers to the aged King Hlung. After his death she married Frithiof.

In-g'e-bur'ga, 1 in-gō-bur'ga, 2 in-gā-bur'ga, n A Danish princess (1170-1237), the wife of Philip Augustus of France, divorced by Philip but reinstated by the Pope, she died at the monastery of Corbeil.

In-g'e-low, 1 in-gō-lo, 2 in-gā-lo, Jean (c. 1820-1880) An English poet and writer, *High Tide*.

In-gem', n To cumber.

In-gem-mann, 1 in-gō-mōn, 2 in-gā-mōn, Bernhard Severin (c. 1789-1882) A Danish poet, novelist, and dramatist.

In-gem'i-nate, 1 in-gēm'i-nāt, 2 in-gēm'i-nāt, v [*-NAT'*EN, *-NAT'*EN] To redouble or repeat. [*L. ingeminas*, pp of *ingeminare*, < *in* + *geminus*, twin.]

In-gem'i-nate, 1 in-gēm'i-nāt, 2 in-gēm'i-nāt, n [*-NAT'*EN, *-NAT'*EN] Repeated, redoubled. [*L. ingeminas*, pp of *ingeminare*, < *in* + *geminus*, twin.]

In-gem'er, 1 in-gēm'er, 2 in-gā-em'er, n One who conceives or originates an invention or contrivance. [*ENGINEER*].

In-gem'er-a-bil'ity, 1 in-gēm'er-a-bil'ity, 2 in-gā-em'er-a-bil'ity, n [*-RARE*] Incapable of being engendered or produced. [*< L. ingenerare*, see *ENGINEER*].

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In-gen'u-ous, 1 in-jen-yu-us, 2 in-gēn-yu-ūs, a 1. Candid, frank, or open in character or quality, free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation.

He was a handsome youth, with an ingenuous face, and a most engaging laugh. [*Dickens Black House* p 61 (in a l. 1866)].

2. Possessed of magnanimous or noble nature or qualities; high-minded, sincere; as, an ingenuous love of truth.

3. Of honorable birth, free-born. [*L. ingenuus*, < *in*, into + *gens*, produce.]

4. Incorrect use. [*L. ingenuus*, < *in*, into + *gens*, produce.]

5. Syn see CANDID, HONEST. In-gen'u-ous-ly, adv.

Frankly, candidly, fairly. In-gen'u-ous-ness, n.

In-ger'mi-nate, v To cause to sprout or germinate.

In-ger-soll, 1 in-gēr-sol, 2 in-gēr-sol, n 1. Charles Jared (1782-1862), an American lawyer, poet, and historian.

2. Ernest (c. 1852-), an American naturalist, editor, traveler, *Life of Mammals*, etc. 3. Jared (c. 1740-1821), an American jurist, candidate for Vice-President, 1812.

4. Robert Green (c. 1833-1890), an American lawyer colonel in the U. S. army, agnostic lecturer and writer.

5. In-ger'st, 1 in-gēr'st, 2 in-gēr'st, v To put or take into the stomach, or the like. [*L. ingerere*, see *INGESTA*].

In-ger'st, 1 in-gēr'st, 2 in-gēr'st, n pl Things introduced or taken into a living body, as food, hence, figuratively, any things incorporated.

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while cooling. In-got't'ron, n A malleable non-hardening product of the Bessemer or open-hearth process.

1. metal, n Any metal which, while molten, is poured into molds, giving it thus a temporary massive shape suitable for further working by rolling or forging.

2. mold, n A mold in which to cast ingots. 1. metal, n The chemical condition in which metal is fit to be cast in ingots.

1. saw, n A saw run at a high rate of speed and having a cutting edge a fusing action employed in cutting hot ingots.

In-grace't, v. To ingratiate.

In-graft, 1 in-graft, 2 in-graft, v. 1. To insert or graft (a scion of one tree or plant into another) for propagation; also used figuratively; hence, to set or implant deeply and firmly, incorporate so as to form a part of, as, to ingraft a pear on an apple.

2. To graft or subject to the operation of ingrafting, furnish with grafts also used figuratively, as, to ingraft a tree.

Syn. see INTRUDE. In-graft'ed, pa. In-graft'ed, n. The act of ingrafting, or that which is ingrafted.

In-gra-ham, 1 in-gēr-hām, 2 in-gēr-hām, n 1. Duncan Nathaniel (1782-1862), a United States naval officer who procured the release of Martin Kosciuszko, an avowed American citizen, from an Austrian man-of-war at Smyrna, 1853, he became commodore in the Confederate navy.

2. Joseph Holt (1809-1880), an American clergyman and novelist.

In-grain, 1 in-gēr-n, 2 in-gēr-n, v. 1. To dye, as raw material, before weaving, specif. to dye with "grain" or scarlet dye produced from the cochineal.

2. Hence, to dye with any deep, lasting color. 3. Figuratively, to spread through, or thoroughly incorporate into the whole substance or material of a thing, impregnate or fix deeply, as into the constitution of, as, vice ingrained in the felon's child.

The natural sentiment, as between parents and children, was profoundly ingrained in the morality of the heroic age.

4. Same as ENGRAIN, v. 2.

In-grain, 1 in-gēr-n, 2 in-gēr-n, a 1. Dyed in the yarn before manufacture, belonging to the fabric from the beginning, hence, thoroughly wrought, also used figuratively.

2. Dyed with grain. In-grain-ed-ly, adv.

In-grain, 1 in-gēr-n, 2 in-gēr-n, n 1. A two- or three-ply carpet made of worsted or cotton warp and wool, cotton, or other filling.

2. Ingrain yarn.

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entrance of a heavenly body upon the disk of another, or into its shadow, or of the sun into a zodiacal sign, and especially of a satellite upon the disk of a planet. 4. *Canon Law*. A right (because of some pledge) to a benefice that has been given up before entrance. [*L. ingressus*, pp. of *ingredior*, see *INGREDIENT*]
 SYN: see *ENTRANCE*.

In-gres'sion, 1 in-gresh'en; 2 In-grēsh'on, n. The act of entering, or an entrance into or union with a fixed place, an incorporation, as, the *ingression* of new ideas into theology.

When I no hence, ye Closet-gods, I fear
 Never again to have *ingression* here.

HAMLET To his Closet-gods 1.2

[< *L. ingressio* (-n-), < *ingressus*, pp. see *INGRESS*, n.]
In-gres'sor, n. *Old Eng. Law*. The payment made to the lord of the manor by an heir at full age on entering into possession of the fee.

In-gris'-a, 1 in-gris'-a; 2 In-gris'-a, n. An ancient district, now in Leningrad government, Russia.

In-gris'te, 1 in-gris'te; 2 in-gris'te, n. *Art*. A pupil of the school of A. D. Ingres.

In-groove', vt. To groove in, adjust in or as in a groove.

In-gross', vt. To engross — *in-gross'er*, n.

In-grow'ing, 1 in-grō'ing; 2 In-grō'ing, a. Growing in chiefly in the phrase *ingrowing nail*, one whose edges grow into the flesh.

In-grow'n, 1 in-grō'n; 2 In-grō'n, pa. 1. That has grown into the flesh, as a toenail. 2. Derived from within.

In-grow'th, 1 in-grō'th; 2 In-grō'th, n. 1. An inward growth, or a thing that grows inward. 2. [Scot.] Augmentation, increase.

In-grunt, a. [Prov. Eng.] Ignorant a corruption

In-guen, 1 in-gwen; 2 In-gwen, n. [in-gui'-na, 1 in-gwi'-no, 2 in-gwi'-na, pl.] 1. The groin.

In-guilt'y, a. Not guilty, inculpable.

In-gul'-it, 1 in-gul'-it; 2 In-gul'-it, a. Of, pertaining to, or situated in the vicinity of the groin, as, the *inguinal* or *crural* arch, *inguinal* or *abdominal* rings. [*L. inguinalis*, < *inguis*, groin — *inguinal*, a passage through the abdominal wall, in the region of the groin, normally filled by the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament of the ovary in the female, a frequent seat of hernia. — 1. *region*, 1. *ring*, see *ABDOMINAL REGIONS*, *ABDOMINAL RING*.

In-gul'-no, 1 in-gul'-no; 2 In-gul'-no, From Latin *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin, a combining form, in adjectives denoting affecting or located in the groin — *in-gul'-no-ab-dom'i-nal*, a. Relating to the groin and abdomen — *in-gul'-no-cen-tral*, a. *anat.* Relating to the groin and thigh.

In-gul'-no-cen-tral, a. *anat.* Relating to the groin and thigh.

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In-gul'-no-cen-tral, a. *anat.* Relating to the groin and thigh.

In-hab'-it-ed, 1 in-hab'-it-ed; 2 In-hāb'-it-ed, pa. 1. Having inhabitants, populated, dwelt in, as, a thickly inhabited state.

The law punished arson of an inhabited dwelling with death.

COOPER Red Rover ch. 21, p. 338. [s. a. r. 1857]

In-hab'-it-ed-ness, n.

In-hab'-it-ed-ty, n. Not populated, uninhabited.

In-hab'-it-iv(e)-ness, 1 in-hab'-it-iv-ness; 2 In-hāb'-it-iv-ness, n. Natural inclination to dwell or stay in a fixed place, in phrenology, the faculty that indicates love of place, home, or country.

You know my *inhabitiveness* and *athousiveness* — how I stand by the old thought, the old thing, the old place and the old friend.

LOWELL Fireside Travels, Cambridge p. 14 [in a. c. 1886]

In-hal'-ant, 1 in-hē'-ant; 2 In-hā'-ant, 1. a. That inhales or draws in, used for inhaling. II. n. An apparatus used for inhaling, that which is to be inhaled. [*L. inhalare* (-t-), pp. of *inhale*, see *INHALE*] **In-hal'-ant**, n.

In-hal'-ation, 1 in-hā'-le'-shon; 2 In-hā'-le'-shon, n. 1. The act of inhaling or drawing in the breath, undrawing, as of air, into the lungs, inspiration. 2. That which is inhaled, specif. in pharmacy, a medicinal vapor intended to be inhaled. [*L. inhalare*, see *INHALE*] SYN: see *BREATH*.

In-hale', 1 in-hē'-l; 2 In-hā'-l, vt. [*IN-HALED'*, *IN-HA-LING*] To inspire or draw in, as the breath, opposed to *exhale*. [*L. inhalare*, < *in*, in, + *halo*, breathe] — **In-hale'-ment**, n.

In-hal'-er, 1 in-hē'-er; 2 In-hā'-er, n. 1. One who inhales. 2. Something from or through which one inhales, specif. an appliance or apparatus of different forms and uses, as (1) for taking the chill from the air before it reaches the lungs, (2) for filtering out germs or other injurious substances from the air breathed through it, (3) for administering medicaments or anesthetics by inhalation, or (4) for permitting the supply of fresh air to a chamber or runner.

In-ham'-ba-ne, 1 in-hā'-m-bā-nē; 2 in-hā'-m-bā-nē, n. 1. A river in eastern Africa, length, 150 m. to the Indian ocean.

2. A support of Lourenço Marques province, Portuguese East Africa. **In-ham'-ba-ni**, n.

In-hance', 1 in-hān'-ce; 2 In-hān'-ce, etc. Same as *ENHANCE*, etc.

In-hang', 1 in-hāng'; 2 In-hāng', n. Same as *TUMBLE-HOME*. See under *TUMBLE*, n.

In-har'-mon-ic, 1 in-hā'-mōn-ik; 2 In-hā'-mōn-ic, a. Not in accordance with the rules of harmony, discordant, dissonant. **In-har'-mon-ic-ally**, adv.

In-har'-mon-ic-ous, 1 in-hā'-mōn-ic-ūs; 2 In-hā'-mōn-ic-ūs, a. 1. Wanting in harmony or agreement, reciprocally conflicting.

No solitude is so solitary as that of *inharmonious* companionship.

E. M. PHILLIPS Story of Asia p. 444 [in a. c. 1877]

2. Lacking harmony of sound, unmusical, discordant; as, an *inharmonious* quartet. SYN: see *INCONGRUOUS*.

In-har'-mon-ic-ous-ly, adv. Without harmony, discordantly. — **In-har'-mon-ic-ous-ness**, n. The quality of being without harmony, want of harmony.

In-har'-mo-ni-y, n. [Rare] Lack of harmony, discord.

In-haul', 1 in-hāul'; 2 In-hāul', n. *Naut.* A rope or rigging for bringing in a sail or spar, as the jib-boom. **In-haul'-er**, n.

In-haul'-ma, 1 in-hāul'-ma; 2 In-hāul'-ma, n. A town in Minas Geraes state, Brazil.

In-haunt', vt. To frequent.

In-haunt'y, vt. To drink in eagerly.

In-haus', 1 in-hāus'; 2 In-hāus', n. The act or process of inhaling, specif. the suction caused by the stroke of an internal-combustion engine. [*IN* + *L. hausus*, pp. of *haurio*, draw] — **In-haus'-tion**, n.

In-hear', 1 in-hēar'; 2 In-hēar', vt. To place in a hearse.

In-heav'en, 1 in-hēv'n; 2 In-hēv'n, vt. To enliven.

In-hell', vt. To pour in.

In-hell', vt. To place in hell.

In-her', 1 in-hēr'; 2 In-hēr', vt. [*IN-HERED'*, *IN-HER-ING*] 1. To be a firm and permanent part, as qualities or adjuncts; exist or be strongly united with or firmly incorporated in something as a part or member, be inherent. Vitality *inheres* in truth, not in error.

HENRY GEORGE Protection p. 230 [in a. c. 1886]

2. To be an essential part or necessary attribute, as, attributes *inhere* in substance. 3. To be related, as a predicate-object to the subject-object, or as the predicate to the subject, of any affirmative proposition. [*L. inherere*, < *in*, in, + *herere*, stick]

In-her'-ence, 1 in-hēr-ēns; 2 In-hēr-ēns, n. 1. The state of being inherent, or of permanently existing in something. 2. The quality or relation of being predicable of some subject, as an element, accident, or attribute. [*L. inherencia*, < *in*, in, + *herere*, stick] — **In-her'-ent**, 1 in-hēr-ēnt; 2 In-hēr-ēnt, a. 1. Permanently belonging to, as an element or quality to its substance, naturally incorporated in something so as to be an integral part, intrinsic, innate, as, *inherent* love of truth.

The wrongs and abuses which are *inherent* in the very structure of civilized society.

GRASSLEY Glances at Europe p. 81 [in w. a. d. 1851]

2. Being in necessary relation or pertaining as a property, condition, or attribute.

The President has the right of speaking to the nation by addresses or proclamations a right not expressly conferred by the Constitution, but *inherent* in his position.

BARNEY Am Commonwealth vol. 1, p. 52 [MAGN 1888]

3. *Biol.* Derived from germ-cells, congenital. [*L. inherere* (-t-), pp. of *inherere*, see *INHERERE*]

SYN: congenital, essential, immanent, inherent, inbred, indispensable, indwelling, indexed, ingrained, inhering, innate, inseparable, internal, intrinsic, inwrought, native, natural, subjective. *Immanent* is a philosophic word, to denote that which dwells in or pervades any substance or spirit without necessarily being a part of it, and without reference to any working out. (See *SUBJECTIVE*) That which is *inherent* is an inseparable part of that in which it inheres, and is usually thought of with reference to some outworking or effect, as, an *inherent* difficulty. God is said to be *immanent* (not *inherent*) in the universe. Frequently *intrinsic* and *inherent* can be interchangeable, but *inherent* applies to qualities, while *intrinsic* applies to essence, so that to speak of *intrinsic* excellence *inherent* and *intrinsic* may be said of persons or things; *congenital*, *inborn*, *inbred*, *innate*, apply to living beings. *Congenital* is frequent in medical and legal use with special application to defects, as, *congenital* idiocy. *Innate* and *inborn* are almost identical, but *innate* is preferred in philosophic use as when we speak of *innate* ideas that which is *inborn*, *inherent*, or *innate* may be original with the individual, but that which is *inbred* is inherited. *Ingrained* signifies fixed in the grain, and denotes that which is deeply wrought in to substance or character — *ant* accidental, casual, external, extrinsic, fortuitous, incidental, outward,

subsidiary, superadded, superfluous, superimposed, supplementary, transient, unconnected, unimportant.

— **In-her'-ent-ly**, adv. Of or pertaining to inherence.

2. *Logic*. Of a nature which sets forth the existence or non-existence of the predicate in its relation to the subject.

In-her'-ent-ly, adv. By inherence.

In-her'-it, 1 in-hēr-it; 2 In-hēr-it, vt. 1. To receive by nature from one's ancestors, have implanted, as ancestral peculiarities or characteristics, in one's body at birth, as, to *inherit* a family weakness.

Just as a man may *inherit* the stamp of the bodily features and characters of his parents, so he may also *inherit* the impress of their evil passions and propensities.

MAUDSLAY Responsibility in Mental Disease p. 29 [a. 1875]

2. *Law*. To take by descent, as distinguished from taking by devise, come into (property) by succession through the operation of law.

The rich man's son *inherits* lands, and pile of brick and stone. And gold.

LOWELL The Heritage act. 1.

3. To receive or enjoy as a divine patrimony, be or become divinely endowed with.

'The meek,' said Christ, '*inherit* the earth.' They do not buy it, they do not conquer it, but they *inherit* it.

LUMMONS Addresses For Voluntary p. 105 [in a. 1892]

4. To receive by transmission from predecessors, possessors as having been handed down from the past.

The modern world has *inherited* from Rome the useful and necessary, from Greece the refined and ornamental.

CHALKLEY Eng Lit and Lang vol. 1, p. 23 [a. 1864]

5. To possess, or become possessed of. 6. To succeed as heir. 7. To place in possession with of.

11. 1. To come into possession of property by inheritance, succeed as heir by due operation of law, as, a son *inherits* from his father. 2. Figuratively, to derive its being or characteristics, as, astronomy *inherits* from astrology. [*L. OF inherere*, *inherere*, < *in*, in, + *herere* (hered-), heir]

— **In-her'-it-er**, n. One who inherits or may inherit especially, a male heir. — **In-her'-it-rix**, n. A female heir. **In-her'-it-ress**; **In-her'-it-rix**, n.

In-her'-it-a-bl(e), 1 in-hēr-it-a-bl; 2 In-hēr-it-a-bl, a. 1. *Law*. (1) Transmissible by descent, descendible to an heir by mere operation of law. (2) Capacitated or qualified to take by inheritance, as, having *inheritable* blood. 2. That may be transmitted by ancestors, heritable, as, *inheritable* estates, *inheritable* vices. [*OF*, < *inherere*, see *INHERIT*] — **In-her'-it-a-bl-ty**, n. **In-her'-it-a-bl(e)-ness**; **In-her'-it-a-bl-ly**, adv.

In-her'-it-ance, 1 in-hēr-it-āns; 2 In-hēr-it-āns, n. 1. That which is or is to be inherited, whether property, or physical, mental, family or racial characteristics, whatever is transmitted by descent or succession, heritage, as, an *inheritance* of woe. Compare *HEREDITY*.

Two distinct elements are included under the term '*inheritance*,' namely, the transmission and the development of character.

DARWIN Descent of Man vol. 1, p. 270 [a. 1871]

The large inheritance of English liberties saved them from the necessity and from the wish to uproot their old political institutions.

BANCROFT United States vol. 9, p. 111 [a.]

2. *Law*. An estate that descends to the heir of the last holder, and falls to him by operation of law, a distributive share of the proceeds of the sale of lands

initiating; ability to originate or start; specif., the aptitude to develop or undertake new enterprises 3. The right to propose legislative projects, as, in the United States the initiative in legislation for raising revenue belongs to the House of Representatives [F. < L. *initiative*, see INITIATE, v.] — the **initiative**, the referendum, and the recall (*U. S. Politics*), the right vested in a number of voters in some States to (1) submit to all the registered voters of a State (or city) a proposition for their approval which, if carried, becomes effective as a law — the **initiative**; (2) require that a law passed by a legislature (or an ordinance adopted by a municipality) be referred to voters for approval or rejection — the **referendum**, (3) displace a judge or other official, as a mayor, if he does not receive the largest number of votes cast at a special election held on **in-i-ti-a'to-ry**, 1 In-i-sh'-ā-tō-ter or -tor, 2 In-i-sh'-ā-tō-ry, n. [L.] One who initiates.

in-i-ti-a-to-ry, 1 In-i-sh'-ā-tō-ri, 2 In-i-sh'-ā-tō-ry, a 1. Of, pertaining to, or making an initiation or beginning; introductory, as, the **initiatory step** 2. Initiating or serving to initiate, admitting by ceremony or instruction — **in-i-ti-a-to-ri-ly**, adv

in-i-ti-a-to-ry, n. [Rare] An introductory rite

in-i-ti-a'trix, 1 In-i-sh'-ā-'tri-kis, 2 In-i-sh'-ā-'tri-kis, n. [LL.] A female initiator

in-i-ti-a'tress, n. [Rare]

in-i-tia-tion, a Relating to Initiation

in-i-tis, 1 In-i-tis or -itis, 2 In-i-tis or -itis, n. *Pathol* Inflammation of the fibers of a muscle [*< Gr tis (-tis)*, fiber] N. J., abbr. [L.] In *nominis Jesu* (in the name of Jesus).

in-jec'tion, 1 In-jek'-shon, 2 In-jek'-shon, n. [Med.] An injection

in-jek'ter, 1 In-jek'-ter, 2 In-jek'-ter, n. [Med.] One who injects

(*Fr*) 1845—) A French sculptor.

in-jec'tant, n To make jealous

in-ject', 1 In-jekt', 2 In-jekt', vt 1. To throw or force in by mechanical means or physical force, especially, to introduce, as a fluid, by injection, as, to *inject morphine hypodermically* 2. Hence, to throw in unreasonably or unnecessarily, offer or propose in the midst of other matters, interject, as, to *inject irrelevant ideas into an essay*. 3. To charge with a fluid by injection, as, to *inject the veins with a colored liquid* 4†. To cast or throw upon [*< F injector*, *< L injectio*, freq. of *injicio*, pp *injectus*, *< in*, into, + *jacio*, throw]

in-jec'ta, 1 In-jek'-ta, 2 In-jek'-ta, n pl [L] Things injected

in-jec'tion, 1 In-jek'-shon, 2 In-jek'-shon, n 1. The act of injecting or throwing in, the state of being injected, or that which is injected 2. *Med* (1) The introduction by instruments of a fluid into some cavity or tissue of the body (2) The similar introduction of a substance into a cadaver to facilitate dissection or anatomical demonstration. (3) Any liquid or substance so introduced, specif., an enema (4) The state of being hyperemic, as of a bloodshot eye 3. *Mech* (1) The throwing of water into the condenser of a steam-engine (2) Same as INJECTION-TUBE (3) The introduction into an argument or conversation of an extraneous idea or intrusive remark [*< L injectio(n)-> injectus*, see INJECT] — **gaseous injection**, an injection of air or the like, used to exhibit an anatomical preparation by distention — **hard i.**, an injection of plaster of Paris or the like, which becomes hard when dry or cold — **hypodermic i.**, an injection under the skin — **in-jec'tion-en-gine**, n A steam-engine having a condenser — **i-pipe**, **i-valve**, n The pipe or valve through which cold water passes into a condenser — **i-water**, n *Engin* Cold water used to condense the steam from a condenser — **lit-par-lit**, or intrusion (*Geol*), the intrusion of one rock material between two laminae of stratified or schistose rocks, so called by Michel Levy (*Congr*) 1814—) French geologist — **pigmentary i.**, an injection of coloring-matter — **preservative i.**, an injection for preserving dead bodies

in-jec'tor, 1 In-jek'-tor or -ter, 2 In-jek'-tor, n 1. One who or that which injects 2. *Mech* An apparatus by which a stream of fluid, as steam, is made to carry with it a current of another fluid, as water or air, and deliver the latter in a stream of reduced diameter against a pressure as great per square inch as that of the motive fluid, as where steam is made to deliver water to the boiler supplying the steam. [*< L injectus*, see INJECT] — **in-jec'tor-con-dens'er**, n Same as INJECTION-CONDENSER See under CONDENSE

in-jer', 1 In-jir', 2 In-jir', vt [Scot] To obtrude

in-jel'y, 1 In-jel'i, 2 In-jel'y, vt [Rare] To embed in jelly

in-jin, 1 In-jin, 2 In-jin, n [Colloq. U S] An Indian

in-jin-y, a

in-join't, vt To enjoin

in-join'ts, vt To join, unite

in-ju-nct', n [Rare] Unpleasant

in-ju-di-ca-bl(e), 1 In-ju'di-ka-bl, 2 In-ju'di-ka-bl, a Not cognizable by a court or judge

in-ju-di'cious, 1 In-ju-dis'h-us, 2 In-ju-dis'h-us, a 1. Contrary to the dictates of prudence or sound judgment, indiscreet, ill-advised, as, an *injurious statement or action* 2. Wanting in good judgment, void of discretion, imprudent, underscoring, as an *injunctious advocate Syn* see AMISS, IMPRUDENT — **in-ju-di'cious-ly**, adv

in-ju-di'ciousness, n

in-junc't, 1 In-junkt', 2 In-junkt', vt [Colloq.] To place a legal injunction upon, restrain by injunction

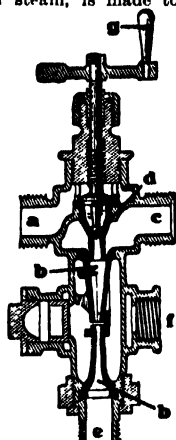
in-jun'shon, 1 In-jun'shon, 2 In-jun'shon, n 1. The act of enjoining, or that which enjoins, a command or order from one in authority, mandate

This violent tendency to idolatry accounts for the strict injunctions under which they [Israelites] were bound, by divine command, not to worship any image

J FLAXMAN Lectures on Sculpture p. 33 [u m 1829]

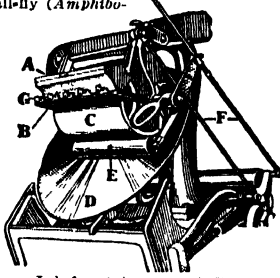
2. Hence, urgent advice or admonition, exhortation; present, or an intimation to return early.

Injector
Steam is admitted through the steam-inlet (a) and, forcing the air up, the water enters the combining tube (b, b'), creates a partial vacuum in the water-inlet (c). Water entering to fill the partial vacuum surrounds the steam-nozzle (d), causing sudden condensation, and the energy of the water-jet so produced drives up the water which has entered (b') into the tube (e) and thence into the boiler. Excess of water or steam escapes through the overflow (f) and the water-regulating flow of steam regulating flow of steam



Injector
Steam is admitted through the steam-inlet (a) and, forcing the air out of the combining-tube (b, h), creates a partial vacuum in the water-inlet (c). Water entering to fill the partial vacuum surrounds the steam-nozzle (d), causing sudden condensation and the energy of the water jet produced drives it and the water which has entered (h) into the tube (e) and thence into the boiler. Excess of water or steam escapes through the overflow (f). g handle for regulating flow of steam.

Decorative Art To decorate by inserting wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, metal, etc., as into grooved or sunken patterns in furniture. See **BUE**, **MAQUETRY**, **PARQUETRY**.



in'ring', n. *Curving.* An inwink, also, the segment of the surface of a curling-stone nearest the toe.

in'ro, 1 in'ro, 2 in'ro, n. A set or nest of small lacquered boxes worn at the girdle by Japanese. They form an ornamental flattened cylinder and are designed to contain small articles of convenience, as medicines or a seal. See *NETSUKE* [Jap. < Chin *yu, seal, + kang, basket*].

in'road, 1 in'rod, 2 in'rod, n. & v. [Itale.] To make a raid, inroad, or incursion, or to invade.—**in'road'er, n.**

in'road, n. 1. A hostile entrance into a country, predatory raid, incursion.

The Hungarians made inroads into Italy, plundered Tuscany, and ruined Viterbo. *JOHN ADAMS Defense of Constitutions, Sena p 269* [1794].

2. Figuratively, forcible encroachment on orthodoxy, as the inroads of liberalism.

The freakish inroads of the sea on the North Carolina coast are scarcely subjects for exaggeration.

G. P. LATHROP *True p 159* [r & w 1884].

Syn. see INVASION [volute]

in'rolled', 1 in'roll'd; 2 in'roll'd, a. Inwardly rolled, in-
in'roll'ing, 1 a. That rolls in, as a flood or stormy sea. II.

n. A rolling in, as of a great wave or flood.

in'root'ed, pa. Deep-rooted or established.

in'run', 1 in'run; 2 in'run, n. The process of running in; inrush, as, the inrush of the tide.

in'run'ning, n. The act or place of running in, an inlet.

in-rup'tion, n. [Rare] Same as *IRUPTION*.

in-rush', 1 in-rush; 2 in-rush, vt. To rush in.

in-rush', n. A rushing in, as by a sudden movement or flow, an invasion; as, the inrush of a flood. (change).

in-sabb'ha-ta'li, 1 in-sab'-ta'li, 2 in-sab'-ta'li, n. pl. The Waldenses so named for their peculiar sabbath. [*< LL. Insabbati, < L. in, in, + sabot, wooden shoe*].

in-sack', 1 in-sack; 2 in-sack, vt. To put into a sack.

in-sa-ga'e-ty, n. See *IN-*

in-sal'-vate, 1 in-sal'-vot, 2 in-sal'-vat, vt. [*< LAT. in-sal-vat'ing*] To mix with saliva—as food, in eating—

in-sal'-vations, n.

in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

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in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

followed generally in England and the United States, but in some jurisdictions the test of responsibility for criminal acts, where insanity is stated to exist, is the capacity of the defendant to discriminate between right and wrong at the time of commission and with respect to the act which is the subject of inquiry. This excludes the defense of "moral insanity," in which the subject knows abstractly what is right but can not choose it, and what is wrong but can not shun it, as in pyromania, kleptomania, etc. This form of insanity has, however, been recognized in recent decisions of at least eight States as a sound defense in law. A less degree of mental incapacity will absolve from a contract than that which will exonerate from crime.

3. Lack of sound sense, extreme folly. [*< L. insan-ia (-ia), < insanus, non INSAUS*].

Syn. aberration, alienation, craziness, delirium, dementia, derangement, frenzy, hallucination, lunacy, madness, mania, monomania, etc. The terms *insanity* is the most exact and comprehensive, including in its widest sense all morbid conditions of mind, but being in its more frequent restricted use applied to those forms in which the mental disorder is persistent, as distinguished from those in which it is temporary or transient. *Craziness* is a vague popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. *Lunacy* originally denoted intermittent insanity, supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon (*L. luna*) the term is now applied in general and legal use to any form of mental unsoundness except idiocy. *Madness* is the old popular term, now less common, for insanity of a violent type, but with suggestion of excitement, akin to mania. In the derived sense, *lunary* denotes what is insanely foolish, *madness* what is insanely desperate. *Derangement* is a common euphemism for insanity. *Delirium* is always temporary, and is specifically the insanity of disease, as in acute fevers. *Dementia* is a general weakening of the mental powers, the word is specifically applied to senile insanity, dotage. *Aberration* is eccentricity of mental action due to an abnormal state of the perceptive faculties, and is manifested by error in perceptions and rambling thought. *Hallucination* is the apparent perception of that which does not exist or is not present to the senses, as the seeing of specters or of reptiles in delirium tremens. *Monomania* is mental derangement which manifests itself as confined to one subject or object, but which must, on account of its diseased character, be distinguished from an idiosyncrasy. *Frenzy* and *mania* are forms of raving and furious insanity. Compare synonyms for *insanity*—*Ant.* clearness, good sense, lucidity, rationality, sanity—*adjective* *insanable*, same as *DEMENTIA PERECOX*.

in-sal'-vate, 1 in-sal'-vot, 2 in-sal'-vat, vt. [*< LAT. in-sal-vat'ing*] To mix with saliva—as food, in eating—

in-sal'-vations, n.

in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

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in-sal'-vations, n. [*< in-sal'-vati, etc.* See *IN-*

a circle may be drawn. [*< L. inscriptus; see INSCRIPT-TION*].

in-scrip'tion, 1 in-scrip'shon, 2 in-scrip'shon, n. 1. The act of inscribing, or that which is inscribed. 2. Specie, incised or relief lettering; any legend or record marked in lasting characters on a solid and durable object, as, an inscription on a tombstone or a medal.

The later Babylonian inscriptions are generally in three parallel columns, each representing a different alphabet and language.

C. W. HUTTON *Beginnings of Civilization p. 52* [r & co.]

3. Entry in a roll or the like, as, the inscription of a name on a register, specif. [Gr. *Brit.*], registry, as of securities.

4. The lettering on a print or similar work.

5. *Numis.* Lettering on a coin or medal running across the middle of the reverse side, distinguished from legend.

6. Formerly, an address to a patron in a book, briefer than a dedication. 7. *Civ. Law.* The consent of an accused to incur the penalty if the accused is acquitted.

8. An engraved sign or motto, or both, in early church music, placed at the beginning of a canon, by which it was to be interpreted.

9. *Anat.* A tendinous intersection or mark across the fleshy part of a muscle.

10. *Math.* The fact of being inscribed, also, the act of inscribing.

11. In a prescription, that part containing the names and amounts of the ingredients to be compounded. [*< L. inscriptio (-is), inscribo (pp. inscriptus), see INSCRIBE*].

12. [*< L. inscriptio (-is), inscribo (pp. inscriptus), see INSCRIBE*].

[Rare] One who composes or engraves an inscription—*in-scrip'tion-less, a.*

Make tombs inscriptionless—*in-scrip'tion-less, a.*

And waste old armor of renown with rust.

HOOD *Plea of Maimunur Paveses at 22.*

in-scrip'tive, a. Of the nature of an inscription, in-scrip'tive (-sive), *adj.*

in-scrip'tured, a. Bearing inscriptions.

in-scrip'ture, n. [Rare] To write on a scroll.

in-scrip'ture, n. [Rare] To write on a scroll.

in-scrip'ture, n. [Rare] To write on a scroll.

in-scrip'ture, n. [Rare] To write on a scroll.

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in-scrip'ture, n. [Rare] To write on a scroll.

For words not given above see IN-3, prefix, page 1239.

in'stall-a'tion, 1 in'stə-lē'shən, 2 in'stə-lā'shən, *n.* 1.

Literally, after the manner of the participants denoting an honorary title in the Papal court.

-stinc'tivⁿ, j nature of instinct, not due to forethought or instruction; determined by natural impulse, spon-

n-sur'ant, 1 in-shūr'ent, 2 in-shyr'ant, n. One to whom an insurance policy is issued.



Insulator

1 Insulator for conducting wires through partitions and floors 2 Ordinary single-petticoat telegraph insulator 3 Porcelain insulator 4 Sectional view of double-petticoat glass insulator for telegraph and telephone wires

of electricity: usually made of rubber.

h-fōrm, 2 in'shū-[or -sū-]li-

A chemical product, se-
which checks the accumu-
is used in treating diabetes
to pancreatic masses called

2 In'shu-[or -n(-)]it, *n* *Elec*
made from waste-products,

ing in islands
n-suls'l-tyt, n
L. t. l. To treat with

1. *to treat with contempt, by word or act, to, affront, as, to insult a*

2. *Pathol* To inflict
3†. To attack sud-
To behave with in-

To attack, assault used
F *insultar*, < L *insulto*,
in. + *salto* [leap]

-sult'a-bl(e), *a* Capable
d - in-sul'tance, *n* In-
 [Rare] Insulting — **in-**
 f insulting insult 2. Ex-
 who offers an insult — **in-**

the act of insulting, insult
or done that is intended
hurt one's feelings or pro-
expression of insolence or
ty or affront. 2. Contu-
rage.

one of the characteristics of
valvert p 117 [w v n 1867]

beginning of a disease or
all violence resulting in a
attack or assault 5f.
lean or jump hence

insulto, see INSULT, v.]

Conveying
or intending to insult, in-

KEARS *Hyperion* bk 11, pt 1
Sunk in, carved into as,

-a-bl, 2 In-sū'per-a-bl, a.
me, surmounted, or con-
vincible, as, an *insuper-*
surpassable, that can not
poem [(O)F, < L, *insu-*
UPERABLE]; **In-su"per-a-**

3†. Irremistible. *in-*, not. + *supporio*, see

$$|a-b|: 2 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 0$$

2 in 'sū-pōg a-bl, d
inconceivable
pres'i-bl; 2 in 'sū-prēs'i-bl,
pressed or concealed; irre-

adv.
Not suppressible.

composed of Integument; as, *integumentary* organs. 2. In-
venting or covering. *in-ter-gu-men-tal*. *in-ter-gu-men-*
ta-tion, *n*. 1. The act or process of covering with integu-
ments, or the state of being so covered. 2. A covering,
integument (land covering a specific area).
in-ter-läc, 1 *in-ter-läc*, 2 *in-ter-läc*, *n*. 1. The faculty
or power of perception or thought; intelligence, mind,
sometimes, the higher thinking powers, as distinguished
from the senses and memory, as, *intellect* distinguishes
man from brutes. 2. Intelligent people collectively,
as, the *intellect* of the age is enlisted in these inquiries.
3. *Psychol*. (1) The faculty or power of understanding,
whether of the objects immediately presented in sense
perception, or of those known by processes of reasoning
in perception, the work of intellect is largely expressed in
the form of recognition, or interpretation of the sensa-
tional elements fused with ideal elements, and thus com-
posing the complex object of sense. It is chiefly, therefore, the
intellectuality of the process which suffers in those cases
of physical blindness or psychical deafness which result from
functional impairment or disease of certain cerebral centers.
See *MIND KNOW*. (2) In the threefold division of the older
psychology, the faculty of knowing, as distinguished from
sensibility and will. The indefiniteness and complexity of
this conception, however, made necessary a further subdivi-
sion into subordinate faculties so called. Hence the intel-
lect was said to act as a *cognitive faculty*, or faculty of im-
mediate knowledge, a *conservative faculty*, memory, a *com-*
parative faculty, thought, and a *constructive faculty*.
The leading faculties of the intellect are three. The presentative,
or observing faculty, the representative, or creative faculty, the
thinking, or the generalizing faculty.

Porter Human Intellect p 77 [s 1870]

(3) Sometimes, specific, the power to perceive things in
a rational way, as involving a more than ordinary com-
prehension of their relations, laws, and profounder
meanings, the scientific or philosophical mind, as, Aris-
totle was a man of mighty *intellect*. (4) The sum of
the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, re-
tained, and extended, as distinguished from the senses;
the understanding.

The various faculties known as Memory, Judgment, Abstrac-
tion, Reason, Imagination, are modes or varieties of Intellect.

Bain Senses and Intellect bk ii, p 321 [s 1879]

Aristotle called the impersonal intellect, which was sup-
posed to have created the world, the *agent*, or *active*, *in-*
tellect; and the intellect which is part of the individual and
is destroyed upon death, the *passive*, *patient*, or *possi-*
ble I. Later, St. Thomas Aquinas defined the *passive* (*intellectus possibilis*) as that which receives the impressions
of sense, and the *active* (*intellectus agens*) as that which
reasons on them. From the days of Greek philosophy down
nearly to the present time, the *practical* I., as having to do
with matters of conduct, has been distinguished from the
speculative or *theoretical*. In modern philosophy such
distinctions have gradually gone out of use.
4. *pl* [Vulgar or Obs.] Mental powers, senses, wits, as,
weak in his *intellects*. 5. A spirit, intelligence, being
possessed of understanding. 6. The sense, meaning;
signification of anything. [*L. intellectus*, perception,
< *intelligo*, see *INTELLIGENT*].

Syn. Intelligence, reason, reasoning, understanding. As
has already been said, according to the threefold division of
the mental powers, the *intellect* is that assemblage of facul-
ties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished
from emotion and volition. Understanding is the Saxon
word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the
reasoning powers, the *understanding*, which Sir Wm Ham-
ilton has called "the faculty of relations and comparisons,"
is distinguished by many philosophers from *reason* in that
"reason is the faculty of the higher cognitions or a priori
truth." Compare *INSTINCT*, *MIND*, *REASON* - ANT: body,
brute force, matter, mechanism, passion, sensation, sense -
in-ter-läc'ed, *a* [Rare] Endowed with intellect.
in-ter-läc'-tion, *n* [Rare] Intellection.
in-ter-läc'-ti-ble, *a* [Rare] Intellectible. 2 *in-ter-läc*'-ti-
bl, *a*. *Metaph*. Having a self-subsistent form, to be appre-
hended only by reason.

in-ter-läc'-tion, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tion, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-tion, *n*. 1.
Exercise of the intellect, or intellectual activity, under-
standing, as distinguished from sensation, hence, any
result or product of such exercise, thought.

Our assurance that twice two are four is absolute and a
matter of pure intellect. MARTINEAU Types of Ethical Theory
vol 1, bk 2, chapt 1, p 174 [s 1881]

An intellect is the product of the mind.

J. BACON Science of Mind p 242 [s 1881]

2. *Rhet*. Same as *SYNDOCHISM*. [*L. intellectus*(-n-), <
intelligo, see *INTELLIGENT*].

in-ter-läc'-tive, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tive, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-tive, *a*. 1. Of
in-ter-läc'-tive, or pertaining to the intellect; intellec-
tual, as, the *intellective* faculties. 2. Intelligent. 3.
Capable of being apprehended only by the intellect.
[*L. intellectus*, see *INTELLIGENT*] - *in-ter-läc*'-tive-
ly, *adv*.

in-ter-läc'-tu-al, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al or -*tu-al*; 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al or -*tu-al*, *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to the intellect,
apprehended or done by the intellect, bringing into
action the intellect or higher capacities, mental; as, the
intellectual powers, an *intellectual* conception.

Universities are the natural centres of intellectual movements.
NEWMAN Apologia p 107 [s 1864]

2. Possessing intellect or capacity for the higher forms
of knowledge, characterized by intelligence, as, Brown-
ing was an *intellectual* poet. 3. Same as *INTELLEC-*
TIVE. 3 [*L. intellectualis*, < *intellectus*, see *INTELLIGENT*].

in-ter-läc'-tu-al, *n*. 1. An intellectual person. 2. [Ar-
chaic] The mental faculties. Intellect often in the plural.

His acknowledged having been too ready with ill-natured re-
marks upon the intellectual manners, practices, etc. of other
people. ADAMS in Moore's John Q. Adams p 8 [s 1885]

in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ism, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ism, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ism, *n*. 1. Devotion to intellectual occupation, intellectual quality or power, in-
tellectuality, also, belief in the supremacy of the intellect
among the human faculties.

Men perceive that a pure intellectualism is apt to fall short
even of the lower measures of duty.

LUDLOW University Sermons first series, p 41 [s 1880]

2. *Philos*. The doctrine of the Eleatic idealists that the
ultimate principle of all reality is *nous*, intellect or rea-
son. This principle, therefore, they held can not be ap-
prehended by the senses. - *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ist, *n*. 1.
Metaph. An adherent of intellectualism. 2. One who over-
rates the understanding. - *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ist-ic, *a*.

in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ity, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ity, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ity, *n*. 1. The quality or state of being intellectual;
in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ity, *n*. 1. The quality or state of being intellectual;

1. The quality or state of being intellectual, possession
of intellectual force or endowment. *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-
ness, [*Itare*]. 2. [Rare.] A person distinguished for in-
tellectual qualities.

Irving. I. used to give breakfasts to intellectualists he fell in
with CARLYLE Memorabilia, Edward Irving p 72 [s 1881]
[*L. intellectualis*(-n-), < *intellectus*, see *INTELLIGENT*].

in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ize, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ize, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ize, *v*. [*Itare*]. 1. To consider or treat intellectually.
2. To invest with an intellectual significance or nature,
attribute an intellectual character to.

A literary and intellectualized language is in its own way
well suited to grand matters. MATTHEW ARNOLD Essays in Criti-
cism, Translating Homer first series, p 209 [s 1887]

2. To develop intellectually, endow with intellect.

1. To exercise the reason, reflect. - *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-
ize, *v*. [*Itare*].

in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ly, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ly, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ly, *adv*. By means of the intellect, in a
manner evincing intellect.

in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ness, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ness, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ness, *n*. 1. The quality, exercise, or product of active intellect, capacity
to know or understand, intellect, knowledge, ability to
exercise the higher mental functions, readiness of com-
prehension, mind, address, skill, as, a high order of
intellectualness. 2. Information as acquired or communicated,
instruction, notification, notice, advice, news, as, to re-
ceive *intellectualness* of an event. 3. Mutual understand-
ing, interchange of information or thought, as, to ex-
change a look of *intellectualness*. 4. An intelligent being,
especially, a spirit not embodied, as, the *intellectuals* of
the unseen world, the Supreme *Intellectualness*. 5. Secret
information, especially of a political character, also, the
imparting of such information. 6. *Chr Scs*. The pri-
mal and eternal quality of infinite Mind. MARY BAKER
EDDY Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures p 400

[*F*, < *L. intellectualis*, < *intellego*(-n-), see *INTELLIGENT*].

in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ty, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ty, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ty, *n*. 1. The quality, exercise, or product of active intellect, capacity
to know or understand, intellect, knowledge, ability to
exercise the higher mental functions, readiness of com-
prehension, mind, address, skill, as, a high order of
intellectualty. 2. Information as acquired or communicated,
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in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ty, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ty, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ty, *n*. 1. The quality, exercise, or product of active intellect, capacity
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in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ty, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ty, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ty, *n*. 1. The quality, exercise, or product of active intellect, capacity
to know or understand, intellect, knowledge, ability to
exercise the higher mental functions, readiness of com-
prehension, mind, address, skill, as, a high order of
intellectualty. 2. Information as acquired or communicated,
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in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ty, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ty, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
tu-al-ty, *n*. 1. The quality, exercise, or product of active intellect, capacity
to know or understand, intellect, knowledge, ability to
exercise the higher mental functions, readiness of com-
prehension, mind, address, skill, as, a high order of
intellectualty. 2. Information as acquired or communicated,
instruction, notification, notice, advice, news, as, to re-
ceive *intellectualty* of an event. 3. Mutual understand-
ing, interchange of information or thought, as, to ex-
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in-ter-läc'-tu-al-ty, 1 *in-ter-läc*'-tu-al-ty, 2 *in-ter-läc*'-
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For words not given above see IN-¹, prefix, page 1230; INTER-, prefix, page 1277.

tion - *in* 'ter-co-neet'ed, *pa. Mach.* Designating the connection of parts so joined that they move in unison.
geared - *in* 'ter-co-ver'alon, *n.* [Rare] Interchange of form; reciprocal connection.
in 'ter-co-vert'ly, *n.* - *in* 'ter-co-vert'ly, *adv.*
in 'ter-cool'er, *n. Mach.* An apparatus used in compressing air, by which it is cooled between the consecutive stages of pressure - *in* 'ter-cooling, *n.* The process of cooling air by an intercooler - *in* 'ter-cool'ly, *adv.*
in 'ter-co-mic, *a.* [Rare] Situated between the parts of the cosmos, pertaining to interstellar space.
in 'ter-co-mic-al, *n.* - *in* 'ter-co-mic-al-ly, *adv.*
in 'ter-co-s'tal, *1 in* 'ter-co-s'tal, *2 in* 'ter-co-s'tal, *a. Anat.* 1. Occurring between the ribs, of, pertaining to, produced by, or supplying parts between the ribs, as, an *intercostal artery*, *intercostal respiration*, *2. Shipbuilding.* Denoting the truss set crosswise between the framework of the keel. 3. *Bot.* Situated between the veins of a leaf - *intercostal muscle*, one of the respiratory muscles that pass from rib to rib - *1. nerves (Anat.)*, anterior branches of the spinal nerves that traverse the intercostal spaces - *1. veins (Anat.)*, veins traversing the intercostal spaces, most of them delivering into the azygos veins - *in* 'ter-co-s'tal-ly, *adv.*
in 'ter-co-s'tal, *n. 1.* An intercostal muscle. *in* 'ter-co-s'tal'ist, *n.* The intercostals are the chief agents in the movement of the ribs in ordinary respirations.
H. Gray Anatomy p. 421 [L. 1887]
 2. *pl.* The parts of a ship situated about the framework of the keel - *anterior intercostals*, branches of the internal mammary and musculophrenic arteries - *external intercostals (Anat.)*, the outer of the two layers of the intercostal muscles - *internal intercostals (Anat.)*, the inner of the layers of the intercostal muscles whose fibers extend downward and backward - *superior intercostals (Anat.)*, the artery that arises from the subclavian and gives off branches into the first and second intercostal spaces.
in 'ter-co-s'tal-hu'mer-al, *Anat.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the spaces between the ribs and to the arm, as, the *intercostohumeral nerve*. 2. *n.* The intercostohumeral nerve.
in 'ter-co-s'tal-hu'mer-al'ist, *n.*
in 'ter-co-s'tal-ly, *adv.* Located between costae.
in 'ter-co-s'tal, *1 in* 'ter-co-s'tal, *2 in* 'ter-co-s'tal, *n. 1.* Reciprocal dealing between individuals, nations, etc., communication or correspondence, frequent association, as, commercial intercourse, diplomatic intercourse.
 When the facilities of intercourse are small, a large quantity of money is required for performing a small amount of exchange.
H. C. Carey Wealth pt. vi, p. 235 [c. 1834]
 2. The interchange of ideas, spiritual or mental communion, as, *intercourse with one's better nature*.
 Reading and writing afford the means of that wider intercourse which leads to breadth and elasticity of mind. A. MANNING, *Principles of Economics* vol. I, p. 264 [MACK 1890]
 3. Sexual connection, generally connoting an illicit commerce. 4. *An interval, as, an intercourse of time*. [*< OF. intercourse, < L. intercursum, < intercursum, pp. of intercurro, see INTERCURRERE.*]
Syn.: association, commerce, communication, communion, connection, conversation, converse, correspondence, dealing, exchange, fellowship, interchange, intercommunication, intercommunion, reciprocity, reciprocal. See CONVERSATION - *Ant.*: alienation, avoidance, boycotting, deserting, estrangement, forsaking, ostracism, reserve, reticence, silence. - *Prop.*: intercourse of friend with friend, to have intercourse with friends, intercourse between friends - *sexual intercourse*, same as intercourse.
in 'ter-cu'al, *a. Entom.* Situated between the coxae, as, the *intercoxal process* - *in* 'ter-cra-ni-al, *a.* Between or among the sections of the cranium - *in* 'ter-cra-ni-al, *a. Embryol.* The intergrowth of tissues - *in* 'ter-cra-ni-al, *a.* Situated between hairs applied to the substance that cements together the hairs of the horns.
in 'ter-crop, *v. I. I.* [*< CROPPED, < CROPPING*] 1. To raise (one crop) between the rows of (another), as, to *intercrop* currants in a vineyard. 2. In the rotation of crops, to raise (a quick-growing crop) between the harvesting and planting of (the regular crop). 3. To plant intercropped, as, 1. *in* 'ter-crop, *n. Agric.* 1. A crop cultivated among or between the rows of another crop. 2. A quickly maturing crop raised when ground is unoccupied by the crops grown in regular rotation.
in 'ter-cross, *1 in* 'ter-cross, *2 in* 'ter-cross, *v. I. I.* 1. To cross mutually, as lines, hence, to cross the course of (each other).
 This is the day on which those charming little missives, yelped Valentines, cross and intercross each other at every street and turning. LAMB, *Elia, Valentine's Day* p. 105 [w. l. c. 1801]
 2. To cross-fertilize or hybridize, as plants or animals of different species or varieties.
 II. 1. To mingle with other stocks; interbreed.
in 'ter-cross, *n.* An example of intercrossing.
in 'ter-cross'ing, *1 in* 'ter-cross'ing, *2 in* 'ter-cross'ing, *n. 1.* The process of intercrossing or hybridizing.
 In some cases the intercrossing of aboriginally distinct species appears to have played an important part in the origin of our breeds. DARWIN, *Origin of Species* p. 50 [L. 1880]
 2. *Elec.* The running spirally of two or more electrical-current wires, to obviate induction.
in 'ter-cu'al, *a. Anat.* Situated between the crura of the brain, interpeduncular - *intercrural ganglion*, a small mass of gray matter lying around the midbrain - *in* 'ter-cu'al-ly, *adv.* *n. Mineral.* The mutually inclusive and simultaneous crystallization of two associated minerals, each retaining its own optical and crystallographic orientation - *in* 'ter-cu'lur-al, *a. Agric.* Relating to the cultivation of growing plants as, *intercultural tillage* - *in* 'ter-cu'lure, *n. Agric.* The culture of one crop between other crops - *in* 'ter-cu'ne-form, *a. Anat.* Connecting the osseous bones of the foot, as, *intercuneiform ligaments* - *in* 'ter-cu'po-la, *n.* Same as INTERDOME.
in 'ter-cu'ri, *etc.* See INTER-
in 'ter-cu'rance, *1 in* 'ter-cu'rance, *2 in* 'ter-cu'rance, *n. [Rare.]* A passing or running between, intercrossing, intercurrent.
in 'ter-cu'rent, *1 in* 'ter-cu'rent, *2 in* 'ter-cu'rent, *a. 1.* Coming between or among, happening between.
 The weight of the single words supplies all the relief afforded by *intercurrent* verse. COLERIDGE, *Works* vol. iv, p. 121 [L. 1858]
 2. *Pathol.* (1) Added or intervening within applied to a second disease afflicting a patient not recovered from the first. (2) Occurring between seasons; not restricted to any time of year. [*< L. intercurrent (-is), pp. of intercurro, run between, < inter (see INTER-) + curro, run*] - *in* 'ter-cu'rent, *n.* An intercurrent - *in* 'ter-cu'rent-ly, *adv.*
in 'ter-cu'ra-tion, *n. [Rare.]* The act of intercrossing, running between as, the *intercuration of clouds* - *in* 'ter-cu'pi-dal, *a. 1.* Between cuspae. 2. Between two of the

canine teeth - *in* 'ter-cu'ra-tion, *n.* - *in* 'ter-cu'ra-tion, *n.* Subcutaneous - *in* 'ter-deal'ly, *n.* Reciprocal dealing, commerce - *in* 'ter-de-en'tal, *a. Anat.* Situated between the spermatid ducts.
in 'ter-de-nom'i-na'tion-al, *a.* Existing or occurring between religious denominations; carried on by denominations in common.
 The hobby of interdenominational intercourse of Christian union, is well, and I would that we had more of it. PHILLIPS, *Brooks Lect on Preaching* vol. ii, p. 95 [L. 1879]
in 'ter-den'tal, *1 in* 'ter-den'tal, *2 in* 'ter-den'tal, *a.* Situated or formed between teeth, as, an *interdental space* in a geared wheel, an *interdental consonant* - *in* 'ter-den'tal-ly, *adv.*
in 'ter-den'til, *1 in* 'ter-den'til, *2 in* 'ter-den'til, *n. Arch.* The space between two adjacent dentils - *in* 'ter-den'til, *n.*
in 'ter-de-pen'dence, *n.* Reciprocal dependence, as, the *interdependence of labor and capital*.
 A and B are an organic unity made up of parts standing in the closest relation of interdependence. MULLY, *Teacher's Handbook of Psychology* p. 37 [L. 1887]
in 'ter-de-pen'dent-ly, *adv.* - *in* 'ter-de-pen'dent, *a.* Dependent one on another - *in* 'ter-de-pen'dent-ly, *adv.*
in 'ter-de-riv'a-tiv, *n.* *Philol.* A word borrowed by one language from another, but derived from the same ultimate source opposed to a cognate which is not borrowed.
in 'ter-de-struc'tiv(e)-ness, *etc.* See INTER-
in 'ter-dict, *1 in* 'ter-dikt, *2 in* 'ter-dikt, *n. 1.* To prohibit or restrain authoritatively, stop or hinder by law, forbid.
 The United States Government interdicted the [slave] trade from her ports three years ago before Great Britain did. H. PAIN, *Bishop M'Anderes vol. i*, p. 99 [L. 1874]
 2. *Eccl.* To exclude from religious privileges or functions. [*< L. interdictum, pp. of interdico, < inter (see INTER-) + dico, say*] - *in* 'ter-dic'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting an interdict. - *in* 'ter-dic'to-ry, *a.* Interdicting.
in 'ter-dict, *1 in* 'ter-dikt, *2 in* 'ter-dikt, *n. 1.* A prohibitive order, restraining decree, authoritative act of prohibition. 2. *Rom. Law.* An interlocutory edict of the pretor, in matters affecting right of possession. 3. *Scots Law.* A judicial injunction. 4. *R. C. Ch.* A censure or prohibition excluding the members of the church from participation in its rites. Interdicts are *local* when they affect specified territories or buildings, *personal* when they affect particular persons only, *total* when the prohibition extends to all rites, and *partial* when it is restricted to specified rites. Interdict differs from excommunication which cuts off Christian society, and from suspension which affects the powers of clerics.
 As the fatal day of St. Bartholomew approached two thousand pulpits were put under interdict. GARDINER, *Spring Power of the Pulpit* p. 63 [L. 1848]
 5. [*Louisiana*] *Law.* A person who, by reason of imbecility, insanity, or madness, is judicially prohibited (by process of interdiction) from taking care of his own person and managing his estate. [*< L. interdictum, < interdico, see INTERDICT, v.*]
in 'ter-dic'tion, *1 in* 'ter-dik'tion, *2 in* 'ter-dik'tion, *n. 1.* The act of interdicting or prohibiting by authority, official prohibition. 2. *Law.* Restraining, by judicial decree, under which an insane or imbecile person is placed as to the control of his property. [*< L. interdictum, < interdico, see INTERDICT, v.*]
in 'ter-dic'tor, *n. Scots Law.* A trustee or guardian who has authority to interdict - *in* 'ter-dic'tor-ly, *adv.* The rate at which two fluids diffuse into each other through unit area of a horizontal plane - *in* 'ter-dig'it, *n.* The portion of the hand or foot between adjoining fingers or toes.
in 'ter-dig'it-al, *a.* Situated between the digits, as certain folds of skin. See HAND.
in 'ter-dig'it-ate, *1 in* 'ter-dig'it-ate, *2 in* 'ter-dig'it-ate, *v. I. I.* To place between the fingers, interlock, as the fingers. II. 1. *Anat.* To interlock by finger-like processes, as, insertions of muscles.
in 'ter-dig'it-a'tion, *n. 1.* The act of interdigitating, or the state of being interdigitated. 2. The interdigitated space. 3. One of the processes by which muscles interdigitate.
in 'ter-dome, *n. Arch.* The space between inner and outer shells of a dome or cupola - *in* 'ter-dor'sal, *n. Zool.* One of the posterior pair of dorsal primitive cartilages which may form a structural element in an arborescent vertebra.
in 'ter-dor'sal, *a. - in* 'ter-dure, *n. [Rare.]* *Carp.* An interlie - *in* 'ter-en'tial, *a. Math.* Combining in a general concept the ideas of integration and differentiation, noting a form of notation in which y^2 is written for $y^2 dx$ - *in* 'ter-e-pim'eral, *a. Zool.* Situated between the epimeria as, *interepimeral membranes*.
in 'ter-ep'i-the'lial, *etc.* See INTER-
in 'ter-es, *1 in* 'ter-es, *2 in* 'ter-es, *n. [L.]* *Law.* 1. Ownership in property. 2. Interest for the use of money. *Interesse termini*, the interest a leaseholder after a lease is granted and prior to his tenure of the property leased.
in 'ter-est, *1 in* 'ter-est, *2 in* 'ter-est, *v. I.* To excite the sympathy, curiosity, or attention of, awaken the interest of, as, *interested in a novel*. 2. To induce to participate, cause to take a share, concern, engage, as, to *interest a capitalist in shipbuilding*. 3. Originally, to be of advantage to, be to the interest of. 4. To station or locate. 5. To relate to, affect, concern. [*< interessed, pp. of interese, < OF. interese, < L. interese (inf. interese), see INTEREST, n.*]
in 'ter-est, *adv.* *Syn.*: amuse, attract, concern, engage, entertain, excite, hold, import, matter, occupy. *Interest* is used absolutely without a preposition, and with or without other qualification. *Import* is always used with measure or estimate of value, as, *it imports much to me, what does that import?* See AMUSE, CONCERN - *Ant.*: bore, disturb, fatigue, tire, weary, worry - *in* 'ter-est-er, *n.*
in 'ter-est, *n. 1.* Attention with a sense of concern, or of the special importance of a thing to oneself or in one's own mind, whether pleasant or painful, personal concern, loosely, lively sympathy or curiosity, as, to arouse his *interest*, public *interest* in a subject. 2. *Psychol.* The consciousness of concernment in an object, regarded especially as a stimulant and guide to the argument and direction of attention.
 Something further is necessary to that lively interaction of mind and object which we call a state of attention, and this is interest. J. SULLY, *Outline of Psychology* p. 92 [L. 1884]
 3. *Didactic.* The effort of attention on the part of the pupil encouraged by the endeavor of the teacher to make his subject attractive.
 The leaning forward of the body denotes interest. McCORMACK, *Emotions* p. 97 [L. 1880]
 4. That which is of advantage or profit, participation

in profit, benefit, behoof; good sometimes used in the plural, as, public *interests*, a matter of supreme *interest*.
 'What interest?' asks he, 'has South Carolina in a canal in Ohio?' WASHINGTON, *Works* vol. iii, p. 289 [L. 1800]
 5. Payment for the use of money, or money so paid, an agreed or statutory compensation accruing to a creditor during the time that a loan or debt remains unpaid, reckoned usually as a yearly percentage of the sum owed.
 Canon law vigorously condemned the exacting of anything over and above the capital except under special circumstances and the odium of usury was attached to such exactation. An extrinsic title or claim to interest was allowed when the lender was in danger of losing his capital or when his advance of money deprived him of increase that would otherwise have accrued to him.
 Aristotle, like the ancients generally, taught the sinfulness of interest. Money, he said, was barren. R. L. ELY, *Intro to Political Economy* pt. vii, ch. 2, p. 316 [HARV. 1889]
 6. Figuratively, something added in making a return; as, to return a blow with *interest*. 7. Proprietary right or share part ownership, as, buying an *interest* in a business, a life *interest* in an estate. 8. The person or persons interested in some department of work or business, as, the iron *interest*, the labor *interest*. 9. Power to excite favorable regard, influence, as, *interested* with the administration. 10. Selfish consideration, private advantage, interestness, as, thinking of one's own *interest*. See INTERESTING - *OF*.
in 'ter-est-ed, *1 in* 'ter-est-ed, *2 in* 'ter-est-ed, *pa. 1.* Having the attention engaged or the senses aroused; having a feeling of personal concernment, as, an *interested audience*. 2. Having an individual advantage or concern, hence, biased, as, an *interested witness*.
 Any possibility of interested motives will discredit evidence. ROBERTSON, *Sermons* second series, p. 423 [L. 1870]
 3. Having a possessory interest, being a part-owner, as, one *interested in railroad shares* - *ly, adv.* - *ness, n.*
in 'ter-est-ing, *1 in* 'ter-est-ing, *2 in* 'ter-est-ing, *pa.* Engaging the attention or curiosity, exciting agreeable interest or predilection, as, an *interesting anecdote*.
 A face not handsome nor the reverse, but rather what detracting women call *interesting*. J. P. LAMAR, *New and Old* p. 37 [L. 1850]
Syn.: see ATTRACTIVE - *in* an interesting condition, pregnant. *in* 'ter-est-ing-ly, *adv.* In an interesting manner - *in* 'ter-est-ing-ness, *n.*
in 'ter-es'tu-a-rine, *a. Geol.* Situated between two estuaries - *in* 'ter-face, *n. Math.* A surface separating two contiguous regions of space - *in* 'ter-fa'cial, *a. Math.* Formed by or relating to two faces of a polyhedron - *in* 'ter-fa'cle-u-lar, *a. Anat. & Bot.* Situated between fascicles - *interfascicular cambium*, cambium between the fibrovascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms - *in* 'ter-fault, *a. Geol.* Between two faultings - *in* 'ter-fect'or, *n.* One that kills, as in astrology, a destructive planet.
in 'ter-fed'er-a'tion, *etc.* See INTER-
in 'ter-felt'ed, *a. Geol.* So intimately forced together by pressure and heat as to produce interlocking of structure along contiguous surfaces said of different kinds of strata - *in* 'ter-fem'i-ne-um, *n.* The region between the thighs - *in* 'ter-fe-nest'ral, *a.* Between windows - *in* 'ter-fe-nest'ra-tion, *n. Arch.* The space between windows, also, the act of spacing windows properly - *in* 'ter-fer'ant, *n. U. S. Law.* A contestant in the Patent Office in a case of interference.
in 'ter-fer'e, *1 in* 'ter-fer', *2 in* 'ter-fer', *v. [-FERRE', -FERRE']* 1. To enter into or take part in the concerns of others, especially to prevent some action interpose, sometimes in a bad sense, to intermeddle.
 So far as the government *interferes* in private concerns in order to prevent encroachments of the more powerful classes - so far, and only so far, the interference is justifiable and necessary to liberty. ISAAC L. RICK, in *North Am. Review* Jan. 1883 p. 63
 2. To happen as an obstacle, check, or hindrance, intervene, disarrange, disturb, as, I shall go to-morrow if nothing *interferes*. 3. To come into mutual conflict, clash, as, interests *interfering* with each other. 4. *Patent Law.* To claim priority for an invention. 5. To strike a shoe or hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg said of horses. 6. *Phys. Sci.* Mutually to counteract or modify one another, as waves of light, sound, or electricity. See INTERFERENCE. 7. *Ball-playing.* To obstruct improperly the course of a base-runner between bases in baseball, or of a tackler in football. 8. *Philol.* To modify by interference. [*< F. interférer, < L. inter (see INTER-) + ferio, strike*] *Syn.*: see INTERFERE - *in* 'ter-fer'ent, *a.* Verging on interference, interfering - *in* 'ter-fer'ent, *n.* - *in* 'ter-fer'ing, *n.* In farther, the striking of one foot against another by a horse in motion. When a hind foot strikes a fore foot it is *interfering*. See OVERREACHING - *in* 'ter-fer'ing-shoe, *n.* A shoe so made as to prevent a horse from interfering - *in* 'ter-fer'ing-ly, *adv.* - *in* 'ter-fer'ing-ness, *n.*
in 'ter-fer'ence, *1 in* 'ter-fer'ence, *2 in* 'ter-fer'ence, *n. 1.* The act of interfering, in any sense of the verb.
 And the preachers were directed to hold their Sunday worship at five o'clock in the morning and the same hour in the evening, to avoid interference with the Churel worship. ANNE STEVENS, *that Methodism* vol. i, p. 434 [c. 1858]

in-ter-loc-u-to-ry, 1 in-ter-loc-u-to-ry, 2 in-ter-loc-u-to-ry, a. 1. Consisting of or pertaining to dialog or oral discussion, of the nature of a conference, conversational.

It is probable that the Sermon of Christ on the Mount was delivered in the most familiar and interlocutory manner.

H. W. BACCHUS *Life of Christ* p 342 [a. 1871]

2. Interposed in a speech or narration, interjected in discourse.

3. *Law* (1) Done during pendency of a suit, but before final adjudication, intermediate, not final. Interlocutory judgments are such as are given in the middle of a cause upon some plea, proceeding or default, which is only intermediate, and does not finally determine or complete the suit.

BLACKSTONE'S *Commentaries* bk. 1, p. 396.

(2) Of or relating to a provisional decision. [*< L. interlocutus, see INTERLOCUTOR*] 1 in-ter-loc-u-to-ry, a. 1. Something added to or interpolated in a discourse or course of proceedings.

in-ter-loc-u-tress, 1 in-ter-loc-u-tress, 2 in-ter-loc-u-tress, n. A female interlocutor.

in-ter-lope, 1 in-ter-lōp, 2 in-ter-lōp, n. [*< L. lōp*] 1. Originally, to go between parties and intercept profits, traffic without a license. 2. Hence, to intrude into business belonging to others, intrude wrongfully.

in-ter-lōp'er, 1 in-ter-lōp'er, 2 in-ter-lōp'er (XIII), n. 1. One who intrudes into a possession, office, etc., belonging to another, one who thrusts himself into a place without right.

The father, on these occasions (baptisms) is not of much importance, and to confess the truth, has the air of an interloper by stepping in where he is not wanted.

F. PARKMAN *Journal of a Voyage to the Arctic* p 39 [a. 1872]

2. One who traffics without license, or in a trade legally belonging to others.

Each branch of traffic was the monopoly of the family or clan by whom it was opened. They might if they could, punish interlopers by stripping them of all they possessed.

F. PARKMAN *Journal of a Voyage to the Arctic* p 39 [a. 1872]

[*< D. enterlooper, < F. entre (< L. inter, see INTER)* + *D. looper, runner, < loopen, run*]

in-ter-lu-cate, 1 in-ter-lu-cate, 2 in-ter-lu-cate, v. [*< L. inter, < L. lucare, to light*] To light into, as by cutting trees.

in-ter-lu-cation, n. [*< L. inter, < L. lucare, to light*] The thinning out of branches or trees in a wood to let in light.

in-ter-lu-cent, a. [*< L. inter, < L. lucare, to light*] Shining between.

in-ter-lude, 1 in-ter-lūd, 2 in-ter-lūd, v. [*< L. inter, < L. ludare, to play*] To break in upon or interrupt, as with an interlude.

To come or introduce between, as an interlude.

in-ter-lude, n. 1. An action or event considered as coming between others of greater length or importance, a differing and intervening time or space, as, interludes of meadow. 2. *Gr. Drama* A situation, a song of the chorus without dialog.

Choral interludes are by the chorus alone.

R. G. MOUTON *Anc. Class. Drama* p 65, note [a. 1890]

3. *Eng. Drama* An independent performance, usually light or humorous, introduced between the acts of a play or the parts of a performance. Specif. (1) A brief farcical, often coarse, comedy performed in the 16th century between the acts of the moralities or mystery-plays or in the intervals of banquets or festivities. The semi-dramatic interludes of John Heywood linked the old moralities and the modern drama.

The interlude, in this restricted sense of the term, was the creation of John Heywood. J. A. SYMONDS *Shakespeare's Predecessors* p 184 [a. 1884]

(2) A name applied, in the 17th and 18th centuries, to any popular stage-play, especially a farcical or humorous one.

4. *Mus.* (1) A short passage of music played to bridge a transition, an intermezzo. (2) An instrumental passage between stanzas of a hymn, between portions of a formal church service, between the acts of a play or opera, or the like. 5. Figuratively or poetically, anything regarded as introduced or inserted, breaking the regular order or aspect.

[*< OF. interlude, < LL. interludium, < L. inter, see INTER*] + *ludus, play, < ludō, play*] 1 in-ter-lud-ed, a. Introduced as an interlude, consisting of or containing interludes.

in-ter-lud'er, n. [*< L. inter, < L. ludare, to play*] A performer in interludes.

in-ter-lu-di-al, a. Of or pertaining to an interlude.

in-ter-lu-en-cy, n. [*< L. inter, < L. luna, moon*] A flowing between, water interposed.

in-ter-lu-en-cy, a. Astron. Pertaining to the period, generally about four days in each lunation, during which the moon is invisible owing to her proximity to the sun.

in-ter-lu-en-cy, n. Interlunar case, the place where the moon was anciently supposed to hide during the interlunar period, hence, a place of retirement.

in-ter-lu-en-cy, n. The interlunar period, hence, figuratively, any period of obscurity or mental darkness.

in-ter-lu-en-cy, n. [*< L. inter, < L. luna, moon*] Interlunation.

in-ter-lu-en-cy, n. [*< L. inter, < L. luna, moon*] Interlunation.

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in-ter-lu-en-cy, n. [*< L. inter, < L. luna, moon*] Interlunation.

in-ter-max-il-lary, n. [*< L. inter, < L. maxilla, jaw*] An intermaxillary bone.

in-ter-mean't, n. An intermediate action. Interlude.

in-ter-med'dle, 1 in-ter-med'dle, 2 in-ter-med'dle, v. [*< L. inter, < L. meddare, to meddle*] To meddle.

in-ter-med'dle, n. [*< L. inter, < L. meddare, to meddle*] To meddle.

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position, as, the *intermezzo* in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana* [It. < L. *intermezzo*, see INTERMEZZO].

in-ter-mi-nate, n. [*< L. inter, < L. minare, to mingle*] To mingle or flash in the midst of something.

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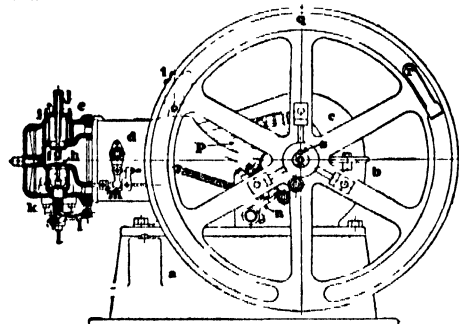
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in-ter-mi-nation, n. [*< L. inter, < L. minare, to mingle*] To mingle or flash in the midst of something.

in-ter-mi-nation, n. [*< L. inter, < L. minare, to mingle*]

SYN NON INHERENT

In-ter-nal-com-bus'tion, a *Mech* Of or pertaining to an engine whose pressure-energy is produced by burning or exploding in its cylinder a mixture of air and fuel. See also **ENGINE** and illus. under **MOTOR-BOAT**.



a sub-case in which the gasoline is stored b, bed of the engine, or main frame c oil-shed d water-jacket e cylinder, f, combustion chamber g, inlet-valve h, exhaust-valve i, fuel-injection chest j, inlet-valve spring k, exhaust-valve spring l, exhaust-valve lifter m, commutator which controls spark, or ignition n governor o crank-shaft p connecting-rod q fly-wheel r, starting-handle for cranking the engine s, fly-wheel key. t, cylinder-rod.

internat., abbr International **interned** [inter-ned]
in'ter-na'tion, n The act of internment, or the state of being
in'ter-na'tion-al, 1 in'ter-nash'en-əl, **2** in'ter-nash'en-
 al, **a** Pertaining to two or more nations in common,
 affecting nations generally, or relating to their mutual
 dealings, rights, etc.

COMMUNICATE Twenty-six flags, each representing a Roman letter, are employed, and there is also an answering pennant. Each of the various combinations of these flags, with the exception of the word "Halt," is used in the code. In the code, each country has its code in its own language.

SEE SIGNAL See **ILLUS** under **SEMAPHORE** - **I. law**, the system of rules that civilized nations acknowledge to be obligatory as their common law for regulating their mutual rights and duties in peace and war - **1. Peace Conference**, see under **CONGRESS** - **HALL** - **private I. law**, the department of jurisprudence that concerns the determination of mutual rights and duties of individuals and questions of foreign property or transactions - **In** "ter-n" **tion-al** - **I. a**, The state of being international.

in-'ter-na-'ti-o-nale', 1 ah'ter-na tm-o-nal' 2 ah'ter-na'tsi-o-nal', L'. A French song written by Eugene Pottier in 1871, set to music by Adolphe Begeyter and adopted as a revolutionary hymn by French Socialists and those of other European countries

In^{ter}-na^{ti}on-al-ize, 1 In^{ter}-nash^{on}-al-iz, 2 In^{ter}-nash^{on}-al-iz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING]. To render international in character, cause to affect more than one country, make common to all nations. **In**^{ter}-na-

in'ter-na'tion-al-ly, *ad* in'ter-nash'en-sh'ən-əl-; 2 In'ter-nash'ən-əl- *adv* In an international manner, so as to affect international relations.

in-ternd, *pp* interned S S
in-terne', *i* in-turn *2* in-térn', *n* (F.) 1. Same as INTERN
 2. (Poet.) The inner part, interior.

The Interparliamentary Union is composed of members of the different parliaments of the world who have organized to secure the settlement of international differences by arbitration, etc.

transfer of tissue by means of an operation from one part or individual to another - **midway interpolation** (*Math.*), the interpolation of a value half-way between two others.



Interparietal Bone

Posterior view of the skull showing 1. 1 Parietal bones 2 Occipital bone 3 Inferior parietal bone 4 Wormian bone 5 Sagittal suture 6 Lambdoid suture

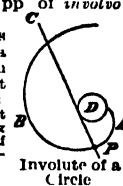
ed of members of the
e organized to secure
by arbitration, etc
ent 7, 1899, p. 2482

"ter-va'ryt, vt. To change, alter between
"ter-vas'cu-lar, etc. See INTER-
"ter-vein', 1 in 'ter-vēn', **2** in 'ter-ven', **vt.** To traverse or
reticulate with veins **to set in alternate veins.**

[Rare] To make intricate or involved; complicate;
entangle, as, to *intrigue* the plot of a drama.



has originated some notable mechanical device, or who de-



a salt or compound in which iodine is the acid radical, as, potassium *iodide*

J H APPLETON *Beginner's Hand-book of Chemistry* p 98
[CHAUT 1888]

— **alkaline iodid**, a preparation resulting from the action of iodine on any alkali-metal. — **green i. of mercury**, mercurous iodide, Hg_2I_2 , a bright-yellow solid which in precipitation is used as a test for the presence of lead or iodine. — **mercuric i.**, a scarlet crystalline compound (HgI_2). It forms as a yellow precipitate when potassium iodide is added to a solution of corrosive sublimate. — **mercurous i.**, a compound (Hg_2I_2) formed by triturating mercury with iodine. In an impure condition it occurs as a green powder. — **ethereal i.**, a compound formed by the action of ethyl alcohol upon iodine and phosphorus. It is a colorless, transparent liquid ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$) and is used as a reagent in organic chemistry, a stain for tissues, and a local medicinal application. — **nitrogen i.**, a readily explosive substance (NI_3H_4), reddish in color. — **palladium i.**, a compound formed upon the addition of a solution of iodine to a salt of palladium in solution. It is used as a test for the presence of palladium. — **potassium i.**, a crystalline compound (KI), used in therapeutics and photography. — **silver i.**, a sensitive salt of silver, used in photographic emulsions to produce rapid plates. — **2-iodo-2-ate**, 1 α -iodo-2-ate, 2 β -iodo-2-ate, *in Chem.* To treat with iodine. Iodid — Iodidat'ed, a. — Iodidat'ion, *in Chem.* To treat with iodine. Iodidat'ion, *in Chem.* To treat with iodine. Iodidat'ion, *in Chem.* To treat with iodine.

din when used as a monovalent anion
 1 'dī-fēr-ous, 1 al-'dī-fēr-us, 2 f'o-dī-fēr-ōs, a Yielding
 1 'dōd-in, 1 'dōd-in+1, *f. ferro*, bear
 1 'dōm'e-try, 1 al-'dīm't-ry, 2 f'o-dīm'e-try, a Iodometry.
 1 'dīm'e-, 1 f'o-dīm-, dīn-, dām-, or -dīn, 2 f'o-dīm-, dīm-,
 1 'dīn-, 1 dīm-, or -dīm(XIII), *n* Chem A bluish-black
 crystalline haloid element having a metallic luster and
 yielding, when heated, fumes of a rich violet It is
 valuable for its powerful antiseptic properties and is ap-

It is also extensively used in photography. In chemical combinations iodine resembles bromine and chlorine, but either of those two elements will displace iodine from its metallic combinations. It is slightly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol or a potassium iodide solution. The combination of iodine with certain metals and non-metals is accompanied by an evolution of light and heat. See ELEMENT

R. J. Daguerre exposed a polished silver plate, coated with iodine by means of iodine vapors, to the light in a camera. The image was visible on the plate was exposed to vapors of mercuric iodide, when that metal was precipitated upon the plate most affected by the light.

Johnson's Unss Cyc vol iii, p. 1,234 [p. 181 & 1877
[< Gr *iodēs*, violetlike, < *ion*, violet, + *eidos*, form
— **Churhill's Iodin caustic**, a preparation consisting of
240 grains of potassium iodid, 120 of iodin, and 1 fluid ounce
of water — **I. absorption**, the quality of absorbing iodin pos-
sessed by fats. Quantitatively it is used as a means of
identifying oils — **I. chlorid** (*Chem*), either of the two com-

pounds, iodine monochloride (ICl) and iodine trichloride (ICl_3) produced by the direct combination of chlorine and iodine.

1. number, the iodine value — **1. pentoxid**, a preparation consisting of four parts of oxygen and two of iodine. **1. test**, a chemical reaction showing the presence of unconverted or incompletely converted starch in wort or beer, by the formation of blue iodide of starch when a solution of iodine and potassium iodide is added — **1. trichlorid**, see **iodine** column.

1. value, a measure in terms of iodine of the proportion of unsaturated compounds present in oils and fats. **1. water**, a saturated aqueous solution of iodine — **1'o-dim-at'ed**, *n* *Chem* Impregnated with or substituted for iodine — **1'o-dim-lin-az**, *n* To iodize

1'o-dim-ophi-lous, *a* Easily discolored with iodine — **1'o-dim-ophi-lous**, *a* minute cell in the sporophysis of sporozoids containing a substance which reacts with iodine — **1'o-dim-plin**, *n* *Chem* An iodoloid — **1'o-dl-plin**, *n* *Chem* An antyphlogistic and alterative remedy composed of senecioal oil and iodine.

1'o-dism, **1'afo-dizm**, **2'o-dizm**, *n* *Pathol* A morbid con-

iodine *1* *al'o* dait, *2* *l'o*-dit, *n* *1. Chem.* A salt of iodic acid *2. Mineral* Same as *iodhydrate*.
iodo-diaz *1* *al'o*-dai-z, *2* *l'o*-diz, *vt* [*-ized -dizing*] *1. Med.* To treat with or bring under the influence of iodine *2. To expose to the vapor of iodine*
iodo-dibenzene *n* *Chem.* *1* A clear liq. ($C_{10}H_8$), obtained by heating together benzene, iodine, and iodic acid *2. Iodoxybenzene* **iodo-dob'mite**, *n* *Mineral* A yellow silver chlor-bromiodide ($AgClBrI_2$), crystallizing in the

[illegible]

iodoform - *l-o'-do'-form-i-sm*, *n* *Pathol* The morbid condition resulting from impregnation of the system with iodoform - *l-o'-do'-for'-mo'-gen*, *n* *Chem* A yellowish, nearly colorless powder obtained by the action of iodoform on soluble protein

I^o-do-hy-dra-ry-gate, *n*, *Chem*. One of a class of double iodides which mercury forms with metals that are more electropositive, as, *todohydratarygate* of potassium, (KI) Hgl - I^o-do-hy-dra-te, *n*, *Chem*. A hydriodic acid - I^o-do-hy-dric, *n*, *Chem*. Same as hydriodic - I^o-do-I^o-dide, *n*, *Chem*. An iodine compound, the basic radical of which contains iodine.

yellowish-brown crystalline compound (C₁₁H₁₁) used in medicine for skin diseases and as an antiseptic dressing.

I¹³¹-do-m'er-cu-rate, *n* *Chem* A iodohydrargyrate - I¹³¹ do-m'er-cu-rate.

meth'ane, *n* *Chem* Any compound formed when iodine is substituted in methane. *specif.* methyl iodide. **I¹³¹-dom'etry, *n*** *Chem* The process of determining iodine volume by the use of a radioactive iodine source.

Med An antiseptic and antirheumatic remedy, used externally, usually an addition of phenacetin, iodine, and hydriodic acid.

For words not given above see IN-2, prefix, page 1230

Iri'-eize, et [*Rare*] Same as IRISHIZE
I'rid, 1 i'rid, 2 i'rid, n 1. Bot A plant of the iris family (*Iridaceae*) [*Rare*] The iris of the eye < I. tris
... (*Iris*; see *IRIS*)
I'rid-, 1 i'rid-, 2 i'rid- From Latin *iris* (*i'rid-*), the iris of the eye (see *IRIS*) a combining form
Words beginning with this prefix will be found recorded in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups
I'ri-da'-ce-n, 1 i'ri-dé-'n 2 I'ri-dá-'ce-n pl Bot A family of perennial herbs of the order *Liliales* - the iris family - with usually fleshy rootstocks, equitant 2-ranked leaves, and showy flowers with spurred perianth in two rows, and 3 stamens It embraces 60 genera and about 900 species, found in temperate and tropical regions < [*Iris*] 1 i'rid-'-e-sí-, 1'ri-dá-'céous, 1 i'rid-'-óus, a
I'ri-dal, 1 i'ri-dál, 2 i'ri-dál (XIII), a Belonging to or like the iris or the rainbow
I'ri-date, 1 i'ri-dát-, 2 i'ri-dát-, n Chem Any salt of iridium acid 1 i'rid-'-até.
I'ri-dec'tome, n Surg A cutting-tool particularly adapted for use on and about the iris 1'ri-dec'to-míze, et [-mízén] míz ing n Surg To treat by means of Iridectomy - *Iand*-drawn out *Surg* To remove an artificial pupil - part of the iris preparatorily to forming an artificial pupil
I'ri-del-co'sis, n Pathol Ulceration of the iris - *i'ri-den-clé-fá's*, n An obsolete operation for forming an artificial pupil by engaging a portion of the iris in a corneal wound - *i'ri-do-re-nít-a*, n Absence, partial or complete, of the iris
I'ris, 1 i'ris, 2 i'ris, 2 i'ris-dés, n Plural of *IRIS*
I'ris-de-see', 1 i'ris-de'sé, 2 i'ris-dé's, vi [-dém-ék', -DEB-'-ing] To show iridescence
I'ris-de'scence, 1 i'ris-de's'éns, 2 i'ris-dés-'énc, n The state or quality of being iridescent, a many-colored appearance 1'ris-de'scen-cý.
Iand-drawn out *Surg* To draw a diamond point off sufficiently near together cause a beautiful iridescence by the interference of light B SILLIMAN, JR *Physics* ¶ 935, p 378 II b c o
I'ris-de's-cent, 1 i'ris-de'sént, 2 i'ris-dés-'ént (XIII), a Exhibiting changing rainbow-colors due to the interference of light when reflected from thin films or fine striations, as those seen in mother-of-pearl, in the plumage of many birds, and on the surface of a floating layer of oil The common pigeon has iridescent feathers on the breast DARWIN *Descent of Man* p 402 LA 1887
I'rid-i-at'ed?; **I'ri-din**(et); -**i'ri-dé-sent**-ly, adv
I'rid-i', 1 i'ri-dí-, 2 i'rid-i' In chemistry, a combining form for *iride*
I'ri-i', 1 i'ri-i', 1 i'ri-id'i-on, 2 i'ri-id'i-an, a Of or pertaining to the iris of the eye 1 i'rid-'-it.
I'rid-i', a Of, pertaining to, or containing iridium in its higher valence, as *iridic* chlorid (*IrCl*) - **iridic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound, (CH₃O)₂C₂H₄(OH)CH₃.CO II, derived from irigenin by treating it with alkali
I'rid-i'-co, 1 i'ri-dí-'-ko-, 2 i'rid-i'-'-o- A combining form of *iridic* as exemplified in certain double salts in which iridium acts apparently as a tetrad
I'ri-dín, 1 i'ri-dín, 2 I'ri-dín, n Chem A preparation obtained from the root of the blue flag (*Iris versicolor*), and used as a medicine
I'ri-dine [*Rare*] Iridescent < [*Iris*, 3 (2)]
I'rid-i'-o, 1 i'ri-dí-'-o-, 2 i'rid-i'-'-o- Combining form of *iridium* - **i'ri-o-plat'-tún**, n An amalgamation of iridium and platinum, harder than unalloyed platinum
I'rid-i'-ous, a Of, pertaining to, or containing iridium in its lower valence, as *iridotous* chlorid (*IrCl*)
I'ri-dite, 1 i'ri-dít-, 2 I'ri-dít, n Chem A salt of iridiolum acid
I'rid-i'-um, 1 i'ri-dí-'-úm, 2 I'ri-dí-'-úm, n A silver-white hard, brittle metallic element belonging to the platinum group, with the members of which it is found alloyed naturally
In 1904 Tennant proved that the platinum residues contained two new metals, to one of which he gave the name of *iridium*, on account of the varying color of its salts and to the other the name osmium, because of the peculiar odor which its volatile oxides possess Osmium is found in platinum ores in the form of a silicate In its pure form it is a soft metal Iridium is found in the platinum ores in considerable quantity in the form of the alloys platiridium and osmiridium After osmium, *iridosius* is the most difficultly fusible and least volatile of the platinum metals Iridium is sometimes used for pointing gold pens and forms an alloy with some parts of platinum which is extremely hard This alloy has been employed in the production of standard meter bars and for making electrodes to be used in corrosive liquids RUMOR AND SCHÖNLEMMER *Chemistry vol II, Metals* pp 1320, 1332-34 [MAGC '07]
See ELEMENT [- Gr *tris* (*i'rid-*) - **iridium** see quiloixid, a bluish-black powder formed by mixing potassium-iridichlorid with sodium-carbonate and heating to a dull red heat In its pure form it appears a fine black color to porcelain after firing 1 black?
I'ri-di-zá'tion, 1 i'ri-dí-zá-'shon, 2 I'ri-dí-zá-'shon, n The act of making or the state of being iridescent 2
Pathol The blurred or rainbow-like appearance around a light seen by eyes affected with glaucoma
I'ri-dize, 1 i'ri-díze, 2 I'ri-díz, vt [-dízed, -dízing] To tip with iridium, as to *iridize* a gold pen 2 To render iridescent. **I'ri-disel**.
I'ri-do, 1 i'ri-do- or i'ri-dó-, 2 I'ri-do- or I'ri-dó- A combining form, from Latin *iris* (*irad*) - the iris of the eye (see *IRIS*) - **i'ri-do-cele**, n Pathol Prolapse or protrusion of the iris of the eye through a wound or lesion of the cornea
I'ri-do-cer'a-titis, n Pathol Inflammation of the iris and cornea
I'ri-do-ker'a-titis, n Pathol Inflammation of the iris and cornea
I'ri-do-cho'ro-i'ditis, n Pathol Inflammation of the iris up to the choroid
I'ri-do-conjunctivitis, n Pathol Inflammation of the iris and conjunctiva
I'ri-do-cyclitis, n Pathol A subperiosteal inflammation of connective tissue in certain cutaneous which manifest themselves by diffraction of light - **i'ri-do-cyte**, n A refracting substance in the skin of certain fishes - **i'ri-dod'o'sis**, n Surg An obsolete operation for an artificial pupil consisting in drawing forth a portion of the iris through a corneal incision and strangulating it with a ligature
I'ri-do-dá'y'-sis, n Surg An operation by which the iris is separated from its attachment - **i'ri-do-do-ne'sis**, n Pathol The rupture or trembling of the iris, generally due to lack of the support of the lens - **i'ri-do-kér-ne'sis**, n The normal action of muscular fibers in the iris causing dilatation and contraction of the pupil
I'ri-dol, 1 i'ri-dól or -dél, 2 I'ri-dól or -dél, n Chem A colorless crystalline compound (CH₃C₂H₄(OH)(OCH₃)₂) obtained by distilling iridic acid < [*IRIDO* + *-OL*]
I'rid-o-lin, 1 i'ri-dí-'-lin, -lin or -lín 2 I'rid-'-ilín, -lín or -lí-
I'rid-o-line, n Chem An oily liquid compound (C₂H₃Br)₂ derived from coal-tar It has basic properties, and is soluble with lipidin < *IRIDOCYCLE* + *I oleum*, see *OLI*
I'ri-do-ne'sis, n Pathol A softening of the iris - **i'ri-do-mo'tor**, a Physiol Pertaining to or involved in movement of the iris of the eye - **i'ri-do-par'e-sis**, n Pathol Partial paralysis of the iris, causing it to be sluggish in reaction to light - **i'ri-do-pie-gia**, n Pathol Paralysis



Iris florentina (Orris-root).



1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

-rep''re-hen'si-bl(e^r, 1 i-rep'ri-hen'si-bl, 2 i-rep're-hen'si-bl, *a*. Not reprehensible or blamable; not de-

4 1/2 by 2 m, it has limestone quarries and a prison.



Island of Rell



itincioria, *Rhamnus infectiorius*, etc. When heated to 100° it is converted into amorphous isodulcetan ($C_8H_{18}O_8$), and

substances are correspondingly homomorphous and trimorphous.—*I'so-tri-mor-phos*, *a*. *Crystal*. Exhibiting trimorphism *I'so-tri-mor-phic*;—*I-sot'ro-pal*, *a*. Retracting equally in all directions, said of muscular fiber.

I'so-trop'ic, *1* *ai'so-trop'ik*, *2* *I'so-trop'ic*, *a*. 1. Having the same physical properties in every direction, so that a spherical portion shows the same qualities in whatever way it is turned: opposed to *eiotropic*.

To be classically *isotropic*, we see first that a spherical or sub-spherical portion of any solid, if subjected to uniform normal pressure all round, will be equally experienced no deformation.

Thomson and Tait *Nat Philos* p 244 [c. r. 1879]

2. Denoting in gem minerals that the speed at which light is transmitted does not follow or is independent of the direction in which it is promulgated

3. *Embryol.* Having homaxial or indifferent structure said of egg-cytoplasm at the beginning. [*Iso* + *Gr. tropé*, turning, *trópē*, turn] *I'so-trop'ic*; *I-sot'ro-pous*;—*I-sot'ro-plasm*, *I-sot'ro-py*, *n*. 1. The quality of being isotropic

2. *Embryol* An ability in an unsegmented egg to develop an embryo from any part, opposed to *antitropy*

I'so-trop'yl'o-ro-ra-in, *a*. Same as *TRUXILLIN* *I'so-type*, *a*. *Zoolog.* An organ representing the same genus or family in different countries—*I'so-type*, *a*,—*I'so-u-re'tin*, *n*. Same as *MURK* *I'so-u-re'tinet*;—*I'so-u-ric*, *a*. *Chem. Of*, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric modification of uric acid.—*Isouric acid*, a heavy insoluble compound (C₁₂H₄N₄O₆), isomeric with uric acid—*I'so-va-le'ri-an'le*, *I'so-va-le'ric*, *a*. See *VALERIC*—*I'so-vo-lu'mi-nal*, *a*. *Physics* A curve expression of equality in volume—*I'so-as'ol*, *n*. Same as *FUMONAZOL* *I'so-as'ole'*, *I'so-as'ole'*, *n*. Same as *ISOL* *I'so-uo'le*, *a*. *Physiol.* In form of animal life.

I'so-u'p'le, *1* *is'op'le*, *n*. A zooid of the same character as the parent

I'so-pa-guul, *1* *is'pa-gul*, *2* *I'spa-gul*, *n* [E Ind.] An East-Indian atomless herb (*Plantago waghula*) of the plantain family (*Plantaginaceae*), the seeds of which afford a mucilaginous drink *I'so-pa-guol*; *I'spa-guul*, *1*

I'spah, *1* *is'pa*, *2* *I'spa*, *n* *Bib* 1 *Chron*. xviii, 16

I'spa-han', *1* *I'spa-hán'*, *2* *I'spá-hán'*, *n*. A manufacturing city of Irak Ajemi province, Persia, under Shah Abbas the capital, entered by Russians, March 19, 1916

I'spa-pa-shah, *1* *is'pa-pa-shah*, *2* *I'spá-pá-shah*, *n*. The officer who is chief of police and presiding judge in a rural district

I'spy', *1* *ai'spy'*, *2* *I'spy'*, *n*. A children's game, in which all the players but one hide, and the remaining player, upon finding another, shouts *I spy* and the name of the one found.

Isr, *abbr* *Israel*

Is'ra-el, *1* *iz'ri-el*, *2* *I'sra-él*, *n*. 1. A masculine personal name *F* *Is'ra-él'*, *1* *Is'ra-él'*, *2* *I'sra-él'*, *G* *Is'ra-él'*, *1* *I'sra-él'*, *2* *I'sra-él'*, *L* *Is'ra-él'*, *2* *I'sra-él'*, *n*. The patriarch Jacob, so called after his wrestling with the angel at Peniel (*Gen*. xxxi, 28)

3. The twelve Israelitish tribes until the division of the kingdom

4. The northern kingdom after the division

5. Those who returned from the Babylonian captivity, also, their descendants, the Jews

Israel is the heart of mankind, if we mean by heart the core of affection which binds a race and its families in dutiful love

Is'ra-el, *1* *is'ra-el*, *2* *I'sra-él*, *n* p 139 in 1876.

[*Gr* *Isra'el* < Heb *Yisra'el*, lit fighter for God, < *sārā*, fight, + *el*, God.]

Is'ra-el-ite, *1* *iz'ri-el-ait*; *2* *I'sra-él-it*, *n* *Bib* *John* i, 47

A descendant of Israel (or Jacob), Hebrew Jew, especially an adherent of the Mosiac faith—*New Israelite*, a member of a 19th-century religious sect founded by Joanna Southcott See *SOUTHCOTTIAN*

Is'ra-el-it'ish, *1* *iz'ri-el-ait'ish*; *2* *I'sra-él-it'ish*, *a*. Of, or pertaining to the Israelites, Jewish *Is'ra-el-it'iet*,—*Is'ra-el-it-ism*, *n*. The Jewish religion and worship

Is'ra-els, *1* *iz'ri-elz*, *2* *I'sra-éls*, *Joseph* (c. 1824–31 in 1911).

A Dutch-Jewish genre-painter, *Shiprecht*

Is'ra-hil, *1* *iz'ra-hil*, *2* *I'sra-hil*, *n* In the Koran, the angel who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection *Is'ra-feel*; *Is'ra-*

fe'e, *1* *is'ra-f'io*, *2* *I'sra-f'io*, *n* *Bib* (*Douai*)

Is'ra-char, *1* *is'ra-kar*, *2* *I'sra-car*, *n* *Bib* *Gen*. xxx, 18 (Heb., hire)

Is'ra-que'na, *1* *is'ra-kw'na*, *2* *I'sra-kw'na*, *n* A county in W. Mississippi, 473 sq. m. county-seat, Maversville

Is'ra-que'na Creek. A stream in Mississippi, length, 150 m. to the Yazoo river

Is'se-do-nis, *1* *i-s'do-niz*, *2* *I-s'do-nés*, *n* *pl* An ancient Assyrian tribe who lived near the Mesopotamia

Is'se-tyard, *1* *i-s'tyord*, *2* *I's'tyord* An inlet on the N. coast of Zealand Island, Denmark, length, 20 m.

Is'shi-shal', *1* *i-shal'*, *2* *i-shí'*, *n* *Bib* 1 *Chron* xxv, 21

Is'shi-kul', *1* *i'shik-kul'*, *2* *I'shik-kul'*, *n* A salt lake in the Central Asiatic republic, Semirechinsk, Turkestan republic, 112 by 38 m. elevation, 5,000 ft. [*Ktrghis*, warm water]

Is'swair', *1* *i'swair'*, *2* *I'swair'*, *n* A town in Puy-de-Dôme department, France

Is'su'dun', *1* *i'su'dún'*, *2* *I'su'dún'*, *n* A commercial and manufacturing town in Indre-deux-Sèvres, France

Is'su-a-bl', *1* *i'su-a-bl'*, *2* *I'sh'u-a-bl'*, *a*. 1. That may issue, *bl'* issued. 2. *Law* Tending to an issue, capable of having an issue taken upon it; as, an *issu-a-bly* *a*. 3. That may be derived from property.—*Is'su-a-bly*, *adv*

Is'su-ance, *1* *ish'u-ans*, *2* *Ish'u-anc*, *n*. The act of putting, sending, or giving out, promulgation, distribution; as, the *issuance* of commands.

Is'su-ant, *1* *ish'u-ant*, *2* *Ish'u-ant*, *a* *Her*. Issuing or emerging from the bottom of a chief, applied especially to a boat of which the upper half only is seen contrasted with *ascendant*, *je-vant*, and *navrant* *Issuant* and *revertant* (*Her*), appearing and disappearing said of two beasts on a shield when the lower part of the one and the upper part of the other alone are visible

Is'sue, *1* *ish'u*; *2* *Ish'u* (XIII), *v* [*IS'UED*; *IS'U-ING*] *i*. 1. To send forth or give out officially, deliver by authority; give to the public, as, to *issue* money, ammunition, or commands; to *issue* a journal

2. [*Rare*] To cause to result

3. To give birth to

II. *i*. 1. To pass from any enclosed place, proceed as from a source, come forth from, flow out, as, water *issues* from a spring.

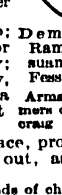
The tiniest bits of opinion sown in the minds of children in private life afterwards *issue* forth to the world, and become its public opinion

SMITHS Character p 43 in 1872

2. To be produced, proceed, accrue, as, profits *issuing* from stock

3. To come to an end, result; terminate, as, the quarrel *issued* in decided conflict.

4. *Law*. (1) To go forth officially, as a writ or proclamation. (2)



Domesticon
Rampant from
Fess
Arms of Chal-mers of Balnag-craig

I-tal'-i-cize, { 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } To distinguish by italics, print or cause to be printed in italic characters, hence, to emphasize. **I-tal'-i-cize-tion**, **I-tal'-i-cize-tion**, **n** Things overlooked before. By this great light upon your minds italicized, as 'twere

JAMES DICKINSON *Last Night that she Lived at* 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } pertaining to the Italian Greeks and the settlements of Magna Graecia **II**. **n** One of the Greek inhabitants of Italy. [**Gr** *Italoiōtes*, < *Italia*, < *I. Italia*, see **ITALIAN**]

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Italian** a combining form, as in *Italian-Greek* (noting both Italy and Greece), etc. **II**. **n** **Byzantine**, a. Of or pertaining to Byzantine art as developed in Italy - **I-tal'-i-cize-mania**, **n** A mania for everything Italian

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Ethnol** A member of a Philippine Malay head-hunting people, inhabiting the island of Luzon

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Rom Myth** A king of the Peloponnese, Hecuba, or Phrygia, married Iphigeneia, daughter of Laertes. Italy is said to have been named after him **I-tal'-i-cize**, { **Gr** }

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A kingdom** in southern Europe, 117,982 sq m capital, Rome the kingdom was unified under Victor Emmanuel, Oct 2, 1870 **I-tal'-i-cize**, { **Gr** }

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A chem** Indefinite acid (C₁₄H₁₀O₄) derived from itaconic acid. It is a homolog of maleic acid

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Same as TINGULAN**, "TINGULAN"

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A lofty palm** (*Mauritia fl. ruosa*) of tropical South America. The natives obtain from it food, drink, and material for ropes and hammocks

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **An island** off Bahia state, Brazil, 18 by 16 m

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A river** in Bahia state, Brazil, 150 m to the Atlantic ocean. 2. A river in Maranhão state, Brazil, 1,600 m to the São José river **I-tal'-i-cize**, { **Gr** }

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A mountain** range in S. P. Mato Grosso state, Brazil

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A French physician and surgeon** introduced notable methods of exploration of the ear, founder of a triennial prize for the best work on practical medicine

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A county** in N. Minnesota, 5,675 sq m, county seat, Grand Rapids

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A lake** in Belmont county, Minn., length, 8 m, source of the Mississippi river, elevation, 1,400 ft. Its basin now a public state park. Compare **ELK LAKE**

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A river** in Concepcion province, Chile, length, 150 m to the Pacific ocean

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A peak** of Mantiqueira range, Brazil, 9,820 ft high

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A Philippine dialect** of the island of Luzon, also, one who speaks it

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A county** in N. P. Mississippi, 526 sq m, county seat, Fulton

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **To feel** a powerful irritation of the skin, which produces a severe itching

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **The female** eats her way under the scarf skin, laying her eggs in the tunnel thus made **I-tal'-i-cize**, { **Gr** }

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **The female** eats her way under the scarf skin, laying her eggs in the tunnel thus made **I-tal'-i-cize**, { **Gr** }

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Likewise** formerly used to introduce any particular in an enumeration after the first Compare **ITERIM**

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Same as GUAPORÉ**

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **A passage or way**, especially the tubular cavity that connects the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. 2. (Archaeol) A route marked out, journey, specif, a judge's circuit, also, the official record of the proceedings on a circuit. 3. A Roman public road & *Rom Law* The right to pass over the land of another **I-tal'-i-cize**, { **Gr** }

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Same as GUAPORÉ**

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I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Same as GUAPORÉ**

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I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Same as GUAPORÉ**

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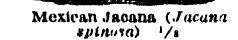
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I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Same as GUAPORÉ**

I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
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I-tal'-i-cize, 1-tal'-i-cize, 2-tal'-i-cize, et [-i-zed, -iz-
I-tal'-i-cize, ing] } **Same as GUAPORÉ**

i's'tac-ci-hua'n, t*l* i's'tok-si-wá't*l*; 2 i's'tac-ci-wá't*l*, n. An extinct Mexican language; Popocatepetl, 15,960 ft. high.
i'tú'f, t*l* i's'h. 2 i'tú'f. {i'tú'f} A variety of obelisks used by Mexican Indians for paper-heads, implements, etc.
*t'l*e'te'. [Mexico].
i-su'car, 1 i-su'kar; 2 i-su'kár, n. A town in Puebla state.
i'su-ha'r'a, 1 i'so-há'r'o. 2 i'su-há'r'il, n. A seaport town on the S coast of Tsushima, Japan.
i's'ard, 1 i'er'd; 2 i'ar'd, n. The letter Z. An old name now chiefly in the phrase below. [ME. *esed*. < OF. *esede*. < Gr. *esēde*.] — From A to i's-ard, from beginning to end thoroughly.
i's'at, 1 i'et. 2 i'et. {i's'at} Social worth or credit; reputation.
i-s'i'ah, 1 i-sai'o; 2 i-s'i'a, n. *Bib.* (R. V.) *Esa* x, 25.

J j I i J j
Roman Black Letter Script



Ja-kat-t'ion, *n* Same as **JACATATION**

Ja-kun', *n* **Ja-k'ut**, *n* **Ja-kun'**, *n* One of the black mixed aboriginal tribes of the southern Malay Peninsula

Ja-ku'-lian, *n* **Ja-ku'-shan**, *n* **Ja-ku'-shan**, *n* **Goai**, *n* *a* Of or pertaining to the strata of the two stages comprised in the Scythian series of strata of Triassic age, or to the corresponding geologic age **II**, *n* The Jakutian stage of strata, overlying the Brahmanian and followed by the Hydasplan

Ja-k'-wood', *n* Same as **JACK-WOOD**

Ja-l, *adj*, *2* **zhál**, *Auguste* (1795-?/1873). A French writer, artist, cart and naval antiquary, **Ja-l**, *n*

Ja-la'-bert', *n* **Ja-la'-bert'**, *n* **Ja-la'-bert'**, *n* **Charles François** (1/1819?-1/1901) A French landscapist and genre-painter

Ja-la'-la-bad', *n* **Ja-la'-la-bad'**, *n* **Ja-la'-la-bad'**, *n* **1**, *a* A town on the Kabul river in Afghanistan, where Sir Robert Sale was besieged by the Afghans from November, 1841, to April, 1842. **2**, *a* A town in Shahjahanpur district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India

Ja-la'-le-el, *n* **Ja-la'-le-el**, *n* **Ja-la'-le-el**, *n* **Btd** (Doubt)

Ja-la'-pur, *n* **Ja-la'-pur**, *n* **Ja-la'-pur**, *n* **1**, *a* Town of the Kawlinid division, Punjab, India

Ja-lam', *n* **Ja-lam'**, *n* **Ja-lam'**, *n* **Btd** (R. V.). Gen xxxvi, 5

Ja-lan-dhar, *n* **Ja-lan-dhar**, *n* **Ja-lan-dhar**, *n* **1**, *a* Division of the Punjab, India, 19,006 sq m **2**, *a* District within the division, 1,433 sq m. **3**, *a* An ancient city, capital of the division and district **Ja-lun-dar**, *n*

Ja-lap', *n* **Ja-lap'**, *n* **Ja-lap'**, *n* *Med* The dried root of *Ipomoea purga*, used in medicine as a hydragog. [**<** Sp *Jalapaca*, **<** *Jalapaca*, town in Mexico] **Ja-lap'**, *n* **can'-cer'**, *n* **Ja-lap'**, *n* The pokeberry - **East-Indian**, *n* **1**, *a* convolvulaceous plant (*Ipomoea turpethum*) occurring in tropical Asia and the East-Indian *Ipomoea turpethum*, which possesses strongly cathartic properties - **false** *ja*, *n* the root of the four-o'clock or marvel-of-peru (*Mirabilis jalapa*) - **Indian** *ja*, *n* an extract from the East-Indian *Ipomoea turpethum* - **male** *ja*, *n* the South-American *Ipomoea batatoides*, also, the Mexican *orizaba-root* (*1 orizabensis*) **Tampico** *ja*, *n* a jalap derived from the rhizome of a tropical American plant (*Ezootum stimulant*) It is less strongly cathartic than the true jalap **Wild** *ja*, *n* the wild potato See under **POTATO**

Ja-lap'-pi, *n* **Ja-lap'-pi**, *n* **Ja-lap'-pi**, *n* **1**, *a* Genus of plants now referred to *Mitrabilis*, formerly supposed to supply the jalap of commerce [**<** Sp *Jalapaca*, see **JALAP**]

Ja-la'-pa', *n* **Ja-la'-pa'**, *n* **Ja-la'-pa'**, *n* **1**, *a* Manufacturing city, capital of Vera Cruz state, Mexico, having an abundant growth of plants from which jalap is produced

Ja-lap'-ate, *n* **Ja-lap'-at**, *n* **Ja-lap'-at**, *n* **1**, *a* Salt of jalapic acid

Ja-lap'-ic, *n* **Ja-lap'-ic**, *n* **Ja-lap'-ic**, *n* *a* Of, pertaining to, or containing jalap or jalapin - **jalapic acid**, *a* yellowish amorphous compound (C₂₄H₃₆O₈) produced by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solution of alkalis or alkaline earths It contains bases forming jalapates, or alkaline salts

Ja-lap'-pin, *n* **Ja-lap'-pin**, *n* **Ja-lap'-pin**, *n* *Chem* A resinous compound (C₂₄H₃₆O₈) contained in several plants of the order *Convolvulaceae*, used in medicine as a cathartic

Ja-lap'-pin'-ic, *n* Same as **JALAPIC**

Ja-lap'-pi-nol, *n* **Ja-lap'-pi-nol** or **-nel**, *n* **Ja-lap'-pi-nol** or **-nol**, *n* *Chem* A crystalline product from jalapin by hydrolysis. [**<** **JALAPIN** + **-OL**]

Ja-lap'-pi-nol'-ic, *n* **Ja-lap'-pi-nol'-ic**, *n* **Ja-lap'-pi-nol'-ic**, *n* *Chem* Pertaining to a crystalline acid with roots from the action of alkalis on jalapinol, from fusing it with caustic potash, etc

Ja-laun', *n* **Ja-laun'**, *n* **Ja-laun'**, *n* **1**, *a* District in Allahabad division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India, 1,477 sq m, capital, Kalpi **2**, *a* A town in this district **Ja-loun'**, *n*

Ja-lee, *n* **Ja-lee**, *n* **Ja-lee**, *n* [**Anglo-Ind**] Pierced screenwork or lattice in marble or stone, a feature of house-decoration in India, showing Mohammedan influence

Ja-le'-le-el, *n* **Ja-le'-le-el**, *n* **Ja-le'-le-el**, *n* **Btd** (Doubt)

Ja-le'-lo, *n* **Ja-le'-lo**, *n* **Ja-le'-lo**, *n* [**Sp**] A vivacious Spanish dancer **Ja-le'**, *n* **Ja-le'**, *n* **Ja-le'**, *n* [**F**] The stone shot from a stone-bow

Ja-lan'-ga, *n* **Ja-lan'-ga**, *n* **Ja-lan'-ga**, *n* **1**, *a* Town in Berar province, India **2**, *a* Town in Khondesh district, Bombay, India

Ja-l'-le-co, *n* **Ja-l'-le-co**, *n* **Ja-l'-le-co**, *n* **1**, *a* State in Mexico, 31,846 sq m, capital, Guadalajara

Ja-lk, *n* **Ja-lk**, *n* **Ja-lk**, *n* *Norse Myth* Odin a name from which some trace the origin of "Jack the Giant-killer" **Ja-lkr**, *n*

Ja-l'-kar, *n* **Ja-l'-kar**, *n* **Ja-l'-kar**, *n* [**Brit Ind**] Revenue from movable utilities, as from lakhs

Ja-l'-ka'o, *n* **Ja-l'-ka'o**, *n* **Ja-l'-ka'o**, *n* [**Sp** Am] A fish Same as **Ja-l'**, *n*

Ja-l'-lored, *n* **Ja-l'-lored**, *n* **Ja-l'-lored**, *n* *Her* Having wattles, comb, or gills colored differently from the body, as a cock

Ja-lor', *n* **Ja-lor'**, *n* **Ja-lor'**, *n* **1**, *a* fortified town in Jedhpur state, Rajputana, India **Ja-lor'-t**, *n*

Ja-lou'-mit'-za, *n* **Ja-lou'-mit'-za**, *n* **Ja-lou'-mit'-za**, *n* **1**, *a* river in Roumania, length, 140 m to the Danube **2**, *a* district in Great Wallachia, Roumania, 2,718 sq m

Ja-lon, *n* **Ja-lon**, *n* **Ja-lon**, *n* **Btd** (**Fr** Chron iv, 17)

Ja-lou'-loz', *n* **Ja-lou'-loz'**, *n* **Ja-lou'-loz'**, *n* [**Dial Scot**] To suspect, be jealous or suspicious **Ja-louse'**, *n* **Ja-louse'**, *n*

Ja-lous', *n* [**Dial** or **Obs**] Jealous

Ja-lou'-sle', *n* **Ja-lou'-sle'**, *n* **Ja-lou'-sle'**, *n* [**Fr**] **1**, *a* Venetian shutter, or blind, screening the windows [**Fr**] **2**, *a* portico or veranda enclosed within shutters of movable slats **3**, *a* Jealousy

Ja-lou'-sye't, *n* - **Ja-lou'-sye't**, *n* **Ja-lou'-sye't**, *n* *a* Having jealousies

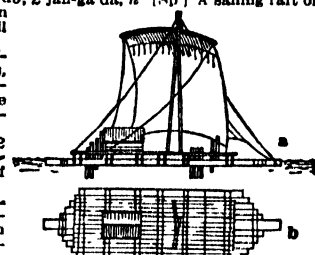
Ja-lp, *n* [**Scot**] Same as **JATP**

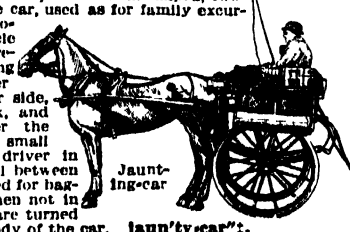
Ja-l'-pal'-ru'-ri, *n* **Ja-l'-pal'-ru'-ri**, *n* **Ja-l'-pal'-ru'-ri**, *n* **1**, *a* District in Bengal province, India, 2,902 sq m **2**, *its* capital

Ja-l'-pa-tte, *n* **Ja-l'-pa-tte**, *n* **Ja-l'-pa-tte**, *n* *a* Mineral A lead-grav cupriferos argenteite, (Ag Cu)₂S, that crystallizes in the isometric system [**<** *Jalpa*, in Mexico]

jam, *n* **jam**, *n* **jam**, *n* [**JAM'PD**, **JAM'P**, **JAM'MING**] **1**, *a* **1**, *a* To compact

originally composed of young prisoners trained to arms — organized about 1330 and rising to great power and influence





J., the celestial city described in the Revelation of St John



NELLY
Because of the connection of this tree with the first medical notice of Australian kino, it is often in old books called 'Botany

job — **job'man'ter**, *n* [Eng] 1. A livery-stable keeper who jobs out horses and carriages. 2. The proprietor of a job-printing establishment. **job'man't** [Rare] — **job-mis-tress**, *n* A woman who jobs out horses and carriages. — **job'mon'ger**, *n* [Rare] One who indulges in political or other jobbery. — **job-office**, *n*. A printing-office devoted

The joinery work of Flanders was taking the place of the older rude and clumsy arts.

T. Whittier *Homes of Other Days* p. 476 [m & co 1871]

Join'ing, 1 join'ing, 2 join'ing, n. A place of junction. **Joint**, 1 joint, 2 joint, r. 1. To form with joints, articulate. 2. To form with a true and accurate edge, as a board to be joined to another. 3. To cut or divide into joints, disjoint. 4. To form (parts) into one, join. **fl.** 1. To unite as by joints or parts fitting together. **Joint**, a. 1. Produced by or involving the combined action of two or more, as, joint weight, joint efforts, joint intervention of governments. 2. United in or having a common relation, action, or interest, sharing together or with another, as, joint tenants, a joint heir. 3. Participated in or used by two or more, held or shared in common, as, joint property, joint stock. 4. Law. Combined or joined together in unity of interest or of liability. 5. Hindu Law. Of or belonging to a joint family. See FAMILY.

Joint action (Law), a suit brought by two or more persons — **joint and several** (Law), binding two or more persons both collectively and individually, as an obligation or liability — **joint contract** (Law), an undertaking by two or more persons jointly and not severally — **joint indictment** (Law), an indictment that includes two or more offenders and charges them as together guilty of the alleged offense — **joint stock**, a. Of or pertaining to stock that is held jointly — **joint tenancy** (Law), tenure of an estate in property by unity of interest, title, time and possession — **joint tenant**, one who holds his right as tenant to the survivors to the exclusion of his heirs — **joint**, one of the participants in a joint tenancy.

Joint, n. 1. The place, point, line, or surface where two or more things are joined together, a junction or mode of junction, articulation, juncture, hinge. A slight arrow may find the joint in the armor before which many weightier shafts have fallen powerless. — SIMON WALKER *Queensy* vol. 1, p. 104 [c. 1874].



Joints

1 Amphiarthrosis, joint between two vertebrae. 2 Synchondrosis, between the two hyphoses, in front. 3 Synchondrosis, between the occipital and sphenoid bones at the base of the skull in a child. 4 Suture between the two parietal bones at the vault of the skull. 5 Diarthrosis (condylar joint), at the base of a finger. 6 Ginglymus at the elbow. 7 Enarthrosis, at the hips.

2. Special, in the mechanical arts. (1) *Masonry*. The permanent meeting surface of two bodies, as stones or bricks, held together by weight, cement, or otherwise. (2) The place where the ends of two rails meet or nearly touch. (3) The mechanism, method, or means by which a junction is effected. See PHRASES and list below.

3. In anatomy. (1) *Articulation*, or place of natural or easy separation, a node, also, an internode or portion between two nodes or joints. (2) *Anat*. A place of union of two bones or separate parts of the skeleton, an articulation. See ILLUS. under HORSE.

The joints of the vertebrate body are divided into three great classes, the freely movable, or **dialarthral joints**; the immovable, or **synarthral joints**; and the slightly movable, or **amphiarthral joints**. Varieties under dialarthral joints are the **arthrodial** or **gliding joint**; the **pivot** or **rotary joint**; the **hinge joint**, or **ginglymus**; the **condyloid joint**, or **condylarthrosis**; the **saddle joint**, or **enarthrosis**; the **saddle joint**, or **reciprocal reception** (*articulatio scapulae*); and the **ball-and-socket joint**, or **enarthrosis**. Varieties under the synarthral joints are the **suture joint**, and **synchondrosis**.

(3) *Geol*. One of a series of approximately parallel divisional planes occurring in many rocks. Joints are commonly secondary structures resulting from the stretching and torsion accompanying the folding of the rocks. The some classes of joints as the prismatic or columnar jointing of igneous rocks, result from the contraction upon cooling after consolidation, and others, as the peculiar jointing of shales and that of limestones or septarian nodules result from the shrinkage of fine-grained sediments while drying and hardening. Joints are distinguished from cleavage (1) by being limited and definite in number, and commonly more widely separated than cleavage planes, (2) by passing smoothly and directly through heterogeneous material as the pebbles in a conglomerate, and (3) by commonly occurring in several sets, inclined at various angles, and thus dividing the rock into polyhedral blocks of various sizes and shapes.

Almost all rocks are traversed by vertical or highly inclined divisional planes called joints.

ANON. *Geol. Text-Book* Geology p. 423 [MACM '03]

4. One of the pieces into which a carcass is cut by a butcher, as, a joint of beef. 5. Bookbinding. The junction of the cover and the body of the book. 6. [Colloq. U. S.] A place of low resort, especially one kept for the purpose of opium-smoking or gambling.

The difference between an opium joint and a saloon, so far as the public is concerned, is all in favor of the joint. *The Voice* [New York] Nov. 12, 1891, p. 4, col. 1.

7. [Slang.] The implements of an outside book-maker at a race-track. [OF. < L. *jointus*, < *jungo*, join.]

bell-changers' joint, a joint made between wires by hooking the ends together and twisting each about the body of its own wire. **Britannia joint**, a lap-joint, as in a telephone-wire made by binding the place of union together with fine wire, and soldering. **Charcot's joint**, same as **ARTHRITIS**. 2. **Charcot's joint**, (Anat.), the junction of the two rows of tarsal bones — **condyloid joint**, (Anat.), condylarthrosis — **foliated joint**, a rabbit-joint — **hysterical joint**, (Pathol.), pain in a joint without objective cause or lesion — **joint-bedded**, a *Maconry* Laid so that the usual horizontal surface becomes a vertical joint said of stones. **Joint**, n. *Car-building*. A bolt for joining one timber to another in T form. **Joint**, n. *Box*. An iron box surrounding electric wires or cables where they are joined or spliced. **Joint chair**, n. A railway-chair supporting the ends of rails the joint each other. **Joint**, n. Any clay that breaks up into angular lumps when dry or exposed to the air. **Joint collar**, n. A flat flanged ring used in a joint-coupling. **Joint coupling**, n. Any device for coupling sections of shafting or the like. **Joint end**, n. In vehicles, an iron piece, as the end of a carriage-box, having a hole in one end to receive a bolt. **Joint fever**, n. A species of zymotic disease lepra nervorum — **Joint-ill**, n. **Joint**, n. 1. Any plant of the genus *Linnetum* or of the genus *Phedra*, especially *E. distachya* a shrub with articulated joints and two small linear leaves at each jointed node. 2. Any taxaceous conifer. **Joint grass**, n. (*Poa distachya*) with its flowers in a pair of spikes at the top of the stem, growing

in wet grounds in the southern United States. 2. Any scouring-rush or horsetail. 3. The yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*) — **Joint-hinge**, n. A strap-hinge — **Joint-ole**, n. The fluid normally found in the movable joints of the body. **Joint water**, n. **Joint**, n. *Match*. A pin on which a joint is movably turned, as in a knuckle-joint. **Joint pipe**, n. A short section of pipe used in joining two sections of regulation length — **Joint plane**, n. *Geol*. Strictly, a joint in a rock mass, more loosely, the face of rock bounded by a joint. As in the case of bedding-planes, joints are not strictly planes, but many of them are close approximations to planes hence the use of the term — **Joint pillars**, n. pl. Small pillars used by watchmakers and makers of instruments.

Joint ring, n. Same as **GEMEL-RING**. **Joint rod**, n. In book-making, a rod for pressing a book into proper shape. **Joint runner**, n. In plumbing, a rope soaked with wet clay, used in packing a pipe-joint. **Joint rust**, n. A disease of grass-stems, due to the parasitic fungus *Epicloa typhina* — **Joint saw**, n. See **SAW** — **Joint sensation**, n. *Psychol*. A sensation due to stimulation of the nerve-endings distributed over the articular surfaces, an articular sensation — **Joint sense**, n. *Psychol*. The sense of bodily movements and positions, as well as of the weight and allied qualities of other bodies, which is due to the pressure and friction of one articular surface against the other. Such articular sensibility belongs to both the kinesthetic and the stereognostic senses — **Joint snake**, n. A snake-like lizard, the glass-snake — **Joint splice**, n. A splice that is reinforced by a fish-pale or bar. **Joint stool**, n. 1. A stool made of parts jointed together. 2. A chair or other supporting block at a joint, as between the ends of two rails. **Joint strip**, n. *Car-building*. A grooved wooden strip for the insertion of corrugated metal roofing-sheets. **Joint test**, n. A test to ascertain the electrical resistance of a cable-joint or of its insulation. **Joint tool**, n. A jeweler's hand-tool for filing joint-wire ends. **Joint water**, n. *Synovia*. **Joint wire**, n. A tubular wire used to form hinge-joints, as between the parts of a watch-case — **Metacarpal joints** (Anat.), articulations of the metacarpal bones of the last four digits with each other — **Metatarsal joints**, articulations of the metatarsal bones of the last four digits with each other — **Mail-joint**, n. *Anat*. The joint just behind the nail — **Out of joint**, dislocated, out of proper place, hence, figuratively, in confusion as, the times are out of joint — **Rustle joint**, a square or chamfered joint, sunk between stones — **Second joint**, 1. The thigh of a fowl. 2. The middle joint of a fishing-rod. **Tarsometatarsal joint** (Anat.), the articulation of the metatarsal bones with the second row of the tarsal bones to break joint, in masonry, to make a joint in one course, as of bricks, come opposite an unbroken surface in the next — **Transverse joint** (Anat.) the mediolateral joint between the astragalus and calcaneum on the one side and the cuboid and navicular bones on the other.

PARTIAL LIST OF JOINTS

[For other joints, see CARVEL-JOINT, CRAMP-J., DRIP-J., FEATHER-J., FISH-J., JUMP-J., etc. see CARVEL, etc.] Joints are named from some feature of their mechanism, shape or the manner of joining or forming, or from the thing joined or confined, as, **shutting joint** (one where the end of one piece comes squarely against the side of another piece at right angles to it) **angled joint**, (between two pieces meeting at an angle) **ball joint**, (see BALL AND SOCKET, under BALL), **beaking joint**, (formed by the ends of several boards in one line) **bell-and-spigot joint**, (made by inserting one end of a pipe into a bell-like expansion at the end of the adjoining pipe) **bevel joint**, (a miter-joint), **blown joint**, (in plumbing, formed by a blowpipe in soft metal, usually lead) **bonded joint**, (a rail-joint provided with an electric conductor) **bracket joint**, (strengthened by a brace) **bridge joint**, in railway work, a joint occurring between two rails supported below by a plate resting on the two adjacent ties, a suspended joint, **bridled joint**, (in carpentry work, a joint formed by mortising the end of a timber into the side of another), **butt**, or **butting joint**, (joined endwise or edgewise without overlapping distinguished from *lap-joint*), **cardan joint**, (a universal joint enabling one shaft to drive another at right angles thereto), **chamfered joint**, (a miter-joint), **compass joint**, (employed in drawing-compasses, having parallel and concentric disks permitting relative motion or opening in one plane), **conceal joint**, (made by drawing together the ends of two pipes by a sleeve having the form of two cones joined at the apex), **coupling joint**, (between two voussours), **cup joint**, (a ball-and-socket joint, also, one sealed with solder), **dove-tail or fantail joint**, (strengthened by dovetailing or by a dovetail tenon), **dowel joint**, (strengthened by a pin or dowel), **edge joint**, (formed by two edges meeting in a corner a carpenter's term), **expansion joint**, (permitting lengthwise movement as of pipes or of parts of a bridge), **face joint**, (a voussour joint that shows on the arch-face), **filed joint**, (made by fitting a flat band of wood into a groove cut in the corners of the meeting ends of timbers), **flushing joint**, (between roofing-sheets where their edges meet on a ridge), **flush joint**, (a butt-joint not projecting beyond the general level, sometimes having a strengthening-plate on the inside face also, a masonry joint filled with mortar and pointed), **globe joint**, (a ball-and-socket joint), **halving joint**, (having both parts cut or gained in equally on their faces, and the notches or gains lapped or locked), **heading joint**, (between two boards, at right angles to their fibers, or between two voussours in the same course), **hinge joint**, (permitting motion in but one plane), **hydraulic joint**, (sealed with water or other liquid), **inverted joint**, (a pipe-joint made by inserting one pipe in another or in a bell attached thereto), **insulated joint**, (a rail-joint insulated against the passage of an electric current), **internal joint**, (a closure of a break on an inaccessible side of a large lead pipe, by cutting two flaps folding them back, soldering the break from the inside, and then closing and soldering the flaps), **knock-off joint**, (used to connect deep-well rods, which are notched together and fastened by means of a clasp), **lap joint**, (having overlapping ends or edges, as distinguished from a butt or a flush-joint), **lapped butt joint**, (a combination of a lap-joint with a butt-joint), **lens joint**, (an annular piece of gun-metal with a certain amount of lateral motion, connecting a pair of pipes), **locket-and-spigot joint**, (a bell-and-spigot joint), **match**, or **matching joint**, (a tongue-and-groove joint, a joint in match-boarding), **miter joint**, (the junction of two ends or edges at an angle of 45°), **overlap joint**, or **overlapping joint**, (a lap-joint), **pasteboard joint**, (having pasteboard packing), **pin joint**, (made by passing a pin through an eye in each piece), **pipe joint**, (usually complete in itself, joining two or more pipes), **pipe joint**, n. **Plum joint**, n. **Plum joint**, n. **Plum joint**, (folded and soldered, between metal sheets), **prop joint**, (on a prop of a falling-top vehicle), **putty joint**, (a pipe-joint made tight with putty, muslin, and twine), **rabbit joint**, (between two edges, as of timbers, each of which is partly cut away so that their faces are flush), **rail joint**, (between the ends of two adjacent rails, as in a railway), **ring joint**, (a circular flange-joint, as between pipes), **roll joint**, n. **Roll joint**, n. **Roll joint**, (formed by rivets), **roll joint**, (formed by folding one metal sheet over another and pressing together)

rolled joint, (a wiped solder-joint made upon two loose pipes, by holding the wiping-cloth stationary and rolling them upon supports), **rule joint**, (employed in foot-rules, etc., employing a pin, and having a shoulder to prevent opening beyond a size tight by the rule), **rust joint**, (the action of rust on introduced iron borings wet with sal ammoniac), **S joint**, (between metal sheets, the edges of which are inserted in the folds of a strip bent into an H-shaped cross-section), **saddle joint**, (a sheet-metal joint in which one edge overlaps and straddles the turned-up edge of the next), **scarf joint**, (made by scarfing), **shackle joint**, (formed by a clevis or shackle and a bolt), **shove joint**, (made by laying a brick upon a thick bed of mortar and shoving it so as to force the latter up into the vertical joint next to the last previously laid brick), **sleeve joint**, (between sections of a pipe, each of which is inserted in a sleeve usually an expansion-joint), **solder joint**, **soldering joint**, (made with solder, as between two lead pipes), **spigot joint**, (a pipe-joint made by inserting the end of one pipe into that of another), **splice joint**, (formed by scarfing, lapping, fishing, or splicing), **square joint**, (having no feather or tenon), **strap joint**, (a connection by a slotted metal strap and key, as at the end of a connecting-rod), **struck joint**, (in masonry, one from which excess mortar is removed to form a smooth finish), **stump joint**, (having a stump to prevent folding except in one direction, as in a rule-joint), **surface joint**, (uniting metal plates, etc., at their margins, usually by means of flanges or laps, secured by soldering or riveting), **suspended joint**, (a joint in a rail that does not rest upon a sleeper), **swivel joint**, (having a swivel to permit twisting), **sypher joint**, (chamfered), **T joint**, (joining the end of a timber or the like to the side of another), **telegraphic joint**, or **telephonic joint**, (in a conducting wire often a Britannia joint), **tenon joint**, (made by one or more tenons and mortises) **thimble joint**, (an expansion sleeve-joint in a pipe-line), **three-joint**, (a joint for rails in which the space extends over three ties, hence, any supported rail-joint), **tongue-and-groove joint**, (an edge-joint, as between two boards, one of which has a projection which fits a groove in the other), **trimmed joint**, (in masonry, one finished with a hollow-faced joiner so that the mortar is rounded to form a head), **turned joint**, (a joint in masonry presenting the appearance of turned), **twist joint**, (a wire-joint made by intertwining employed in American telegraph-lines), **union joint**, (a pipe-coupling, permitting disconnection without disturbing other sections), **wire joint**, (a joint between ends of wire, also, one between two plane surfaces kept tightly pressed together with an intervening wire of soft metal which adjusts itself to trifling surface irregularities, thus preventing the passage of fluid under pressure) etc.

Joint-are, 1 joint'are, 2 joint'are, n. Connection or joining. **Joint-ed**, 1 joint'ed, 2 joint'ed, a. Having joints, knots, or nodes, articulated, as, a jointed rule. See **JOINT**, n.

The harder kinds of sand-rock are always jointed, and the rock breaks according to this structure.

D. T. ANSTED *Great Stone Book* pt. iii, p. 157 [c. A. P. 1863]

— **Joint-ed-ly**, adv. **Joint-ed-ness**, n.

Joint-tee, 1 joint'tee, 2 joint'tee, n. *Bot*. The dhunchee [*< Hind* *Jayanti*].

Joint'er, 1 joint'er, 2 joint'er, n. 1. One who or that which joints. Specific in wood-working. (1) A jointing-plane. (2) A saw that squares the edges of boards, making them straight, parallel to each other, and at right angles to the face of the board. (3) A planing-machine for truing the edges of boards. (4) A plane or a machine for shaping the heads, backs, or edges of staves.

2. *Bricklaying*. (1) A piece of iron bent in two opposite directions, built into a wall to strengthen it. (2) A tool for filling the cracks between courses, blocks, or bricks. (3) A tool for marking out joints. (4) A mold into which the lead is poured at the junction of two water-pipes. 3. [W. Ind.] *Bot*. A shrub (*Piper geniculatum*) of the pepper family.

Joint'ing, 1 joint'ing, 2 joint'ing, n. The act or process of making a joint, or the joint itself — **Joint'ing-machine**, n. A machine with a rotating head having cutters in its flat face and producing perfectly plane surfaces, as for glued work. **Joint'ing-plane**, n. 1. A large plane used to true the edges of boards that must be fitted together closely. 2. A small extra share on a plow. **Joint'ing-rule**, n. A bricklayers' rule used in marking out the joints in brickwork.

Joint'ist, 1 joint'ist, 2 joint'ist, n. [Blank. U. S.] The proprietor of a joint, or illicit drinking-saloon.

Joint'less, 1 joint'less, 2 joint'less, a. Having no joints.

Joint'ly, 1 joint'ly, 2 joint'ly, adv. In a joint manner, unitedly.

He was now about 1530 appointed by the Privy Council, jointly with Cranmer, to compose a regular code of the Protestant faith.

1. *London Portraits*, Nicholas Ridley in vol. i, p. 230 [W. M. 1]

Joint'ress, 1 joint'ress, 2 joint'ress, n. [Rare] 1. A jointress. 2. A woman who is a joint ruler or owner.

Joint-run'ner, n. See under **JOINT**, n.

Joint-ture, 1 joint'ture, 2 joint'ture, 2 joint'ture, or joint'ture, or joint'ture, or joint'ture, n. [To settle a jointure on.]

Joint-ture, n. 1. Law. (1) A settlement of land and tenements made to a woman in consideration of marriage, as a substitute for dower. (2) In early use, a joint estate limited to both husband and wife as a joint tenancy and subject to survivorship.

The Statute of Uses (27 Henry VIII. c. 10), by transferring the legal title in lands to those who had the use or beneficial ownership, revived the dower right of the wife in these lands. It also, however, provided that she could not benefit by both, but must choose between the jointure and the dower. A legal jointure, in accordance with the statute, must declare that it is given to the wife in full satisfaction of her dower, it must be made directly to her and not to a trustee. It must consist of real property must be executed prior to the marriage, and must be made to take effect on the husband's death. An equitable jointure is one under which the wife is provided for when she is not entitled to legal jointure.

She was entirely interested in his scientific pursuits, and the jointure which she brought removed all further anxiety about money affairs. L. S. HOLMAN *Sir William Herschel* p. 80 [c. 1881].

2. A jointing together. 3. A joint of armor. [F. < L. *jointura*, < *jungo*, join.] **Joint'er** — **Joint-ture-less**, a. Having no jointure — **Joint-ture-ess**, n. A woman who has a jointure.

Joint-weed, 1 joint'weed, 2 joint'weed, n. 1. A slender erect American annual herb (*Polygonum articulata*, formerly *Polygonum articulatum*) of the buckwheat family, with linear filiform leaves jointed at the base, and flowers on jointed pedicels. 2. The mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*). 3. A species of scouring-rush (*Equisetum*).

Joint'worm, 1 joint'worm, 2 joint'worm, n. The larva of a plant-feeding chalcidid hymenopterous insect (genus *Isozoma*), as *I. hordei*, that forms galls on the stalks of wheat, barley, etc. In America, doing great damage. Among numerous species the best-known are *I. hordei*, which al-

Uttar Pradesh, 1 juu' bi, 2 juu' bi, n
India, 289 sq. m.

— to juggle the ball (Baseball), to allow the ball to rebound from the hands before holding it for an instant
[Jug'le, v. & n. (Jugle, Eng.)] Same as JUGGLE.
Jug'le, n. 1. A feat of legerdemain. 2. A trick, imposture, or deception. **Jug'le-ment**, n.
Perhaps thou wert a priest — if so, my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggle.
Houace Harris Address to an Egyptian Mummy at 4

Jug'le, n. A block of timber, round or split, with squared ends
Jug'ler, 1 Jug'lar, 2 Jug'ler, n. 1. One who performs tricks of legerdemain, a magician, prestidigitator, also, one dexterous in manipulating balls, knives, etc. Compare JUGGLER.
The habit is as strong as the constant practice of conjuring becomes with a juggler.
F. MARION CRAWFORD Saracinesca p. 159 (MACH 1887)
2. One who deceives by trickery, a cheat. Originally the word referred to one who entertained people by stories, songs, tricks, etc. a jester, a buffoon sometimes implying one who practises magic, witchcraft, sorcery. [Of Jug'lar, Jug'ler, 1. Jucular, 2. Jucular, see JUGGLE, v.] Jug'ler, Jug'ler-ess, n. A female juggler

Jug'ler, n. [Local, U. S.] **Mimus** One of the sloping timber meeting overhead in a triangular passageway
Jug'ler-y, 1 Jug'ler-y, 2 Jug'ler-y, n. [-mÿ, 1-z, 2-z, pl.] 1. The art or practice of sleight of hand, legerdemain. 2. Delusive speech or action, trickery, chicanery, deception. 3. OF *Jugler*, *Jugler*, see JUGGLE, v.]
Jug'ling, 1 Jug'ling, 2 Jug'ling, n. a. Deceiving, cheating, relating to tricks of jugglery.
That juggling band — who never spoke before —
But cried, "I warn'd thee!" when the deed is o'er
Byron The Corsair can 2, at 10.

II. Juglery, in any sense — **Jug'ling-ly**, adv
Juggo, Jugga, n. [Scot.] The jougs
Jug'gul, n. Same as JUG, n.
Jug'gur, n. Juggar
Jug'gur-naut, n. Juggernaut

Jug'gur, n. A bird-nest the doubling of JUG
Jug'lan-dia, 1 Jug'lan-dia, 2 Jug'lan-dia, n. pl. Bot. A family of trees (order Juglandales), the walnut family, with alternate, odd-pinnate leaves and monoecious flowers, the staminate in amentaceous and the pistillate solitary or in small clusters. The fruit is a dry drupe with a bony nut-shell and a 4-lobed seed. There are 6 genera, the best-known being *Hicoria* and *Juglans*. [Jug'lan-dia, 1. Jug'lan-dia, 2. Jug'lan-dia, n. pl. Bot. An order of dicotyledonous, monoecious flowered trees constituted by the family Juglandaceæ.]
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Jug'lan-dia, 1 Jug'lan-dia, 2 Jug'lan-dia, n. pl. Bot. An order of dicotyledonous, monoecious flowered trees constituted by the family Juglandaceæ.

Ju'gu-late, 1 Ju'gu-late, 2 Ju'gu-late, n. [Rare] To cut the jugular vein of, cut the throat of. [*L. jugulatus*, pp of *jugulo* < *jugulum*, see JUGULAR.]

Ju'gu-la-tion, 1 Ju'gu-la-tion, 2 Ju'gu-la-tion, n. A cutting of the throat, hence, any interference by which something is suddenly brought to an end, especially a disease or epidemic. [*L. jugulatio* (n-), killing, < *L. jugulatus*; see JUGULATE.]

Ju'gu-la-tor, 1 Ju'gu-la-tor, 2 Ju'gu-la-tor, n. A cutthroat. [*L. jugulator*, see JUGULATOR.]

Ju'gu-lo-ce-phal'ic, 1 Ju'gu-lo-ce-phal'ic, 2 Ju'gu-lo-ce-phal'ic, n. Of or pertaining to the head and throat. [*L. jugulum* (see JUGULUM) + *cephalic*.]

Ju'gu-lum, 1 Ju'gu-lum, 2 Ju'gu-lum, n. [-lâ, pl.] 1. *Ornith.* The lower part of the throat. See *Illus* under *bird*, 34. 2. *Entom.* The corresponding parts of an insect. [*L. dim of jugum*, see JUGUM.]

Ju'gum, 1 Ju'gum, 2 Ju'gum, n. [*Ju'ga*, pl.] Bot. 1. A pair of leaflets in a pinnate leaf. 2. A ridge on an umbelliferous fruit. 3. *Botany* A backward-projecting lobe of the fore wing near the base of the inner margin, as in certain *Jugate* lepidoptera and caddisflies. [*L. yoke*, < *jungo*, join.]

Ju'gur'tha, 1 Ju'gur'tha, 2 Ju'gur'tha, n. A Numidian king (151? 104 B. C.), who defied Rome, was conquered by Marius, and perished in a Roman prison after adorning the Marian triumph — **Ju'gur'tine**, a. Relating to Jugurtha — **Jugurthine** war, the war between Jugurtha and the Romans (111 106 B. C.)

Ju'it, 1 Ju'it, 2 Ju'it, n. [Porto Rico] A small fly-catching bird, a pewee

Juice, 1 Jus, 2 Jus (xim), n. [Rare] To moisten with juice, juice, n. 1. The fluid part of vegetable or animal matter, especially, the expressible watery matter in fruits, containing usually the characteristic flavor, and (chiefly in the plural) the fluids of the body.
The Greeks chanted in bacchanal processions the praises of the beneficent Dionysus, who made all nations happy with the car-dissipating juice of the grape.
L. B. TILSON Anthropology p. 269 (A 1881)

2. **Sugarcane** — **Juice** from the sugarcane in process of manufacture before evaporation. 3. **Figura-**



Ju-jutsu.

a, arm-lock, while facing opponent; b, arm-lock after a fall; c and d, somersault trick; e, arm-lock, with back to opponent; f, harrying neck-hold; g, arm-lock with punishment against ear; h, the scissor throw; i, wrist-twist, neck-hold, and pressure against gracilis muscle; j, attempt to break opponent's kneecap; k, leg-twist; l, fall, neck-twist, and arm-breaker; m, wrist-twist, and throw by pressing against back of knee-joint

tively, the spirit or essence of a thing, revealing its characteristic qualities and giving to it its value. 4. [Slang] Electricity in electrical fluid, as, "there is no juice in this wire." [*L. jus*, < *L. jus*, juice; pear, n. (U. S.) The shrub, also, its fruit. — *J. root*, n. The licorice-root (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). Spanish licorice — **Juiced**, pa. Supplied with juice succulent usually in combination, as, full-juiced apple. — **Juiceful**, a. — **Juiceless**, a. Having no juice.

Ju'ic, 1 Jus, 2 Jus, a. [*Ju'ic-ER*, *Ju'ic-ER*] 1. Abounding with juice, moist, succulent. 2. [Colloq.] Indicating rain, wet, soaking weather. 3. Figuratively, rich in intellectual quality, full of interest, not dry. 4. [Slang] (1) In oil-painting showing a rich liquid quality of coloring. (2) [Low] Spley appealing to the appetite, highly colored. — **Ju'ic-ness**, n.

Ju'it, n. Same as JU-IT.

Ju'it, n. Judgment, justice; the result of justice, hence, penalty. [*L. iudicium*, cross; *ju'ic-ness*; *ju-ic-ness*.]

Ju'it-shir, 1 Ju'it-shir, 2 Ju'it-shir, n. Same as JU-IT.

Ju'iz de Fo-ra, 1 Ju'iz de Fo-ra, 2 Ju'iz de Fo-ra, n. A town of Minas Geraes state, Brazil, South America. 54 m. S. E. of Barbacena.

Ju'ja-guag, 1 Ju'ja-guag, 2 Ju'ja-guag, n. Same as JU-IT.

Ju'ja, 1 Ju'ja, 2 Ju'ja, n. [W. Afr.] A fetish, such as the brass idols of Jebba, Northern Nigeria, to which sacrifices are sometimes made, a talisman, an object of religious veneration or awe, hence, anything inexplicable, mysterious, or magical, also, the charm said to be worked by a juju. Compare *Joss*. — **Ju'ju-house**, n. A house devoted to fetichism.

Ju'ju-ism, n. The superstitions and practices connected with belief in the juju — **Ju'ju-ist**, n. An adherent of jujuism.

Ju'jube, 1 Ju'jûb, 2 Ju'jûb (xim), n. 1. Any one of several Old World species of the genus *Zizyphus* of the buck-thorn family, especially *Z. vulgaris* and *Z. jujuba*; also, the edible fruit of any of these. 2. A sweetmeat made in imitation of the jujube fruit, usually of gum arabic, flavored and sweetened. [*F.* < *L. zizyphum*, < *Ar. zizuf*, jujube-tree.] **Jujube** paste, — French **Ju-jube**, the fruit of a rhamnaceous tree (*Zizyphus sativa*) — Italian **Ju-jube**, a spiny shrub (*Zizyphus lotus*) occurring in the Mediterranean region. Its red edible berries have a very agreeable subacid flavor, also, the fruit of this shrub.

Ju'jûb, 1 Ju'jûb, 2 Ju'jûb, n. [Jap.] The gentle art of compelling an opponent to use his strength to his own disadvantage, an art of self-defense devised and practised by the Japanese, which enables a person of small stature to disable, injure, or throw one of large physique, and, therefore, necessitates an accurate knowledge of human anatomy. See *Illus* below. **Ju'jûb**, n. — **Ju'jûb**, n. — **Ju'jûb**, n.

Ju'jûb is not a system of muscle building by physical training, but rather a means of offsetting the effectiveness of powerful muscles, by performing the most skillful yet simple maneuvers. *The American* vol. ix, a. v. (188)

— **Ju'jûb**, n. A teacher of ju jutsu

Ju'jûb, 1 Ju'jûb, 2 Ju'jûb, n. 1. A river in the Argentine Republic, 300 m. to the Vermejo river. 2. A province in N. W. Argentine Republic, 18,981 sq. m. 3. Its capital

Juke, cf. & n. Same as JOKE

Jukes, 1 Joks, 2 Joks, Joseph Beete (b. 11-7, 1869) An English geologist and naturalist

Jukes, the. A pseudonym used for the members of a New York family whose history as investigated by H. L. Dugdale in 1874 displays abnormal conditions of crime, disease, and pauperism. Two sons of a blacksmith of Dutch ancestry married two sisters, one of whom, Ada Jukes, received the sobriquet "Margaret, mother of criminals." Among 60 per cent of their progeny degeneracy of various forms was discovered, and in a period of seventy-five years their total cost to society has been placed at \$1,308,000.

J. U. L., abbr. [L.] *Juris Utriusque Licentia* (Licentiate of Civil and Canon Law).

Jul., abbr. Julep, Julian; Julius, July

Ju-la-ceous, 1 Ju-la-ceous, 2 Ju-la-ceous, a. Bot. 1. Like catkin; amentaceous. 2. In mosses, smooth, slender, and cylindric, thus resembling a smooth glossy worm. [*L. julus*, catkin, < *Gr.oulos*, down on plants]

Ju'lep, 1 Ju'lep, 2 Ju'lep (xim), n. 1. A drink composed usually of brandy or whiskey, sugar, cracked ice, and some flavoring, commonly fresh crushed green mint. 2. A subacid, mucilaginous, sweetened drink, often used as a vehicle for the administration of medicine. [*L. < Gr. julepe*, < *Ar. jûlab*, < *Ab. water*.] **Ju'lap**.

Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

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Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

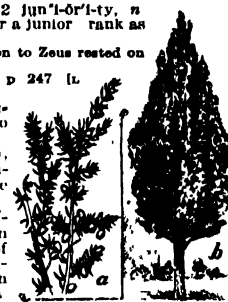
Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

Ju'le, n. [P.] See JULIUS

rush] — jun'ca-gl-na'ceous, α

with the surname ~~Regina~~. She was regarded as the genius of womanhood and watched over the female sex









two-lipped. Several species are of economic value. [1]-
A plant of this genus [< J Justice, Scotch horticulturist.



Raffaello's "Justice " (Fresco
in the Vatican)

genus of herbs and shrubs, mostly tropical, belonging to the family *Acanthaceae* and having small flowers, the corolla two-lipped. Several species are of economic value. 2. [*1*]. A plant of this genus [*1*] *Justice*, Scotch horticulturist.

K

					
Hieroglyphic Kawi	Egyptian Hieratic	Phenician	Early Greek	Roman	English Script

Ka-doe', 1 ka-dō'; 2 kâ-dō', n. A Dutch residency in Java.
Ka-du',
ka-dos', n. [Gr.] Same as CADUS.
ka-dosh', 1 ka-dōsh'; 2 kâ-dōsh', n. [KE-DO'SHIM, 1 ka-dōshim, 2 ka-dōshim, pl.] [Heb.] Literally, holy one in Jewish martyrology, a saint applied to persons who have suffered death for their faith.
Ka-dūr', 1 ka-dōr'; 2 ka-dūr', n. A district of Mysore in India, 2,635 sq m.
Kaemp'fer', 1 kemp'fer; 2 kēmp'fer, n. Same as KAMPPER.
Kaemp'feria', 1 kemp'fer-i-a, 2 kēmp'fer-i-a, n. *Hot A* genus of tropical Asia and African herbs of the banana family [*< KAMPPER (1651-1716), a German traveler in Asia*].
kāmp'fer-id', 1 kemp'fer-id; 2 kēmp'fer-id, n. *Chem.* A yellow crystalline principle (C₁₄H₁₀O₄H₂O), contained in galingale-root prescribed as an aid to digestion and for the relief of flatulence [*< KAMPPERIA*].
Kaf', 1 kâf, 2 kâf, n. *Moham Myth* A mountain, consisting of a single emerald, said to surround the world.
ka-fal', 1 ka-fâl'; 2 ka-fâl', n. [Ar.] An Asiatic tree (*Bai-camod-noron kafal*) of the myrrh family.
Ka-fa'ra', 1 ka-fâ-ra, n. 1. A dependency of S Abyssinia, the original habitat of coffee capital, Honga **Ka'fa'**, 2. A ancient walled and fortified seaport town in E Crimea, Iktusia.
ka'fee-klatach', 1 kâfê-kîdch', 2 kâ'fê-klach', n. [G.] An afternoon party of women, at which coffee is served.
ka'f'yeh', n. [Ar.] Same as KAFFIYEH.
Ka'f'fe', n. Same as COFFEE.
Ka-fr'i-a', 1 ka-fr'i-a, 2 kâ-frâ'i-a, n. A name of the habit of the Kafirs now divided between Cape of Good Hope province, Natal and Zululand **Ka-fr'i-an'**, a **Ka-fr'i-an'**, 1 ka-fr'i-an; 2 kâ-frâ-i-an, n. One living in Kafirra, a Kafir.
ka-fâ-la', 1 kâ'fê-lâ or kâ'fâ, 2 kâ'fê-lâ or kâ'fî' (xiii), n. A camel-train caravan [*< Ar. qadla, caravan*] **ka'fâ-lâh'**, **Ka'f'r'**, 1 kâ'fêr, 2 kâ'f'r, n. 1. A member of a variety, a jously limited group of South-African Bantu tribes, or more loosely, of any tribe of the Bantu family, but more particularly a member of one of the Xosa, Tembu, Mpondo, or Swazi tribes, inhabiting the region between eastern Cape Province and Natal mainly applied to the Xosa Kafirs. The Kafirs are noted for their fine physique, their agricultural skill, and their warlike nature. 2. The language of the South-African Kafirs applied especially to the Xosa Kafir, one of the branches of the Bantu family. 3. One of the people of Kafiristan, in northern Afghanistan, of Galcha stock, the Iramic branch of the Aryan, specif, the Presungals, the Waqulis, and the Siab-Poshi, who came under the dominion of the Ameer of Afghanistan in 1895. 4. An infidel, unbeliever applied by Mohammedans to all who reject Islam, hence the application of the nickname to both the people of Kafiristan and the Kafirs of South Africa. 5. pl [Colloq, Eng] *Finance* South-African stocks [*< Ar. kâfir, unbeliever*] **Ka'f'fer'**; **Ka'f'f'ri'**, **Ka'f'ri-boom'**, n. A prickly-stemmed South-African tree (*Leucodermis caffra*). **K.-bread'**, n. The farinaceous pith of the female cone and of the stem of the South-African tree *hancapalensis caffra*, Hottentot breadfruit, used for food - **K. chestnut'**, a proteaceous tree of South Africa (*Brachyium velatiotolum*). The seed of this tree is sometimes used instead of coffee - **K. cirrus'**, [Eng] *Finance* 1. A stock-exchange term for the body of brokers who operate in Kafirs. 2. The place at which the business is done - **K. cornal'**, n. Same as KAFIR-BOOM - **K. corn'**, n. East-Indian miller **K. kate'**, the Kafir plum - **K. lily'**, **K. crimson'**, flag **K. date'**, the Kafir buffalo (*Zubabua*) - **K. caffer'**, which frequently means swampy places - **K. primitive** xylophone used by Kafirs - **K. plum'**, see PLUM - **Ka'f'r's-tree'**, **K. tree'**, n. Same as KAFIR-BOOM - **K. tea'**, a South-African everlasting plant (*Helichrysum nudifolium*) - **Ka'f'r'i-hood'**, n - **Ka'f'r'i-lze'**, n.
Ka-f'r'i', 1 ka-fr'i; 2 ku-fr'i, n. The language spoken by the Kafirs of Kafiristan.
Ka'f'r-i-stân', 1 kâ'f'rî-stân', 2 kâ'f'rî-stân', n. A country of the Kafirs, of Afghanistan, 7,000 sq m. [heel **ka'f'r'**, 2 kâ'f'r, n. [Per.] A slipper with a folding **ka'f'ta'**, 1 kâ'f'ta 2 kâ'f'ta, n. [Ar.] The leaves of an Arabian shrub (*Catha edulis*) of the family *cleastraceae*, used for a beverage similar to tea and coffee **kâ'ti'**.
ka'f'tan', n. Same as CAFTAN.
kag', 1 kag, 2 kâg, n. [Dial.] Same as KEG.
ka-gu'wa', 1 kô-gu-wa, 2 ku-gu-wa, n. A ken in the N of Shikoku Island, Japan, capital, Takamatsu.
ka-g'e-ra', 1 ka-gê-râ, 2 ka-gê-ra, n. A river in German E Africa, length, 400 m to Victoria Nyanza.
ka-gu' mag', 1 kug'mag, 2 kâg'mâg, a [Dial, Eng] Decayed **ka-gu' g'u'g'o'**, 2 kâg'g'u'g'o', [Jap] 1. A basket. 2. A palanquin or chair of basket-work slung from a pole and borne by men.
Ka-gu', 1 kô'gû, 2 kâ'gû, n. [New Caledonia] 1. A ken in the S of Kuvshu Island, Japan, 3,58' sq m. 2. Its capital, a seaport town destroyed by eruption of Suifu-shima volcano Jan 11-13, 1914.
Ka-gu'o n. Same as Kuvshu Island.
ka'gu', 1 kô'gû, 2 kâ'gû, n. [New Caledonia] A created rhinocetoid bird (*Rhinocetus jubatus*) of New Caledonia, grayish, plump beneath, with an enormous mano-like erectile orest, red bill and feet, and the wings when spread exhibiting white, black, and rust-colored markings. [The flying heron.]
ka-guan', 1 ku-gwân'; 2 kâ-gwân', n. (New Caledonia) 1. A lake in S W New Caledonia, 2. A lake in S W New Caledonia, 2. The chief town in Kagui lake district, Bessarabia, Roumania.
Ka'gu-on', 1 kô'gu-on, 2 kâ'gu-on, n. A province in the E. of Chosen (Korea), capital, Chunchen **Kang wunt'**.
ka-gu'ra', 1 ka-gû-râ, 2 kâ-gû'râ, n. An ancient Japanese religious costume dance dedicated to the sun-goddess [Jap?]

peculiar characteristic forms observed in meteoric irons. [*Gr. kamax (kamak-), vine-pole.*]

apple, *n* The edible berry of a Tasmanian and Australian shrub (*Solanum aculeare*). **apple**, *n* The plant — **apple**, *n* The kōin, *n* **apple**, *n* A tropical plant World chryso-melid or leaf-beetle (genus *Sagra*) with the hind legs much developed — **apple**, *n* [Austral] A fly (*Chabrus*) somewhat smaller than a housefly, which inflicts a painful and annoying wound **MORRIS Austral English** **apple**, *n* An Australian perennial grass (*Themeda forskalii*) diffused through Africa and warmer Asia 2 or 3 feet high and furnishing nutritive fodder — **apple**, *n* A hare-kangaroo — **apple**, *n* [Slang, Austral] An artificial or affected walk — **apple**, *n* A dog used in hunting kangaroos **apple**, *n* **apple**, *n* 1. A North-American jumping mouse. 2. A burrowing pocket-mouse (1) of the genus *Perognathus* (2) An elf-mouse of the genus *Microtopos* 3. One of the smaller species of kangaroos — **apple**, *n* 1. A dipodomys pocket-mouse of the southwestern United States and Mexico, with elongated hind limbs and tail, as *Dipodomys phillipsi* 2. A rat-kangaroo **apple**, *n* **apple**, *n* An erect perennial Australian herb (*Antigonon manglioti*) of the family *Hemodioraceae* with thick, crimson, velvety down covering the stem, branches, and bases of the flowers, which are arranged in terminal, spiked racemes cultivated for ornament in greenhouses — **apple**, *n* **apple**, *n* A spiny shrub (*Acacia armata*) of Australia used for hedges — **apple**, *n* An Australian climber (*Cissus antarctica*) of the vine family (*Vitaceae*) — **apple**, *n* A kangaroo-rat

kan, *n* **kan**, *n* 1. **kan**, *n* 2. **kan**, *n* 3. **kan**, *n* 4. **kan**, *n* 5. **kan**, *n* 6. **kan**, *n* 7. **kan**, *n* 8. **kan**, *n* 9. **kan**, *n* 10. **kan**, *n* 11. **kan**, *n* 12. **kan**, *n* 13. **kan**, *n* 14. **kan**, *n* 15. **kan**, *n* 16. **kan**, *n* 17. **kan**, *n* 18. **kan**, *n* 19. **kan**, *n* 20. **kan**, *n* 21. **kan**, *n* 22. **kan**, *n* 23. **kan**, *n* 24. **kan**, *n* 25. **kan**, *n* 26. **kan**, *n* 27. **kan**, *n* 28. **kan**, *n* 29. **kan**, *n* 30. **kan**, *n* 31. **kan**, *n* 32. **kan**, *n* 33. **kan**, *n* 34. **kan**, *n* 35. **kan**, *n* 36. **kan**, *n* 37. **kan**, *n* 38. **kan**, *n* 39. **kan**, *n* 40. **kan**, *n* 41. **kan**, *n* 42. **kan**, *n* 43. **kan**, *n* 44. **kan**, *n* 45. **kan**, *n* 46. **kan**, *n* 47. **kan**, *n* 48. **kan**, *n* 49. **kan**, *n* 50. **kan**, *n* 51. **kan**, *n* 52. **kan**, *n* 53. **kan**, *n* 54. **kan**, *n* 55. **kan**, *n* 56. **kan**, *n* 57. **kan**, *n* 58. **kan**, *n* 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ka-va, 1 ká'va, 2 ká'va, n [Polynesia] 1. *Bot* (*Uper maticum*) one of the alcoholic and unfermented beverage of great social and ceremonial value prepared from this plant, according to the native method, by chewing the root, mixing the comminuted particles with water, and straining the infusion when of the proper strength. Taken in moderation it acts as a stimulant and tonic, but when drunk to excess produces drowsy intoxication, with loss of control of the leg-muscles. **ka-va-ka-va'i**; **ka-wai**—**ka-va-ring**, n. A Hawaiian feast so called from the ceremonial drinking of kava. **ka-va-in**, 1 ká'və-in, 2 ká'va-in, n *Chem* A colorless, odorless, crystalline resin found in the kava-root. **ka-wa**, 1 ká-wá, 2 ká-wá, n *Geogr* A Greek seaport on the Aegean Sea, the residence of a Greek army corps to the Germans Sept 12, 1916. **Kay's-nagh**, 1 káy'-nə, 2 káy'-nə, **Julia** (1/1824-10/1877) An Irish novelist and essayist. **ka-vass'**, 1 ká'-və, 2 ká'-və, n A guard or military courier attending Turkish dignitaries, also, a Turkish police officer [*< Turk qavd* :] **The kavass** is a very important functionary in Constantinople. He wears a magnificent Turkish military dress. . . The kavass is answerable with his head for those he protects. **ka-vay'**, 1 ká'-və, 2 ká'-və, n *Geogr* A town in Scutari vilayet, Albania. **kave**, **ka-vél**, **ka-ver**. Same as **CAVE**, etc. **ka'veh-kha'neh**, 1 ká'və-hə-ne, 2 ká'və-hə-nə, n [Per] A Persian tea-house [*< Ar kaveh*, coffee, + Per. *khaneh*, house]. **Ka-ver'**, 1 ká'-və, 2 ká'-və, n A river in Mysore and Madras, 8 India, length, 400 miles from the western Ghats mountains to the Bay of Bengal. **ka-wá**, 1 ká-wá, 2 ká-wá, n *Geogr* A town in Honshū Island, Japan, 25 miles N. W. of Tokyo. **ka-wál'han**, 1 ká-wál'-han, 2 ká-wál'-han, n A district in Hawaii Island. **ka-wa-wá'**, 1 ká-wá'-wá, 2 ká-wá'-wá, n [New Zealand] A large tree (*Libocedrus dotsonia*) of the pine family, the cy-press-cedar, affording a hard, resinous, fine-grained, dark-red-wood, valuable for curving and for planks and spars. **ka-wa-wá-wá'**, 1 ká-wá'-wá-wá, 2 ká-wá'-wá-wá, n [Hawaii] *Jch* The little boubon (*Gymnosarda allesteria*). **ka-wá-wá-wá'**, 1 ká-wá'-wá-wá, 2 ká-wá'-wá-wá, n [Maori] A New Zealand shrub (*Piper ex-celsum*) of the pepper (*Piperaceae*) much used in reli-gious ceremonies and for the removal of the tabu. **Ka-war'**, 1 ká-wá', 2 ká-wá', n A wady and oasis in the Sahara, Africa. See **BIWA**. **Ka-war'do**, 1 ká-wá'-dó, 2 ká-wá'-dó, n A native state in Central Provinces, India, 847 sq m. **ka-wá-ta**, 1 ká-wá'-tá, 2 ká-wá'-tá, n [Jap] The cotton-plant. **ka-wá-wá'tle**, 1 ká-wá'-wá, 2 ká-wá'-wá, n [Scot] The jackdaw. **ka-wau'ke**, n. See **WAUKE**. **ka-wá-wá-wá'**, 1 ká-wá'-wá-wá, 2 ká-wá'-wá-wá, n A peak in Sierra Nevada mountains, California, 14,000 ft high. **kaw'rie**, n Same as **KAUHI**. **kaw'ry**, 1 ká, 2 ká, n The letter *K*, rarely so written [ME. *ka*, *k*, *l*, the letter *k*]. **kay'**, n Same as **CAY**. **Kay'**, n 1. John, first English poet laureate to Edward IV, lived about 1480. 2. John (7/1704-1704?) an English machinist, inventor of the fly-wheel, 1733. 3. John (7/1747-1/1820), a Scottish miniature-painter, etcher, and caricaturist. 4. A county in Illinois, 1. 5. Same as **QURUX**, Six. 6. A county in Oklahoma, 89 sq. m., county seat, Nowkirk. **ka-ya**, 1 ká'ya, 2 ká'ya, n [Jap] A Japanese tree (*Torreya grandis*) of the pine family, with ill-smelling leaves and wood, but yielding excellent timber. **kay'ack**, **kay'ak**, -er. Same as **KAIAC**, etc. **Kay'an**, 1 ká'ən, 2 ká'ən, n A member of the principal Dyak tribe. **Kaye**, 1 ká, 2 ká, n Same as **CAYUS**, 1. 2. John (1/1783-7/1853), an English bishop and ecclesiastical historian. **ka-yá-wá**, 1 ká-yá-wá, 2 ká-yá-wá, n [Turk] A Turkish historical. **Kayes**, 1 ká, 2 ká, n A town in Upper Senegal-Niger, French West Africa. **kay'-yau**, 1 ká'-yú, 2 ká'-yú, n Same as **MARIAS RIVER**. **kayles**, 1 ká, 2 ká, n *pl* [Prov. Eng. & Ir] A game of nine-pins or skittles, also the pins used in the game. **ka-yá-shut'tle-worth**, 1 ká'-shə'tl'-wóth, 2 ká'-shə'tl'-wóth, n Sir James (7/1804-7/1877) An English educational reformer. **ka-yá-shus**, n [Kr] Same as **CAYSTER**. [Utah] **ka-zá-mín**, 1 ká-zá, 2 ká-zá, n A city in Davis county. **ka-zá'**, 1 ká-zá, 2 ká-zá, n [Turk] A Turkish administrative district, or subdivision of a sanjak. **Ka-zak**, n Same as **COSSACK**. **Ka'-za-min'**, 1 ká'-zə-mín', 2 ká'-zə-mín', n A town in Asiatic Turkey, 8 miles N. W. of Bagdad. **Ka-zán'**, 1 ká-zán', 2 ká-zán', n 1. A former government in E. Russia. 2. Its capital, now the capital of the Tartar republic, Russia, cathedral and manufacturing city, seat of a university, founded in 1801. **ka-zá-wá**, 1 ká-zá-wá, 2 ká-zá-wá, n [Local, Eng.] Liable to mislead, lean or disquiet, as cattle. **ka-záard-lyt**. **Kaz'bek**, 1 káz'bek, 2 káz'bek, n A mountain in the Caucasus mountains, Russia, 16,546 ft high. **ka-zem'be**, 1 ká-zem'-be, 2 ká-zem'-be, n A country in N. Rhodesia, South Africa. **ka-zí**, **ka-zy**, n Same as **CAZI**. **ka-zí-as-kier'**, 1 ká-zí-as-kir', 2 ká-zí-as-kir', n [Turk] Either of the two chief officers of the Turkish ulema, one having jurisdiction in Asia, one in Europe. **ka-zá-ker'**, 1 ká-zá-ker', 2 ká-zá-ker', n [Turk] A Turkish writer, (1759-1/1831). **ka-zá-ker'**, 1 ká-zá-ker', 2 ká-zá-ker', n [Turk] A Hungarian writer, the restorer of the Hungarian language. **ka-soo'**, 1 ká-soo', 2 ká-soo', n A toy musical instrument, consisting of a peculiarly shaped wooden tube, containing a cutgut strip, which, when the tube is sung into, vibrates with a harsh dissonance. [Prob coined]. **Kaz-vín'**, 1 ká-zín', 2 ká-zín', n A town in Greek-Ajemi province, N. Persia. **Kaz-kím'**, **Kaz-vín'**. **Kaz-wín'**, 1 ká-zín', 2 ká-zín', **Zachariah ben Mo-ham-mad** (1210?-1293), an Arabian nat-uralist, called "the Pliny of the Orientals", wrote *The Wonders of Nature*. **K. B. A. K. C. K. C. B. K. C. I. E.**, abbr. See **ABBREVIATION**. **K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d'Aviz** [Portugal].

Keene, 1 kn, 2 kēn, n. 1. **Laura** (1820-11/1873), an English actress, known in private life as Mary Moss, was in the United States, 1852-1871. 2. **Thomas Waller** (1791-1844-9/1848), an American actor and tragedian, *Richards III*. 3. A city county-seat of Cheshire county, N. H.

keen'er, 1 kin'er, 2 kēn'er, n. [Western U. S.] One who drives a close bargain. [Ginia 3,945 ft. high.]
Keeney Knob 1 kin, 2 kēny. A mountain in West Virginia. 1 kin, 2 kēny, v. [KEEN, KEEN'ING] 1. To have and retain in one's control or possession, as, to keep a secret, this is given you to keep.
 Everything keeps its best nature only by being put to its best use. [Phillips Brooks Twenty Sermons fourth series, ser. v, p. 84. (L. P. 1887)]

2. To have in one's employ or use, usually for one's benefit or pleasure, as, to keep a butler, to keep horses. 3. To manage, conduct, carry on, or attend to, as a business, as, to keep store, to keep a hotel.

There are many women who know how to keep a house, but there are but few who know how to keep a man. [Hansard B. Brown House and Home Papers No. 10, p. 40. (L. P. 1887)]

4. To have the responsibility or care of, for the purpose of preventing injury or loss, guard, as, to keep a flock. 5. To provide for or maintain, as with a home or the necessities of life, furnish entertainment for, as, to keep an aged parent, to keep boarders.

And there's little to earn and many to keep.

Keenest 1 kin, 2 kēst, n. [The Three Fishers at 1.] 6. To set down in writing or otherwise, as for future reference, make regular entries in, as, to keep accounts or records, to keep tally, to keep a diary. 7. To perform or be faithful to, as an obligation or a pledge, as, to keep the law, to keep a promise, specif., to celebrate or solemnize, observe, as, to keep a feast, to keep Lent.

The law should be kept. It should be kept because the subject believes it ought to be kept.

R. M. Foxworth *Pharos Christianity* vol. II, p. 84. (L. P. 1890)

8. To cause to continue without essential change of condition, maintain, as, to keep the peace, to keep oneself well often used with prepositions and adverbs (up, down, in, out, off, away, etc.), as, keep down scandal, keep up appearances, keep off duns, keep out the cold.

The innate desire of improving our condition keeps all in a state of want. [Everett Orations and Speeches, Aug. 1, 1886 p. 260. (L. P. 1896)]

9. To confine, detain, or restrain, also, to remain in, as, what kept you there? he kept his room for six weeks.

His external reputation that keeps women from him. [William Davenant *Crucel Brother* act iv, sc. 1.]

10. To retain the use of, hold to, as, to keep one's feet, to keep the path. 11. [Local, U. S.] To preside over, hold, or conduct, as, to keep a meeting. 12. [Local, U. S.] To be a subscriber for (a publication), as, to keep a weekly paper. 13. [Va.] To support illicitly, as, to keep a woman. 14. [Prov. Eng.] To drive off, keep away, as, to keep crows. 15. To conform to anything proscribed, to attend, as an auditor or spectator. 16. To heed, observe. 17. To wish for, desire.

18. To wait for, seize, intercept, watch, encounter.

11. 1. To continue in a condition, position, relation, or course of action unchanged, remain, stay, often used with a present participle, as, to keep coming. 2. To remain sound, sweet, fresh, or the like, last, endure, as, this fruit keeps till spring; my news will keep till you are at leisure. 3. [Colloq.] To be in session, as, school keeps till four o'clock. 4. [Colloq. or rare.] To lodge or stay in for a time, as, that hut is where he keeps. 5. To take care, watch. [AS. cīpan, keep.]

Syn. carry, carry on, celebrate, conduct, defend, detain, fulfill, guard, hold, maintain, obey, observe, preserve, protect, restrain, retain, support, sustain. **Keep** is the terse, strong Saxon term signifying generally to have and retain in possession for many acts which are more exactly discriminated by other words. We keep, observe, or celebrate a festival, we keep or hold a prisoner in custody, we keep or preserve silence, keep the peace, preserve order—preserve being the more formal word, we keep or maintain a horse, a servant, etc., a man supports his family, we keep or obey a commandment, keep or fulfil a promise. In the expressions to keep a secret, keep one's own counsel, keep faith, or keep the faith, such words as preserve or maintain could not be substituted without loss. A person keeps a shop, conducts or carries on a business, he keeps or carries a certain line of goods, we may keep or restrain one from folly, crime, or violence, we keep from or refrain from evil, ourselves. **Keep** in the sense of guard or defend implies that the defense is effectual. See CELEBRATE, CONTAIN, OBEY, PRESERVE, RESTRAIN, RETAIN. — **Prep.** keep in hand, in mind, in or within the house from evil, out of mischief, keep to the subject, keep for a person, an occasion, etc.

to keep an act, to give an academical disputation as a candidate for a university degree. to k. at arm's length, to keep from being too familiar, hold off to k. at it [Colloq.] to persevere, persist. to k. away (Naut.), when sailing close-hauled, to cause a boat to sail less close to the wind. to k. bark. 1. To withhold. 2. To restrain. — to k. body and soul together, to preserve or maintain life. — to k. cases, in the game of firo, to keep a record of the cards drawn from the dealing box to determine when any card is the only one of its denomination. Hence the saying "to keep tab on the game." — to k. down, to hold in repression or subjection. Specif. (1) In painting, to subordinate the tone of (some part of a picture) to that of other parts. (2) In printing, to set the type of (a word) with a lower-case initial. — to k. from, to keep away from, abstain. — to k. good or bad hours, to retire early or late. — to k. (her) to (Naut.), to sail (a boat) close to the wind. — to k. her way (Naut.), to maintain progress after the engine stops or the sails are lowered, said of a vessel. — to k. in. 1. To place in restraint, confine. 2. To maintain severely. 3. To keep from going out, as a fire. 4. **Print.** To keep type within a certain space. 5. To detain at school after hours. 6. To keep one furnished with. 7. To remain within, as inside the house. — to k. in with, to keep in the good graces or favor of. — to k. it up [Colloq.], to persist in action. — to k. off. 1. **Naut.** To point a vessel less close to the wind or to the shore. 2. To ward off, avert. — to k. on, to continue, maintain as formerly. — to k. one going. 1. To keep one busy. 2. To keep one provided for. — to k. one's chapel [Rare, U. S.], to assign one a college chapel the minimum number of times required in a given term. — to k. oneself to oneself, to keep aloof from society, take no counsel with others. — to k. one's eyes open, to be wide awake or on the alert, watch for advantage, present or future, also [Colloq. U. S.] to k. one's eyes peeled. — to k. one's foot (Hd.), to be decorous or circumspect. — to k. one's hand in, to retain one's skill by constant practice. — to k. one's head, to keep cool in the midst of disturbing circumstances. — to k. one's head above water, to keep

from sinking, figuratively, to surmount trouble or difficulty, especially financial. — to k. one's own counsel, see COUNSEL.

to k. open doors, house, or table, to show wide hospitality, entertain freely. — to k. out (Print.), to enlarge by wide spacing. — to k. quarter, to retain one's station, remain on friendly terms. — to k. term. 1. **Eng. Unit.** To reside a definite time under prescribed conditions. 2. **Inns of Court.** To eat a prescribed number of dinners in the Hall of the Inn, a necessary condition preceding a call to the bar. — to k. one's terms, — to k. the ball rolling, to maintain animation in anything, keep anything going, especially conversation or social entertainment. — to k. the corners up [Colloq. U. S.], to look after well, repair. — to k. the land aboard (Naut.), to keep alongside or as near to the land as safety will permit. — to k. to, to abide by, as a rule, a promise, etc. — to k. under, to hold in restraint or subjection. — to k. up. 1. To continue, maintain, as, to keep up one's courage, they kept up a discussion. 2. [Colloq.] To keep pace with not fall behind or fall short of. 3. To stay out of bed, especially with an effort to resist weariness or disease. — to k. with, to associate, or keep up with.

keep, 1 kip, 2 kēp, n. 1. Means of subsistence; livelihood, board and lodging; food, as, he is not worth his keep. 2. In a medieval castle, the strongest part of the building, commonly a tower; a stronghold, donjon. See illus. under DONJON. Prisoners were kept in its vaults, and the garrison resorted to it in emergency, hence, loosely, a castle, fortress. 3. **pl Mining.** Cages-shuts. See CAGE. 4. [Eng.] An oil-bowl or oil-cellar in the journal-box of a car axle. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A meat-safe, also, a large basket. 6. A reservoir for fish. 7. **Mech.** A block inserted in machinery to hold it stationary; a stop, check. 8. Care or keeping. 9. That which is kept. 10. Observation, heed, as, he took no keep.

— for keeps [Colloq.], for good, to be kept permanently, as, to have a thing for keeps or keep's sake, to a check nut, see CHECK. — **keep's**, n. **Mach.** The ring on an axle-journal which holds it in the box and aids in lubricating the journal by retaining its oil-pail in place. — out at k. [Dial. Eng.], grazing on hired pasture. [kept.]

keep'a-ble, 1 kip'a-bl, 2 kēp'a-bl, a. That may be kept. 1. kip'er, 2. kēp'er, n. 1. One who keeps or cares for anything or person, as owner, manager, attendant, etc., as, a toll-gate keeper, the madman was attended by two keepers, used also in compounds, as, house-keeper, etc. 2. That which keeps, contains, or retains anything, a guard. (1) In mechanics. (a) The socket into which a door-bolt shoots. (b) A pawl or click, as in a ratchet-wheel. (c) A catch, clasp, or clamp, as of a latch lock, or glove-fastener. (d) A jam-nut, lock-nut. (e) A detachable key. (f) A clamp for a flint in a flint-lock. (2) **Mach.** Any contrivance such as a check, a clasp, a block, a spring, meant to cover, protect or hold in place a part of the machine. (3) **Physics.** (a) A piece of soft iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, in order to maintain magnetic force, an armature. Every magnet charged while its poles are connected by a keeper, possesses more power before the keeper is removed than after. B. MILLMAN, JR. *Physics* p. 511. (L. P. 1890)

(b) A lateral projection from a magnet-pole to bring its armature more nearly within its field. (c) In machinery, a loop for holding the free end of a buckled strap. (d) A ring to guard or keep another, as a bedding ring, on the finger. (e) **Naut.** A mooring to prevent a rope or chain from slipping off a hook, or a hook from opening.

3. One who remains or stays, as, a keeper at home. 4. One who observes or obeys, as a law or a duty, as, a keeper of every precept. 5. That which keeps well, or is capable of long preservation, as fruit or vegetables.

A dozen bushels of good keeps should be stored in every cellar. [Gleaner What I Know of Farming p. 208. (L. P. 1888)]

— **keeper or chief warden of the forest**, formerly, an English officer who had charge of the royal forests. — **K. of the Great Seal**, the official custodian of the great seal of Great Britain. The Lord Chancellor holds this office and is called Lord Keeper. The office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland was established in 1708. — **K. of the King's conscience**, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. — **K. of the Privy Seal**, the British official who has charge of and who attaches the sovereign's privy seal, the fifth great officer of state, an office now held by the First Lord of the Treasury. — **keeper-ing**, n. The office or work of a gamekeeper. — **keeper-less**, a. Having no keeper or guardian, unrestrained. — **keeper-ship**, n. The office of a keeper.

keep'ing, 1 kip'ing, 2 kēp'ing, n. 1. Custody, charge, or possession, as, he placed the jewels in my keeping, also, the condition of being thus kept. 2. In painting, right relation or proportion, congruity, harmony of composition; also used in a general sense.

The dress is rather modern and not quite in keeping with the antique chair she is sitting in.

LOUISA M. ALCOCK *Silver Pitchers* p. 261. (L. P. 1885)

3. Maintenance, support; sustenance, as, the charge for the keeping of a horse.

in or out of keeping (with), in or out of harmony (with). **keep'ing-room**, n. [New Eng. & Prov. Eng.] 1. A family living-room or sitting-room. 2. [Eng.] An undergraduate's living-room at Cambridge University.

keep'off, 1 kip'off, 2 kēp'off, n. 1. Something for defense or guard, as a spear. **keep'sake**, 1 kip'sak, 2 kēp'sak, n. 1. Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver, a token of friendship.

The previous keepsakes into which he wrought the giver's loving thought. [LONGFELLOW *From my Arm-Chair* at 11.]

2. A tastefully printed and bound gift-book of sentiment or poetry; much used early in the 19th century. — **keep'sakey**, a. After the style of a keepsake book.

keep'wor'thi, 1 kip'wor'thi, 2 kēp'wor'thi, a. Worthy of being kept.

keep'drag, 1 kip'drag, 2 kēp'drag, n. [Local, Eng.] A dredge-net with small meshes at the end, used by zoologists in procuring marine specimens.

keep'ogre, 1 kip'ogre, 2 kēp'ogre, n. [Ir.] Same as CLOCK.

Keeseville, 1 kip'vil, 2 kēp'vil, n. A village in Essex county, N. Y.

keesh, 1 kish, 2 kēsh, n. Same as KISH.

keest, 1 kist, 2 kēst, n. [Scot.] The essence, pith, marrow. **keethle**, 1 kip'thi, 2 kēp'thi, n. [Scot.] A fish, the angler.

keeve, 1 kip, 2 kēv, n. [KEEVED, KEEV'D, KEEV'ING] 1. To place in a keeve or vat, as, to keeve vat. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To tilt up or dump, as a cart, for unloading.

keeve, n. A large vat, tub, or cistern, as a brewers' mash-tub, a bleachers' keir, or a miners' tub. In mining, a keeve of rich slime is stirred with water, and then struck on the side, which causes the heavy mineral to settle on the bottom. [AS. cufe, vat.] **keever**, n.

keev'ing, 1 kip'ing, 2 kēp'ing, n. **Mining.** The preparation of fine ore-slime in a keeve.

Keew'-wa, 1 kip-wa'tin, 2 kēp-wa'tin, n. 1. A rocky, forested, and very high district of Canada, between Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay, 242,000 sq. m. 2. **Geol.** The stratified schistose portion of the Archean rocks of North America, consisting of metamorphosed volcanic sedimentary and pyroclastic rocks, into which the Laurentian, consisting of plutonic igneous rocks, has been intruded.

kef, 1 kef, 2 kēf, n. 1. Same as KAIF. 2. Same as KIEF. **kef'-fe-kil**, 1 kef'-kil, 2 kēf'-kil, n. 1. A meerschaum. 2. A variety of clay. [*< Per kaf, scum, + kil, clay*].

kef'-fel, 1 kef'-fel, 2 kēf'-fel, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] An old or worthless horse.

kef'-feh, 1 kef'-feh, 2 kēf'-feh, n. [Ar.] A kerchief tied about the head and falling over the shoulders, a usual head-dress of Bedouin Arabs. **ke'-fe-yehi**; **kef'-ei**.

kefir, n. Same as KEPIR. — **kefir'-ric**, a. **keg**, 1 keg, 2 kēg, n. 1. A strong barrel, usually of 5- to 10-gallon capacity. 2. [Slang.] The stomach. [*< Ice, kaggi, keg*]. — **keg'-hand'ed**, a. [Prov. Eng.] Left-handed. — **naill-keg**, n. 1. A small cask in which nails are packed. 2. [Slang, U. S.] A silk hat.

ke-ha'-ma, 1 kip-ha'ma, 2 kēp-ha'ma, n. In Southey's *The Curse of Kehama*, a Hindu raja who obtains supernatural power, drinks the cup of immortality and finds the "immortality of death." He pronounced a curse which becomes a blessing to the man against whom it is directed.

ke-ha'-ya, 1 kip-ha'ya, 2 kēp-ha'ya, n. [Turk.] A subordinate officer of rank, a deputy.

ke'-he-la'-thah, 1 kip-he'la-tha or kip-he'la-tha, 2 kēp-he'la-tha or kēp-he'la-tha, n. *Bib. Num. xxxiii. 22* [Heb.] **ke-hil'-la**, 1 kip-hil-la, 2 kēp-hil-la, n. [Heb.] A congregation; also, an organization for the control of local commercial affairs.

ke-hoe'-ite, 1 kip-ho'ite, 2 kēp-ho'ite, n. **Mineral.** A sine and aluminum hydrous phosphate found in large white masses with gels in South Dakota. [*< H. Kehoe*].

Kel, 1 kē, 2 kē, n. A river in N. E. Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa, flowing 200 m. to the Indian ocean.

kel'-ap'-ple, 1 kip-ap'pl, 2 kēp-ap'pl, n. A tall and spiny evergreen shrub (*Azara cuflra*) of the family Flacourtiaceae, of Natal and Kaffaria, much used for hedges, and bearing an edible fruit, also, the fruit, which when green serves as a pickle without vinegar. [*< S. Afr. kel + apple*].

keley, n. A key.

Keleyley, 1 kip-he'ly or kip-he'ly, 2 kēp-he'ly or kēp-he'ly, n. A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England.

keight, 1 kip, 2 kēp, n. **Geol.** A catch.

keight'ley, 1 kip'li, 2 kēp'li, n. **Thomas** (1789-11/1872). An Irish historian and journalist, *Outlines of History*.

kelk, n. n. [Scot.] Same as KECK. [enclosed.]

ke-lah, 1 kip-la'h, 2 kēp-la'h, n. *Bib. 1 Sam. xxiii. 5* [Heb.] **kel'-hau'-ite**, 1 kip-hau'ite, 2 kēp-hau'ite, n. **Mineral.** A vitreous to resinous brownish-black titanate-silicate (Ca(Fe, Y, Al)-TiSiO₆), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< Prof. Keith of Norway*].

Keith, 1 kip, 2 kēp, n. 1. **John** (1712-11/1871). A Scottish mathematician and astronomer.

Keim, 1 kip, 2 kēp, n. 1. **Theodore** (1815-11/1878), a German Protestant theologian and professor. 2. **William Hugh** (1813-11/1862), an American general and politician.

keir, 1 kip, 2 kēp, n. A bleaching-vat. [*< Ice ker, vat.*]

ke'sart, n. Same as KAISER.

ke'sert, n. Same as KAISER.

ke'ser, 1 kip'ser, 2 kēp'ser, n. **Reinhard** (1874-11/1879). A German composer of over 100 operas. [*< Ser*].

Keith, 1 kip, 2 kēp, n. 1. **Alexander** (1791-11/1880), a Scottish clergyman, *Evidences*, etc. 2. **George** (1553-11/1623), earl marischal of Scotland, founder of Marischal College, 1593. 3. **George** (1639-11/1710), a Scottish Presbyterian. 4. **Christian** b. bleaching-solution c. c. Quaker, and Episcopalian cloth passing in and out on roll successively, visited America several times, as indicated by the lines; 1688-1694. 4. **George** (1693-11/1778), last earl marischal of cloth, s. steam-space, v. safety-Scotland, proscribed for sup- valving the Pretender. 5. **James Francis Edward** (1688-11/1766), "Marshall Keith," a Scottish Jacobite and soldier of fortune friend of Frederick the Great, field-marshal and governor of Berlin 1749. 6. **Viseunt** (1740-11/1823), George Keith Elphinstone, a British admiral, captured a Dutch squadron on the coast of S. Africa, 1796, and took Genoa, 1800. 7. A county in W. Nebraska, 1,113 sq. m. county-seat, Ogallala. 8. A manufacturing town in Banffshire, Scotland.

keif'-lo-a, 1 kip-lo-a or kip-lo-a, 2 kēp-lo-a or kēp-lo-a, n. A South-African rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*), formerly regarded as a distinct species.

ke'jang, 1 kip'ang, 2 kēp'ang, n. [E. Ind.] The muntjac.

ke'krops, n. Same as CECROPS.

kek-ryph'-a-los, 1 kip-ryf'a-los, 2 kēp-ryf'a-los, n. An ancient Greek coin or kerchief of network or cloth. Still worn by some Greek, Italian, and Spanish peasant women. [*< Gr. kekryphalos, < kekrypha, pf. act of kryptō, hide*].

Ke-la'-lah, 1 kip-la'la, 2 kēp-la'la, n. Same as KIELAT.

Ke-lat, 1 kip-lat, 2 kēp-lat, n. Same as KIELAT.

Ke-la'-ti, 1 kip-la'ti, 2 kēp-la'ti, n. A strong fortress in Khorassan province, Persia, 3,400 ft. above the sea.

kelb'-el-bahr, 1 kip-el-bahr, 2 kēp-el-bahr, n. [Ar.] A large predatory characoid fish (*Hydrocyon forskali*) of the Nile, with large canine teeth. Similar ferocious species inhabit other rivers and lakes of equatorial Africa, as *H. gillii* of the Congo basin. **kelb'-el-mo'yehi**.

kel'-chih, 1 kip-chih, 2 kēp-chih, n. A fine paid for a homicide in Scottish tribal law. **kel'-chym**.

keid, 1 kēd, 2 kēd, n. [Dial. Eng.] A natural spring of water, also, the calm, untroubled part of a river.

keid'er, n. Same as CULDER.

keid'er, 1 kip'er, 2 kēp'er, n. **Breeding** A large vat or caldron for cooling. [Var. of KEELER, n.]

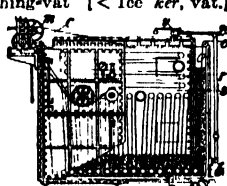
kelet, n. Same as KEEL.

kele'-be, 1 kip-be, 2 kēp-be, n. An ancient Greek vase, broadly ovoid and wide-mouthed, with small handles extending from the projecting rim of the body, a Corinthian form of crater. [*< Gr. kelebe, a jar*].

kel'-ee-tome, 1 kip'ee-tōm, 2 kēp'ee-tōm, n. **Surg.** An instrument for removing parts of a tumor for examination.

kel'ek, 1 kip'ek, 2 kēp'ek, n. A raft used in Asia Minor, made of sheepskins inflated with air, or of compressed reeds.

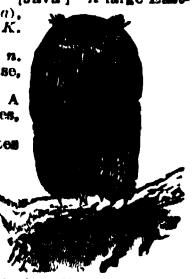
kel'ep, 1 kip'ep, 2 kēp'ep, n. A neotropical stinging ant (*Ecatomma tuberculatum*) of subterranean habits. It was



Kerguelen-Steuermaer, Yves Joseph de (1745-?-1791).
A French navigator who discovered Kerguelen Land, 1772.



key-way, *n* Same as **KEY-SEAT** — **key-winding**, *a* Winding with a key said of a watch or clock **key-wind**! — **key-word**, *n* 1. A word used at the top of a page as a key or



Pair of Kettle-drums

calochu, and used by the natives in chewing betel.

imitation of it as, kid gloves — kid'-glove", a 1. Re-
quiring full dress, socially formal, as, a *kid-glove* affair



this word is chiefly applied to the *killing* of public or eminent persons through alleged political motives, whether secretly



Kim'ri, a Same as CYMRIC Kimono as worn
kin, 1 kin, 2 kin, a. Of the same blood by Japanese Girl.
or ancestry, hence, of the same kind or nature, of kind
cognate, germane, akin, used in the predicate.

Kildeer 1/



graph - kin'-to-graphy, n The art of taking motion pictures

kinetophone, n An instrument combining the functions of a phonograph and a kinoscope - kin'-et'-o'-pho-

no-graph, n A combined phonograph and kinoscope

kinetoscope, 1 kin'-et'-o'-skop, 2 kin'-et'-o'-skop (XIII), n 1. An instrument for illustrating the production of kinematic curves by the combination of circular movements of different radii 2. A device by which the pictures taken by the kinoscope may be presented successively to the eye, thus effecting a visual reproduction of the motions originally photographed In the early form of this instrument, as invented by Thomas A. Edison, these pictures were viewed through a peephole, but the improved type now throws them as large-sized projections upon a screen See motion picture, under motion 3. [Rare]

A kind of panorama - kin'-et'-o'-scop'ic, a

kinetoscope, 1 kin'-et'-o'-skop, 2 kin'-et'-o'-skop, n An apparatus designed to show the motions of the bones of the body

kin'-fun', 1 kin'-fun', 2 kin'-fun', n Gold lacquer in powdered form [- Jap kimpun]

king, 1 kin, 2 king, it [Rare] 1. To make a king of, invest with royalty, enthroned 2. To furnish with a king - to king it, to play the king, assume royal dignity

king', n 1. The sovereign male ruler of a kingdom

Originally, among the Germanic and Latin races, the office of king was elective now, in Europe, it is generally hereditary The name is loosely applied, irrespective of the manner of appointment, to chiefs and rulers of various classes, as those of Israel, of African and American tribes, or of Ireland The supreme being is also called King

All the Aryan nations not out, as far as we can see, with very much the same kind of government There was a king or chief as the leader, there was a smaller Council of nobles or old men, and there was a general Assembly of the whole people

E. A. Lusk, *General Sketch* p. 163 in *n. co*

2. One who or that which is preeminent among others of the same kind or class, as a railway king, chess is the king of games 3. A player or dealer bearing the picture of a king, as the king of hearts 4. In chess, the piece for whose ultimate defense all the moves of the other pieces are made, shaped like a king's crown

It may move one square at a time in any direction

See CASTLE, 9, CHECKMATE, 1, CHESS, n 5. In checkers, a piece that by regular moves has reached the adversary's king-row, and has thereby gained the right to be moved both backward and forward instead of forward only 6. A conical pin used formerly in billiards 7. A perfect female bee, former term for a queen bee

king bee, 8. pl. [K.] Script The 11th and 12th books of the Old Testament, called 1 Kings and 2 Kings, containing the history of the kings after David Formerly the name was given also to the two preceding books, now called 1 and 2 Samuel [- AS *cung*, contr of *cynig*, *cynig*, tribe] SYN., autocrat, monarch, prince, sovereign

Many combinations are made with king, indicating superiority as king-key, king-spike, etc., also with king's, as king's counsel, king's highway, etc. Where such words are not given below, they will be found under the second element - King Arthur, a name applied to the British savior in the Middle Ages, in which one chosen by lot as king must allow himself to be deluged with bucketsful of sea-water, until he detects one of his tormentors laughing at his discomfort, who then must act as king and undergo the same ordeal - king-auck, n The great auk king-ball, n The object-ball in bagatelle, etc. k. bird of paradise, a small species of bird of paradise (*Cicluturus regalis*), found in New Guinea k. bolt, n 1.

A vertical central pin or bolt attaching the body of a carriage or vehicle to the fore axle, or a rail road-car to a truck, and serving as a pivot in turning 2. An iron tire rod used in place of a king-post 3. Min-

ing A bolt which supports a cage - k. card, the best card still reserved in hand after the highest has been played K. Charles spaniel, a small spaniel

Secura, n k. celtic, n A wedge-shaped brick used as the key of an arch k. coast, n Same as HAMADRYAD 2 k. couch, n A West-Indian helmet-shell (*Caudo cameo*), used in canoeing K. Cotton (U. S.), cotton as the most important article of commerce so called before the Civil War k. erow, n One of various drooping or crows-like insectivorous birds, as *Dicrurus maculatus*, noted when breeding, for attacks on larger birds k. devil, n A hawkweed (*Hieracium pratense*), brought from Europe to the U. S., pernicious to crops k. duck, n An elder-duck (*Somateria spectabilis*), the northern hemisphere having the lateral base of the upper mandible enlarged into a lobe k. elder, n k. eagle, n An eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) of southeastern Europe and Asia, by many regarded as the traditional emblem of the Roman empire k. fern, n The flowering fern (*Osmunda regalis*), royal fern k. fluke, n [Scot] Same as TURNIP - k. gold, n [Rare] An escuage k. gutter, n [Prov. Eng] A principal gutter into which others empty - k. shake, n A gadoid fish the spotted codling (*Phycus regalis*) of the northern Atlantic coast of the United States, with white-spotted lateral line k. Harry, n [Local, Eng] The goldfinch k. head, n The enlargement at the upper end of a king-post k. herald, n The carrier king-of-Arms king-hunter, n A wood-knight K. James version or Bible, see VERSION k. killer, n One who has slain or who seeks to slay a king a regicide k. lory, n Any one of several escape-pigeons of the genus *Apenninus* k. parrot, k. monkey, n A semipithecine monkey (*Colobus polycomus*) of Sierra Leone k. mullet, n 1. A West-Indian mullet fish (*Lepomis maculatus*) of a prevailing brilliant red 2. The yellow goatfish (*U. mactatus*) k. nut, n The big shell-bark hickory-tree or its fruit k. of arms, n Less correctly, k. of arms See HERALDS, COLLECT, under HERALD K. of Beggars, see CARL W. 2 K. of Heaven, God or Christ K. of kings, 1. God or Christ 2. A title often taken by various Oriental potentates K. of Men 1. Zeus 2. Odin 3. Agamemnon so called in Homer's Iliad k. of misrule, see LORD OF MISRULE k. of terrors, death Job xviii, 14 k. of the antecaters, a South-American ant-bird or formicivore (*Cratichneumon*) k. of the beams, 1. A gadoid fish (*Pagrus erythrinus*) 2. The braze k. of the herrings, one of various fishes (1) A chimaera (2) The oarfish (*Regulus glene*), (3) The opah (*Lampris guttatus*), (4) The albacore - k. of the mackerels, a moid fish of the genus *Ranzania* one of the herrings - K. of the Markets, a sobriquet given to François de Vendôme because of his

great popularity with the Parisians See VENDÔME - k. of the meadow, n Same as JOEY-WEED - k. of the mullets, 1. [Local, Ir] The European bass 2. Same as CARDINAL-PINK - k. of the salmon, a deep-sea dealish (*Trachyporus alticola*) of the Pacific - k. of the sea, braams, the braze k. of waters, the Amazon river - k. oriolan, n The king-rail - k. parakeet, n An Australian broad-billed parakeet (*Myiopsitta nelsoni*), red with green wings and back, black tail, and blue rump - k. penguin, n A penguin of the genus *Apenninus*, large and with slender, slightly decurved bill, as *A. longirostris* or *A. patagonica* - k. piece, n A carp A king-post king's pierce, - k. pin, n 1. A king-bolt 2. In tennis, the foremost pin of a set arranged in order for playing 3. [Colloq., U. S.] A person of first importance, a chief mover in an enterprise or organization - k. pine, n 1. The pine-apple 2. A large Himalayan fir-tree (*Abies webbiana*), the dye-plant 3. A violet dye is extracted from the cones of *Pinus* - k. post, n Arch A single vertical strut supporting the apex of a triangular truss, as of roof-members, and itself supported by a cross-beam or tie - k. pot, n The largest crucible used in bronze-manufacture or brass-smelting - k. rail, n 1. A North-American rail (*Rallus elegans*) of fresh-water marshes, brownish striped with black and with a cinnamon-colored breast 2. [Local, U. S.] The Florida gallinule - k. rod, n A carp An iron rod used to brace or support a king-post - k. roller, n The middle roller of a roller-press for crushing sugar-cane from the cores of *Corea* - k. row, n In the game of draughts, the row of squares nearest to either of the players, as they sit opposite at the board, a crown-head king's advocate [Scot], a lord advocate Compare ADVOCATE king's allowance, an allowance from the civil list granted to British officers for the purpose of entertaining visitors - k. salmon, n The quinnat - king's arm, a musket - king's bargain [Naut], said of a sailor in the British navy - king's beardsman, see BEARDSMAN - king's beam [Eng Hist], the official standard balance, once in the custody of the crown, the property of London, hence, figuratively, an authorized standard - King's Bench, see under BENCH - king's bench [Eng] (Naut), a galley-skuller, a sea-lawyer or one who talks much and works but little - king's bloom, n [Dial, Eng] Same as PRONY - king's chair, n Same as KING'S CUSHION king's clover, n [Prov. Eng] The yellow bellflower king's conundrum, n [Prov. Eng] The field-larkspur - king's crown, n [Prov. Eng] 1. The yellow bellflower or king's clover 2. The guelder rose - king's cure, n 1. Same as FALSO or PLAIN-LEAF WINTERGREEN (*Pyrola rotundifolia*) See WINTERGREEN 2. The pipewort (*Chtnapodium umbellatum*) - king's cushion, n [Prov. Eng & Scot] A seat formed by the crossed wrists and clasped hands of two persons, a lady-chair - king's case (Scot's Law), twenty per cent of a proved tithe deducted for the benefit of the proprietor in certain tithes - king's ellwand, n [Prov. Eng] 1. Orion's belt 2. The common foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) - king's (or queen's) English, see ENGLISH - king's evil, same as SCROFULA - king's farmer, in old English law, a farmer of the royal revenue king's feather, n [Prov. Eng] 1. In heraldry, the king's flower, a South-African plant (*Eucalyptus regalis*) of the family *Myrtaceae*, with tufted-crowned spike of greenish involucre flowers often cultivated in hothouses - king's friends [Eng Hist], a political party that supported George III. in his attempts to increase the royal power - king's fruit, n The mangosteen - king's hood, n The second stomach of an ox - king's keys [Scot], the crowbars and other tools used to open doors in pursuance of the king's commands - king's knight's defense (Chess), the Berlin defense - king's letter, same as KEEPER, n 3 king's life, - king's mark [Eng], a hall-mark consisting of a lion or leopard's head crowned k. snake, n A large harmless colubrine snake of the genus *Ophibolus*, as *O. guttatus* and *O. saps*, usually blackish blotched with lighter colors They attack and kill larger snakes, as the rattlesnake, by constriction - k. spoke, n [Rare] Naut Same as MIDSHIP-SPOKE - king's scholar [Eng], a scholar in a royal chartered school, or one supported in a school by funds derived from a royal endowment - king's side, in chess, that side of the board on which the king stands, specif., a quadrangle of squares of which the king's knight, the king's king's bishop's, king's knight's, and king's king's squares - king's spear, n The white asphodel (*Xiphodolus albus*) - king's taper, n Bot. The great mullen (*Verbascum thapsus*) - king's tree, n 1. Same as SERVICE-BERRY (*Pinus glabra*) 2. A loganaceous tree (*Strachinus atheroides*) of South Africa Negro tribes use the branches in festivals and religious rites - king's widow (Feudal Law), a woman whose deceased husband had been a tenant or vassal of the king, and who was prevented by a compulsory oath from marrying without the king's consent k. of arms, 1. A heraldic shield 2. A decorated course or member under a parapet 2. In progressive games, the highest table - k. of today, n A tyrant-flycatcher or tyrannid (*Muscivora regalis*) of Brazil, having a crest, fanlike when erected, of red feathers striped with orange and tipped with black See plate of BIRD k. truss, n A truss, as in roofing, having a king-post k. tyrant, n A king-bird - k. vulture, n A tropical American vulture (*Sarcophagus papia*), buff or cream-colored above and white beneath, with black wings and tail and the naked skin of the head and neck brilliantly colored with yellow, orange, red, blue, etc. - the three kings, or the three kings of Cologne, the three Oriental wise men or magi - Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar - who brought offerings to the infant Christ, and whose remains, according to tradition, found a final resting-place in the cathedral at Cologne

king', n [Chin] A Chinese instrument of percussion, consisting of graduated stones or metallic plates which are suspended and struck by a metal or wooden hammer

king', n [Chin] 1. Collectively, the Chinese classics, edited or compiled by Confucius 2. Aphorisms in Chinese, taken from the Buddhist scriptures

King', n 1. Charles (1780-1867-1867), an American journalist and educator, fought in the war of 1812, president of Columbia College, 1848-1865 2. Charles (1781-1844), an American general, historian, and novelist, *Two Soldiers* 3. Edward (1812-1867), an English poet and educator, the reputed subject of Milton's *Lycidas*, was drowned 4. Edward (1735-1807), an English antiquarian and miscellaneous writer 5. John Alop (1713-1788-1807), an American statesman, Lieutenant in the war of 1812, member of Congress and Governor of New York 6. John Crookshanks (1806-1882), a Scottish-American sculptor 7. Jonas (1792-1889), an American missionary to Greece and a writer, died at Athens 8. Peter, Lord (1669-1734), an English jurist, Lord Chancellor 9. Richard John (1818-1879), an English antiquarian and writer 10. Rufus (1756-1827), an American statesman and lawyer, United States Senator minister to Great Britain 11. Rufus (1814-1879), a United States general and journalist, son of Charles 12. Thomas Starr (1824-1884),

an American Unitarian clergyman, lecturer, and writer; related the attempted independence of California, in 1861, wrote *The White Hills* 13. William (1768-1817), an American statesman and first Governor of Maine, in 1820 14. William Lyon Mackenzie (1817-1874), a Canadian statesman and publisher, Minister of Labor of Canada, premier 1821-1828 15. William Rufus (1756-1827), an American statesman, lawyer, United States Senator, 1819-1844, Vice-President of the United States, 1852 16. W. Scott, pseudonym of William Kingscote Greenland. 17. A county in N. W. Texas, 928 sq. m., county-seat, Guthrie 18. A county in W. Washington, 2,051 sq. m., county-seat, Seattle 19. A county in New South Wales, Australia, 1,873 sq. m.

King and Queen. A county in E. Virginia, 336 sq. m., county-seat, King and Queen Court-House

king'-bird', 1 kin'-b'rd', 2 king'-bird', n. 1. An American tyrant-flycatcher, especially of the genus *Tyrannus*. The common king-bird (*T. tyrannus* or *carolinensis*) is blackish above and white below, with black white-tipped tail, and the concealed patch on the crown of the head orange-red. The male is noted for the courage with which, in the breeding-season, he attacks larger birds, as crows, hawks, and eagles. The gray king-bird (*T. dominicensis*), of the South Atlantic States and the Caribbean, is much larger. In also, its upper parts are ashen-gray and its tail forced instead of round. The western or Arkansas king-bird (*T. verticalis*), which ranges from the western United States to Central America, has a grayish or whitish chest and yellow lower parts. 2. A bird of paradise 3. Any one of various terns so called by sailors

King Bom'ba, 1 kin'-b'ba, 2 kin'-b'ba, Nickname of Ferdinand II of Naples, originating in his bombardment of Messina

King Cam-by'-nes. The hero of an old English play by Thomas Preston, alluded to by Falstaff in Shakespeare's *1 Henry IV*, act II, sc. 4, in King Cambyenes' vein

King'-chau', 1 kin'-chau', 2 king'-chau', n. A city in Hubei province, China, on the Yangtze river

king'-crab', 1 kin'-krab', 2 king'-crab', n. 1. A limuloid crustacean having a large horseshoe-shaped head-shield, a posterior shield composed of the consolidated abdominal segments, and a long caudal spine *Limulus polyphemus* is the king-crab of the Atlantic coast of North America. Other species are found in Asiatic waters 2. The thornback crab (*Maia squinado*)

king'-craft', 1 kin'-kräft', 2 king'-craft', n. The craft of kings, the art of governing as a king, kingly statesmanship or policy

king'-cup', 1 kin'-kup', 2 king'-cup', n. 1. Any of several buttercups, especially the bulbous buttercup and the creeping buttercup 2. The common marsh-marigold

kingd., abbr. Kingdom

king'dom, 1 kin'-döm, 2 king'-döm, et. 1. To take possession of, as a kingdom 2. To furnish with a kingdom

king'dom, n. 1. The territory, people, state, or realm ruled by a king or a queen, a monarchy, as, the kingdom of Spain 2. The spiritual dominion of God on earth, his reign over those who believe in Christ and submit themselves to God's will, hence, sometimes, heaven, as the Kingdom, also, the kingdom of God, or kingdom of heaven

And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world.

If you do not wish for His kingdom, don't pray for it. But if you do, you must do more than pray for it. you must work for it. *RUSKIN Crown of Wild Olive* lect. 1, p. 37 [w. a. 1866]

3. Any separate field of independent authority, action, or influence; sphere, as, the woman's kingdom is home

The kingdom a man makes out of his own mind is the only one that it delighteth him to govern

RUSKIN Crown of Wild Olive lect. 1, p. 253 [w. a. 1867.]

4. Nat Hist One of the three primary divisions of natural objects

Those generally recognized are the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Some authors use another for organisms intermediate between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and designated *Protista*, etc. In the distribution of Quadriferae five are recognized, the *animal*, *mineral*, *vegetable*, *animal*, and *human*. See these words

In *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus the three kingdoms of nature are thus defined - Minerals are concrete bodies, possessing neither life nor sensibility, vegetables are organized bodies, possessed of life, but without sensibility, animals are organized bodies, possessing life and sensibility, together with voluntary motion. W. MACGILLIVRAI *Lives of Eminent Zoologists* p. 272. [w. a. 1834]

5. [Archaic] The authority or rule of a king or queen, also, kingdom, kingship [- AS *cynningdom*, *cynning* (see KING), n + *döm*, jurisdiction] king'dom't.

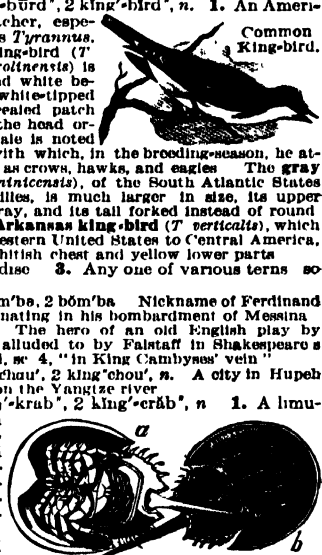
- kingdom come [Slang] the world after death, as, he was sent to kingdom come - Latin k., Jerusalem under the Christian rule of Crusader kings from 1099 to 1187 - the Flowery K., China a rhetorical name, partly a translation of *chung hwa kwon* - the Middle K., the Chinese Empire in the widest sense, specif., the 18 provinces of China proper, a translation of Chinese *chung kwon*, "central state," the name originally given about 150 B. C. to the imperial state of Honan, distinguishing it from dependencies - United K., Great Britain and Ireland so constituted by the act of union of 1800, which took effect Jan. 1, 1801, modified by the founding of the Irish Free State, 1922 - king'dom-ful, n. All that a kingdom can hold - king'dom-ship, n. A kingdom, kingship

king'domed, 1 kin'-dömd, 2 king'-dömd, a. 1. Having royal power 2. Furnished with, consisting of, or constituted as a kingdom or kingdoms [JUGOSLAVIA]

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Same as King Edward VII. Land. A mountainous area in the Antarctic W. of Ross sea, near 80th parallel, explored by Shackleton 1908 - King Edward VII. Plateau. The polar area of the Antarctic continent within the 80th circle of latitude, elevation, 11,000 feet.

kin'-ger-vie, 1 kin'-jer-vi, 2 kin'-ger-vi, n. [Scot] The ballad-wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*)

King Est'-mere, 1 est'-m'r, 2 est'-m'r. In the Percy *Reliques*, the hero of one of the ballads, who wins his bride in combat with a Moorish king.



King Bird of Paradise 1/2

kinsman, a man's relative or relation is one who is related to him, either by blood, as a brother (a *kinsman*), or by law as a brother-in-law (not a *kinsman*), or, loosely, by some other bond of connection. It still more vague and unsatisfactory. The same applies to *kinswoman*. See **KINDRED** - **kins-**man-ly, a

Kinsman Mountain, a mountain in Grafton county, N H 4,200 ft high. [Same as **KINSFOLK**]

kins'peo'ple, 1 kinz'p'pl, 2 kins'p'pl, n pl [Local, U S] **kins'ton**, 1 kin'stan, 2 kin'stan, n A township and town, county-seat of Lenoir county, N C

kins'wo'man, 1 kinz'w'u'man, 2 kins'wo'man, n [-wo'-MEN, pl] A female blood-relation, also, improperly, a female relative by marriage

kin'tal, n Same as **QUINTAL**
kin'tar, 1 kin'tar, 2 kin'tar, n Same as **CANTAR**
kin'tledge, n Same as **KENTLEDGE**

kin'tra, 1 kin'tra, 2 kin'tra, n [Scott] Country **kin'tray**, 1 kin'tray, 2 kin'tray, n A peninsula in S Arklyshire Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, 40 by 7 m seat of the ancient kingdom of Dalriada

kin'sig-ite, 1 kint'sig-ite, 2 kin'sig-ite, n *Petro* A variety of schist composed essentially of biotite, garnet, and oligoclase. [C. Kinsig Valley, Black Forest]

ki'o, 1 ki'o, 2 ki'o, n Same as **NGATO**
ki'o-e'a, 1 ki'o-e'a, 2 ki'o-e'a, n [Hawaii] The Tahiti curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*) **ki'o-wai**, n

ki-o'ke, 1 ki-o'ke, 2 ki-o'ke, n A member of a Hantu tribe of negroes dwelling on the Kwango and Kasai rivers and in the Belgian Congo

ki'o'len, n Same as **KIOLEN** [Exclusion of the uvula **ki'o-ne'e-to-my**, 1 ki'o-ne'e-to-my, 2 ki'o-ne'e-to-my, n *Surp* **ki'o-noc'er-as**, 1 ki'o-noc'er-as, 2 ki'o-noc'er-as, n A genus of extinct nautiloid cephalopods found in various formations from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period

ki'o-no-er-a, n pl Same as **CYNOCEPHALUS**
ki'o-nop-to'sis, 1 ki'o-nop-to'sis, 2 ki'o-nop-to'sis, n *Pathol* Prolongation of the uvula

ki-ock', 1 ki-ock', 2 ki-ock', n 1. *Arch* An open ornamental summer-house or pavilion, common in Persia and Turkey, and now imitated in gardens and parks in other countries

Here we found a pretty little *ki-ock*, half hidden among groves of . . . orange trees. [Routledge's *India* p 220 [s 1870]]

2. A French news-stand, slightly like such a pavilion.
3. [U S] A small pavilion for the display of meteorological instruments, weather-maps, etc., in a public place. See also in next column 4. [Ct Brit] A hand-stand. [Ct *E. kusque*, < Turk, *kushk*, < Per *kushk*, palace]

ki'oto, n Same as **CYOTO**
ki-o'to, n Same as **KYOTO**

ki'o-toime, 1 ki'o-tōim, 2 ki'o-tōim, n *Surp* An instrument for removing the tonsils and for cutting false membranes in the rectum and bladder. [Ct *Gr kion*, column, + *tōmos* cutting, < *tēmos*, cut]

ki'oum, 1 ki'oum, 2 ki'oum, n [Burma] A Burmese Buddhist monastery, generally connected with a temple. James F. Johnson *Hist Ind and East Arch* bk viii, p 626 [s 1870]

ki'o-wa, 1 ki'o-wa, 2 ki'o-wa, n 1. A county in S W. Colorado, 1,780 sq m county-seat, Sheridan Lake 2. A county in S Kansas, 720 sq m, county-seat, Greensburg 3. A county in S W Oklahoma, 1,140 sq m, county-seat, Hobart 4. An American Indian tribe. See **AMERICAN**

ki'o-wayt, n *Relat* A relating or pertaining to the Kiowa tribe - **ki'o-wan**, n

kip, n [Ct olog, U S] *Gymnastics* To execute the kip movement

kip, 1 kip, 2 kip, n 1. The untanned skin of a calf killed when older than is usual for killing for veal 2. The untanned skin or hide of an adult of any small breed of cattle 3. A collection or set of such skins composed of a specific number 4. Leather made from a kipskin 5. [Colloq U S] *Gymnastics* The mounting of a horizontal bar by a quick upward movement of the legs, followed by a similar movement downward, when swinging at arm's length from the bar [Prob "what is pulled off." < *Ice kypa*, pull]

- **kip'kin**, n In leather-making, the tanned hides of young or undersized cattle **kip'leath'ert**

kip, n [Scott] A jutting point of rock a pointed hill [Scott] A hook 3. The projecting grate on the lower jaw of a salmon after spawning [Var of **COOP**, n.]

kip, n 1. A couch bed sleeping-place, boarding-house 2. [Blang] A house of ill fame **kip'shop**

kip, n [Prov Eng] A level or slight incline at the end of an underground way, on which the tubs of coal stand before being lifted up the shaft

kip, n [Local, Ind] The tern
kip, n [Local, U S] A young chicken

Kip, William Ingraham (d. 1811 /s 1893) An American Protestant Episcopal bishop and author, *The Double Witness*

Kip-chak', 1 kip-ch'k', 2 kip-ch'k', n 1. A Mongol Tatar of the Golden Horde, which established a kingdom in Europe and Asia in the 14th century, with its capital Sarai on the lower Volga 2. A branch of the Kirghiz inhabiting central Asia 3. The speech of the Kipchaks, a Ural-Altaic language

kip'eur', n [Blang, U S] Same as **KINSEUR**

kippe, 1 kipp, 2 kip, n [Prov Eng] A basket, specif, an open-ended oar basket used for catching pike

Kip'ling, 1 kip'ling, 2 kip'ling, n 1. John Lockwood (1837-1911), an English educator and architectural sculptor 2. Rudyard (1867-1920), an Anglo-Indian author and poet, son of preceding born in Bombay, India, *Soldiers Three, Harrack-Room Ballads, Recessional*, etc

kip'page, 1 kip'p, 2 kip'p, n [Scott] 1. A fit of rage, violent anger 2. Disorder

kip'per, 1 kip'per, 2 kip'per, n To cure, as fish, by splitting, drying, salting, drying, and slightly smoking

kip'per, a Having a gristly hook growing from the lower jaw, as a spent salmon. [Ct **kip**, n]

kip'per, a [Prov Eng] Amorous, also, chipper

kip'per, n [Prov Eng] 1. A cured salmon, also, the male salmon, when unseasonable, after the spawning season when it is unfit to be eaten, or a salmon detained from the sea in fresh water 2. A Yarmouth herring carefully smoked 3. The period during which the salmon is unfit for food **kip'per-time**, n [Eng & Scot] *Old Eng Law* The period during which salmon-fishing was prohibited, from May 3 to May 12

kip'per, n [Austral] A young native who has passed the burbling or initiation into manhood. Compare **SHUNUNG**

kip'perd, pp Kipped

kip'per-er, 1 kip'per-er, 2 kip'per-er, n One who cures fish

kip'per-nut', 1 kip'per-nut', 2 kip'per-nut', n [Eng] 1. An earthen nut (*Hemium flexuosum*) 2. The tuberous pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*)

kip'pin, 1 kip'pin, 2 kip'pin, n [Ir.] A stick or bit of stick; also,

Kip'pis, 1 kip'pis, 2 kip'pis, Andrew (1725-1795) An English dissenting minister and writer, *Life of Capt Cook*

kip'pie, 1 kip'pie, 2 kip'pie, n [Scott] Same as **COUPLE**, 1 - **kip'pin** comb [Scott], a comb worn by women for fastening the hair

kip'sey, 1 kip'sey, 2 kip'sey, n [Prov Eng] A small wicker-work basket **kip'sy**

Kir, 1 kir or kir 2 kir or kir, n *Bib* 1. A country in Mesopotamia, or its people 2. *Kings* xvi, 9 2. A city of Moab. [Heb. wall]

kir-a'dice, 1 kir-a'dice, 2 kir-a'dice, n Same as **KORADJI**
kir-a'ma, 1 kir-a'ma, 2 kir-a'ma, n *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V) **kir-rat-pur**, 1 kir-rat-pur, 2 kir-rat-pur, n A town, Bij-napur district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India

kirb, 1 kirb, 2 kirb, n Same as **CURB**, etc
kirb'beh, 1 kirb'be, 2 kirb'be, n In Arabic-speaking countries, a skin for carrying water. [Ct *Ar. qirba*]

Kir'by, 1 kir'by, 2 kir'by, n 1. John Joshua (1716-1774), an English painter and engraver 2. William (1750-1850), an English entomologist

Kir'cher, 1 kir'cher, 2 kir'cher, Athanasius (1801-1850) 1850), a German Jesuit, physicist, philologist, and antiquarian, inventor of the magic lantern and founder of the Museum Kircherianum

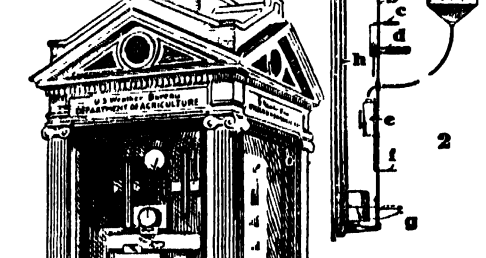
Kirch'hof, 1 kir'hof, 2 kir'hof, n 1. Gustav Robert (1824-1887), a German physicist, with Bunsen invented spectrum analysis 2. Johann Wilhelm Adolf (1820-1908), a German philologist

Kirch'mal-er, 1 kir'mal-er, 2 kir'mal-er, Georg Kaspar (1765-1817) 1817), a German scholar and chemist. He is reputed to have invented etching on glass

Kirch'mann, 1 kir'mann, 2 kir'mann, Julius von (1802-1887) 1887), a German jurist and philosopher

Kir'ghis', 1 kir'ghis', 2 kir'ghis', n pl 1. A Turkic people dwelling in hordes in the region between the Volga and the Ural rivers 2. The language of this people, one of the dialects of the northern group of Turkic languages

Kir'giz, 1 kir'giz, 2 kir'giz, n A pronounced Mongolian race inhabiting the highlands of central Asia. *Black K.*



Kiosk of United States Weather Bureau

1 Exterior 2 Interior a, rain-gauge receiver, b, iron backplate, c, bulb of maximum-minimum thermometer d, frame and hairs of hygrometer e, temperature dial f, indicator g, bulb of exposed thermometer h, thermograph bulb, i, glass in sack

Kasak K., the nomadic inhabitants of the Asiatic steppes

Kir'ghis' Steppes, A sterile region of Asiatic Russia, between Siberia on the north, Turkestan on the south and Zungaria and E. Turkestan on the east 755,704 sq m

Kir'hara'seth, 1 kir'hara'seth, 2 kir'hara'seth, 2 kir'hara'seth or -hara'seth, n *Bib* A fenced city of Moab 2. *Kings* iii, 25 **Kir'hara'seth**

Kir'haresh, 1 kir'hare'sh, 2 kir'hare'sh, n *Bib* Isa. xvi, 11

Kir'hare'sh, 1 kir'hare'sh, 2 kir'hare'sh, n *Bib* Jer. xiv, 31, 32, 1 kir'hare'sh, n [Jap] A tree, the paulownia

Kir'i, 1 kir'i, 2 kir'i, n Same as **KURIE**

Kir'i-a-gu'na, 1 kir'i-a-gu'na, 2 kir'i-a-gu'na, n [E Ind] Cow-plat

Kir'i-ath, 1 kir'i-ath, 2 kir'i-ath, n *Bib* (R V) Josh. xviii, 28 - **Kir'i-a-tha'im**, 1 kir'i-a-tha'im, 2 kir'i-a-tha'im, n *Bib* (R V) Num. xxii, 37 [Heb. two cities or double city] - **Kir'i-a-tha'im**, 1 kir'i-a-tha'im, 2 kir'i-a-tha'im, n *Bib* (R V) Ezra ii, 25 - **Kir'i-a-tha'im**, 1 kir'i-a-tha'im, 2 kir'i-a-tha'im, n *Bib* (R V) Josh. xv, 60 - **Kir'i-a-tha'im**, 1 kir'i-a-tha'im, 2 kir'i-a-tha'im, n *Bib* (R V) Num. xlii, 39 - **Kir'i-a-tha'im**, 1 kir'i-a-tha'im, 2 kir'i-a-tha'im, n *Bib* (Apocrypha) 1. *Ezra* v, 19 - **Kir'i-a-tha'im**, 1 kir'i-a-tha'im, 2 kir'i-a-tha'im, n *Bib* (R V) Neh. viii, 29

Kir'i'it-sa, 1 kir'i'it-sa, 2 kir'i'it-sa, n [Rus] A medieval alphabet, usually called *Cyrillic*, corresponding to the modern Serbian, Wallachian, and Russian sometimes wrongly described as an invention of Cyril, the Greek missionary

Kir'in, 1 kir'in, 2 kir'in, n Same as **KILIN**

Kir'in, 1 kir'in or (Chin) kir'in, 2 kir'in or (Chin) kir'in, n 1. A province of Manchuria, 105,020 sq li [Heb. its capital, a walled city and treaty port on the Sungari river]

Kir'i-no'mon, 1 kir'i-no'mon, 2 kir'i-no'mon, n [Jap] One of the two imperial crests of Japan, bearing three leaves and three flowers of paulownia See also under **KIRI-MONT**

Kir'oth, 1 kir'oth or -oth, 2 kir'oth or -oth, n *Bib* Am. ii, 2 - **Kir'jath**, 1 kir'or kir'jath 2 kir'or kir'jath, n *Bib* Same as **KIRIATH** - **Kir'jath-tha'im**, 1 kir'or kir'jath-tha'im 2 kir'or kir'jath-tha'im, n *Bib* Num. xxii, 37 - **Kir'jath-ba**, 1 kir'or kir'jath-ba 2 kir'or kir'jath-ba, n *Bib* Gen. xlii, 2 [Heb. - **Kir'jath-ba'im**, 1 kir'or kir'jath-ba'im, 2 kir'or kir'jath-ba'im, n *Bib* Ezra ii, 25 - **Kir'jath-ba'im**, 1 kir'or kir'jath-ba'im, 2 kir'or kir'jath-ba'im, n *Bib* Josh. vi, 60 - **Kir'jath-hu'soth**, 1 kir'or kir'jath-hu'soth, 2 kir'or kir'jath-hu'soth, n *Bib* Num. xlii, 39 [Heb. city of the out-places] - **Kir'jath-jer'mo**, 1 kir'or kir'jath-jer'mo, 2 kir'or kir'jath-jer'mo, n *Bib* Josh. ix, 17 [Heb. city of forests] - **Kir'jath-saan'nah**, 1 kir'or kir'jath-saan'nah, 2 kir'or kir'jath-saan'nah, n *Bib* Josh. xiv, 49 - **Kir'jath-spher**, 1 kir'or kir'jath-spher, 2 kir'or kir'jath-spher, n *Bib* Josh. xv, 15

Kirk', 1 kirk', 2 kirk', n [Scott. & North Eng] To church, kirk', n Same as **KIRK**

kirk', n. 1. [Scott & North Eng] A church or the church: the same word with retention of the original k sound

To walk together to the kirk, And all together pray. [Scottish Ancient Mariner pt. vii, st. 21.]

2. Specif, with the definite article, (1) the name applied at the date of the Westminster Assembly in place of "Church of Scotland" and (2) the established church of Scotland, as distinguished from the Roman Catholic and Anglican and from the reformed churches. [Ct *AS etce*, see **CHURCH**] - **kirk'gath'**, n [North Eng] A churchyard - **kirk'la'die**, n [Scott] A long-handled collection-box - **kirk'man**, n [Scott] A member, official, or clergyman of the kirk, or established church of Scotland - **kirk'mass'**, n A kermess, also, a church festival - **kirk'mas'ter**, n [North Eng] A churchwarden - **kirk'session** [Scott], the lowest court of the established church in other branches of the Presbyterian Church called simply *session*. It is composed of a moderator (the minister) and a body of ruling elders (laymen). In the Free Church this court is represented by the deacons' court - **kirk'shire**, n [A-chiele] A parish

It was only by slow degrees that the parish, or *kirkshire* as it was then called, attained a settled form

Gosse's *Conquest of England* p. 13. [s 1884]

- **kirk'shott**, n A churchyard - **kirk'stown**, n [Scott] The parish or village in which the parish church is situated, church-town - **kirk'ton**, n [Scott] The shoveler duck - **kirk'yard**, n [Scott] A churchyard or graveyard - **kirk'z**, n [Scott] A mill of it. [Scott] 1. To use a thing for any purpose at pleasure a later meaning 2. To make the best of anything

Kirk', n 1. Edward (1828-1863), a United States general 2. Edward Norris (1802-1874), an American Presbyterian divine

Kirk'kal'dy, 1 kir-k'k'dy, 2 kir-k'k'dy, Sir William, of Orange (1618-1673) A Scotch Protestant soldier who held Edinburgh Castle for Queen Mary, captured and hanged

Kirk'by-Lonsdale, 1 kir'by-lons'del, 2 kir'by-lons'dal, n A town in Westmorland, England

Kirk'by-Moor'ale, 1 kir'by-moor'ale, 2 kir'by-moor'ald, n A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England

Kirk'by-Ste'phen, 1 kir'by-s'te'phen, 2 kir'by-s'te'phen, n A town in Westmorland, England

Kirk'cal'dy, 1 kir-k'k'dy or kir-k'k'dy, 2 kir-k'k'dy or kir-k'k'dy, n An ancient manufacturing seaport and market-town in Fifeshire, Scotland [Kirk-Culdee, one of the Culdee churches founded by St. Columba in 563]

Kirk-cud'bright, 1 kir-cu'd-brit, 2 kir-cu'd-brit, n 1. A county in the S W of Scotland, 954 sq m **Kirk-cud'bright-shire**, 2. Its capital, an ancient royal borough and river-port

Kirk'dale, 1 kirk'del, 2 kirk'dal, n A northern suburb of Liverpool, England

Kirk'dale Cave, A cave 28 miles W of Scarborough, England, where bones of extinct mammals were found

Kirk'er, 1 kirk'er, 2 kirk'er, n [Scott] A member of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland [Lancashire, England]

Kirk'ham, 1 kirk'ham, 2 kirk'ham, n A market-town in kirk'in, 1 kirk'in, 2 kirk'in, n [Scott] The first attendance at church of a newly married pair

Kirk'in-dil'flesh, 1 kir'kin-dil'flesh, 2 kir'kin-dil'flesh, n A town and borough in Dumfriesshire, Scotland

Kirk'ki'li'neh', 1 kir'ki-li'neh', 2 kir'ki-li'neh', n A town in Adrianople vilayet, Turkey, captured by the Bulgarians, Oct 24, 1912 **Kirk'ki'li'neh'**

Kirk'land, 1 kirk'land, 2 kirk'land, n 1. Caroline Matilda (née Stansbury) (1801-1864), an American writer 2. John Thornton (1870-1840), an American divine and author, president of Harvard College

Kirk'stall Ab'bey, 1 kirk'stall, 2 kirk'stall, n A ruined abbey, 3 miles N W of Leeds Yorkshire, England founded in 1152

Kirk'sville, 1 kirk'svil, 2 kirk'svil, n County-seat of Adair county Mo

Kirk'wall, 1 kirk'wall, 2 kirk'wall, n A seaport town and royal borough, county-seat of Orkney county, Scotland, situated on Mainland Island

Kirk'wood, 1 kirk'wud, 2 kirk'wud, n 1. Samuel Jordan (1813-1894), an American lawyer, Governor of Iowa, United States Senator, and Secretary of the Interior 2. A village in St. Louis county, Mo

Kir'man-shah, n Same as **KERMANSHAH**

Kir'mes, kir'mess, kir'mess, n Same as **KIRMFESS**

kirn', 1 kirn', 2 kirn', n 1. Same as **KERN'** and **KARN'** 2. [Scott.] Churn

kirn'milk', n [Scott] Buttermilk

ki-rom'bo, 1 ki-rom'bo, 2 ki-rom'bo, n [Malagasy.] A crested bird of Madagascar (*Lapio-mus discolor*), similar to a roller. The male is glossy-green above and gray below, the female is spotted with brown and black. The bird has a loud cry and flies low, flapping its wings and puffing out its throat

ki-roum'bo, n [Prov Eng] The tern

Ki'rong, 1 ki'rong, 2 ki'rong, n A pass on the E. Himalayan mountains, between Tibet and Nepal

Kir'ti, 1 kir'ti, 2 kir'ti, n A knobkerrie

Kir'rie-muir, 1 kir'rie-muir, 2 kir'rie-muir, n A manufacturing town in Forfar-shire, Scotland

Kir'rik, 1 kir'rik, 2 kir'rik, n [E Ind] The black-backed kalgoo

Kir'mew', 1 kir'mud', 2 kir'mud', n [Prov Eng] The tern

kirsch'was', n [Ct] Literally, cherry-water, a cordial distilled from the juice of the European wild cherry **kirsch'**

kirs'omet, n Christian, christened

kirs'ten, 1 kirs'ten, 2 kirs'ten, n [Scott] To christen kir'sent, 1 kir'sten, 2 kir'sten, Peter (1577-1640) A German physician, linguist, and Orientalist

Kirt'land, 1 kirt'land, 2 kirt'land, Jared Potter (1817-1877) An American physician, founder and at one time president of the Kirtland Society of Natural History

kirt'le, 1 kirt'le, 2 kirt'le, n [Kirt'le, Kirt'ling] 1. To arrange like a kirtle 2. To cover with or dress in a kirtle

The wild Albanian kirtled to his knee
Bracon Child Harold can 2, st 58.

kirt'le, n. 1. A garment, whether short or long, with a skirt; a frock or mantle variously applied to an upper garment, to an outer petticoat, and sometimes even to a coat of mail

Her dress was an under-gown and kirtle of pale sea-green silk, over which hung a long loose robe. [Scott's *Janet* p 45 [s c.] The keen dart lighted not upon a deadly spot my glistening belt in front stayed it, and the kirtle of mail beneath. [Homer's *Iliad* tr by Leaf and Lang, bk iv, p 70 [sacm 1889]] 2. An outer coat or coating of marble or plaster. [Ct *AS. cyrtel*, < *Ice skyrta*, skirt] - full kirtle, a larger or outer kirtle [s **KIROMBO**]

ki-rom'bo, 1 ki-rom'bo, 2 ki-rom'bo, n [Malagasy.] Same



3. *Naut* (1) One of several light and lofty sails for use in a very light wind, as skysails (2) A drag-anchor made of canvas and spars, having a long hawser attached.



used to throw overboard in heavy weather to keep the vessel's head to the sea (3) A drag-like sounding device fitted with a trigger bar, which, when it strikes bottom, releases a cable which inverts the face of the drag and causes it to rise to the surface

6. [Slang] In commerce, any negotiable paper issued or deposited to raise money or bolster credit, especially that which is of questionable value

6. [Slang] A shrewd and greedy bargainer, a sharper

6. [Prov Eng] A flatfish, the brill

7. *Geom.* A quadrilateral symmetrical as to one of the diagonals

8. *Mech.* A four-link mechanism with equal adjoining links

9. A dark bronze variety of the tumbler pigeon having red or velvet on the inner webs of the primaries

10. *Australian kite*, a falconoid bird (*Mitrus furcy*)

11. *black-winged kite*, a planet (*Hanus carus*) of North Africa

12. *blue kite*, the blue glider - *Brahminy kite*, a sacred kite of India (*Haliastur indus*)

13. *electric kite*, a kite used first by Dr Franklin to demonstrate that lightning and electricity are the same

14. *fork-tailed kite*, the swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoid forficatus*)

15. *bar*, an inharmonious stripe or bar in the plumage of a thoroughbred pigeon

16. *bird kite*, a hawk, the buzzard

17. *black-winged kite*, a hawk, the buzzard

18. *black-winged kite*, a hawk, the buzzard

19. *black-winged kite*, a hawk, the buzzard

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25. *black-winged kite*, a hawk, the buzzard

26. *black-winged kite*, a hawk, the buzzard

27. *black-winged kite*, a hawk, the buzzard

The puss-moth - *k. shark*, n. A shark (*Heterodontus* spp.) of China and Japan

2. *kitten-hood*, n. The state of being a kitten - *kitten-hood*, n. Like a kitten, frolicsome

3. *kitten*, n. A town in York county, Me. It has a navy-yard

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Kny 1: *stale; am = out; ell; it = feud; chin; go; jet; y = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boh, dñne; n = loch, t, obsolete; t, variant.*
 Kny 2: *böök, bööt; tül, ryle, cäre, büt, bärn; öll, böy; e = k; r = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boh, dñne; n = loch.*

kite
knee

klop-to-scope, 1 klop-to-skop, 2 klop-to-scop, *n*. A contrivance resembling a periscope, used on a submarine boat, and consisting of several prisms so arranged that objects above the surface of the water can be seen when the boat is submerged. [*< Gr. klopō, steel, + -scope*]

klop-er, *n*. Same as **CLERUCH**.
Klop'er, 1 klop'er, 2 klop'er, *n*. Johann Friedrich (1740-1827). A German Orientalist, translated the *Zende Avesta*.
klück'et, 1 klück'et, 2 klück'et, *n*. 1. Fort. A small opening or gate in a palisade permitting egress in making sallies. 2. Same as **CLICKET**. [*< OF. cliquet, < cliquer, click, v*] **klück'et**.

klück-i-tat, 1 klück-i-tat, 2 klück-i-tat, *n*. A county in S. E. Washington, 2,079 sq. m. county-seat, Goldendale.
Klieg, 1 klieg, 2 klieg, *a*. Of or pertaining to or produced by a carbon light, emitting powerful actinic rays, used in motion-picture production, a protected trade-name. [*< Kiegl, Am. electrician*].

Kling, 1 kling, 2 kling, *n*. A Dravidian of East-Indian race.
Kling'e-mann, 1 kling'e-man, 2 kling'e-män, *n*. Ernst August Friedrich (1777-1831). A German dramatic poet.
Kling'en-ster-na, 1 kling'en-ster-na, 2 kling'en-ster-na, *n*. Samuel (1697-1765). A Swedish mathematician and physicist.
Kling'en-ster-na, 1 kling'en-ster-na, 2 kling'en-ster-na, *n*. Friedrich Maximilian von (1753-1831). A German poet and dramatist.

Kling'er, 1 kling'er, 2 kling'er, *n*. Friedrich Maximilian von (1753-1831). A German poet and dramatist.
Kling'sor, 1 kling'sor, 2 kling'sor, *n*. In Wagner's *Parzifal*, a magician who in revenge for his exclusion from the knight-hood of the Grail attempts to corrupt the knights by his arts, and, after failing with Parsifal, is destroyed together with his enchanted castle.

Kling'sor von Ung'er-land, 1 kling'sor von ung'er-land, 2 kling'sor von ung'er-land, *n*. The reputed author of the *Nibelungenlied*, supposed to have lived in the 13th century, but regarded by many as fabulous.

klunk'er, 1 klunk'er, 2 klunk'er, *n*. [*S-Afr D*] A biscuit.
klunk'stone, *n*. Same as **CLINKSTONE**. [*CLINK-*]

klip, 1 klip, 2 klip, *n*. For words beginning thus, see **KLIP**.
klip, 1 klip, 2 klip, *n*. Same as **CLIP**.
klip'dam, 1 klip'dam, 2 klip'dam, *n*. The Cape hyrax or rock-rabbit (*Hyrax capensis*), an ungulate mammal klip'dachst.

klip'fish, *n*. Same as **CLIPFISH**. Compare **KLIPFISCH**.
klip'hok, 1 klip'hok, 2 klip'hok, *n*. [*S-Afr D*] Ruins of stone huts built by Kafirs.

klip'spring'er, 1 klip'spring'er, 2 klip'spring'er, *n*. A small antelope (*Oreotragus saltator*) of the rocky regions of N. E. A., and S. Africa, noted for its coarse, almost hairy, hair, remarkable power of leaping up or down, and habit of walking or jumping on the very tips of its short hoofs. [*D. cliff-springer*].

klip'stein-ite, 1 klip'stein-ite, 2 klip'stein-ite, *n*. Mineral. A sub-metallic brown hydrated manganese silicate occurring in compact masses. [*< Prof. von Klipstein, of Gieseler*].

klip'fish, 1 klip'fish, 2 klip'fish, *n*. [*S-Afr*] 1. A large oblong fish (*Gnypnus blaudes*) rockfish the ling of New Zealand. 2. Any of several blennoid fishes of the genus *Clinus*. *C. superciliosus* is the commonest.

Klis, 1 klis, 2 klis, *n*. Same as **CLISSA**.
klon, 1 klon, 2 klon, *n*. Same as **CLON**. [*CLONAL*].

Klon'dike, 1 klon'dike, 2 klon'dik, *n*. A tributary of the Yukon river, Yukon Territory, gold-fields. **Klon'dyke**, 1 klon'dyke, 2 klon'dyke, *n*. [*S-Afr*] A mountain pass or cleft; a gorge or narrow valley. Compare **CLOW**.

klop, 1 klop, 2 klop, *n*. The dull, unresounding noise made by something falling on a hard surface. [*Imitative*] **klop's-klop**.

Klop'sch, 1 klop'sch, 2 klop'sch, *n*. Louis (1785-1852). A German-American philanthropist, editor of the *Christian Herald*.

Klop'stock, 1 klop'stock, 2 klop'shtok, *n*. Friedrich Gottlieb (1724-1803). A German lyric and epic poet, author of religious dramas, *The Messiah*.

Klosh, 1 klesh, 2 klesh, *n*. *slng & pl* [*Naut Slang*] A sailor from Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

Kloster, *n*. [*G*] Same as **CLUSTER**.
Klots, 1 klots, 2 klots, *n*. 1. Christian Adolph (1738-1771), a German poet and scholar. 2. Rhenhold (1807-1870), a German philologist.

Klu'ber, 1 klü'ber, 2 klü'ber, *n*. Johann Ludwig (1762-1837). A German jurist, law professor, and writer.

Klu'chef, 1 klü'chef, 2 klü'chef, *n*. A volcano in Kamchatka, E. Siberia 16,988 ft. high. **Klu'chee-wa'ya**, *n*. (1846-). A German general led German advance on Paris, Aug.-Sept., 1914, checked at the Marne.

Klu'f, 1 klüf, 2 klüf, *n*. Adrian (1735-1807). A Dutch Kly-tai-mnestra, *n*. [*G*] Clytemnestra.

K. M., *abbr*. Knight of Malta.
Km., *abbr*. Kilometer - km. Square kilometer.
K. M., *abbr*. King's Messenger.

Kme'ty, 1 kmē'ty, 2 kmē'ty, *n*. George (1810-1885). A Hungarian general who fought against Austria in 1848-1849, and entered the Turkish service as Ismail Pasha in 1854.

K. M. H., *abbr*. Knight of Merit of Holstein.
K. M. J., *abbr*. [Bavaria] Knight of Maximilian Joseph.
K. M. T., *abbr*. [Austria] Knight of Maria Theresa.

K. N., *abbr*. Know-nothing.
knab, 1 nab, 2 nab, *n*. [*Dial Eng or Obs*] To nab.

knack, 1 nak, 2 nak, *n*. 1. [*Itare*] To make a sharp, quick sound, snap, chink, or crack, specif. to gnash or grind the teeth. 2. [*Prov Eng*] To speak with affectation or vivaciously, sing. *It*. [*Prov Eng or Obs*] 1. To cause to give forth a sound. 2. To sneer at or mock. [*Imitative*].

knack, *n*. 1. The peculiar dexterity or aptness, acquired by long practice, that enables one to do a thing quickly and well, adroitness, facility, the trick of doing a thing. I have had . . . the misfortune to set my words sometimes pretty tight without a foolish vanity in the poor knack that I had of doing so. *Ruskin Sesame and Lilies, Mystery of Life*, p. 135. [*w. a. 1880*].

2. An adroit or clever device, also, a witty retort. For how should equal colours do the knack? Camels who can paint in white and black? *For More Essays*, p. 115.

3. [*Colloq.*] A toy or plaything, a pleasing trifle, a knickknack. **knack'et**, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] A figure made of corn, paraded in the harvest-home procession. When they have cut the Corn, the reapers assemble together, a *Knack* is made, which one placed in the middle of the company holds up, crying three 'a *Knack*', which all the rest repeat. *J. Brand Pop. Antic. Harvest Home*, p. 302. [*c. w. 1877*].

4. A snap, chink, snip, crack - **knack'ish**, *a* - **knack'ish-ness**, *n*. - **knack'y**, *a*. [*Prov Eng & Scot.*] Having a knack, cunning, crafty.

knack's-a-way, 1 nak's-wē, 2 nak's-wē, *n*. Same as **KNOCK-AWAY**.

knack'er, 1 nak'er, 2 nak'er, *n*. 1. A thing that knacks or knocks or is used as a knocker. 2. *pl* Castanets or clappers, bones. Compare **BONE**, *n*, 4 (1). 3. [*Rare*] A maker of toys, knickknacks, or playthings - **knacker** [*Slang*], a drubbing.

knack'er, *n*. 1. [*Itare*] A dealer in and slaughterer of old, diseased, or disabled horses also, a dealer in second-hand materials, junk-dealer. 2. [*Prov Eng*] (1) A maker of horse-collars, harness, and rope. (2) A worn-out old horse.

knack'er-y, 1 nak'er-y, 2 nak'er-y, *n*. [*IES*, 1-*ies*, 2-*ies*, *pl*] [*Eng*] 1. A slaughter-yard for worn-out horses. 2. A junk-yard.

knack'need, *n*. Same as **KNOCK-KNEED**.
knack'et, *n*. [*KNACKED*, **KNAGD**, **KNAG'GING**] *It*. Same as **KNAG**.
knag, *n*. [*Dial Eng or Obs*] A protuberant knot or knob, as a tine on a deer's antler, a peg, or the top of a hill - **knag'li-ness**, *n* - **knag'gy**, *a*. 1. Full of knots, not smooth, uneven. **knag'ged**, *n*. 2. Uneven in temper, crotchety.

knake, *n*. **Knack**.
knap, 1 nap, 2 nap, *n*. 1. [*Archae*] To break in pieces; strike smartly. *nap*. 2. [*Itare*] To bite, nibble. I would also have been lying a gossip in that, as ever knapped the straw that a thatcher uses.

knapp, *n*. 1. To make a snapping sound. 2. [*Prov Eng*] To be cut in speech, talk snappishly. [*< D. knappen, crack*].
knapp, *n*. 1. [*Archae*] A sharp cracking noise a sounding blow slap or stroke.

I gave him such a *knapp* over the head that I made his skull ring. *Hosoe Tales, Allan Gordon*, p. 243. [*w. r. 1878*].

knapp, *n*. [*Prov Eng or Obs*] 1. A flower-bud. 2. A swelling growth, protuberance, knob, button. 3. The crown of a hill, mound, peak.

knapp'bot'tle, *n*. The bladder-campion.
knapp'et, 1 nap, 2 nap, [*Dial Eng*] A frame in which to carry the straw that a thatcher uses.

Knapp, *n*. 1. 1. knüp, 2. knüp, *n*. [*IES*, 1-*ies*, 2-*ies*, *pl*] 1864). A German divine. 2. nap, 2. nap, *n*. [*IES*, 1-*ies*, 2-*ies*, *pl*] 1871). An American Baptist revivalist.

knapp'pan, 1 nap'en, 2 nap'an, *n*. 1. A sort of football formerly played in Wales, also, the ball used in the game. 2. [*Dial Eng*] Hockey.

knapp'et, *n*. A short or slight slumber nap.
knapp'per, 1 nap'er, 2 nap'er, *n*. [*Dial Eng or Slang*] The knee used often in the plural sense.

knapp'per, 1 nap'er, 2 nap'er, *n*. 1. A stone-breaker, specif. a maker of flint-flints. 2. A flint-workers hammer.

knapp'per-y, 1 nap'er-y, 2 nap'er-y, *n*. [*IES*, 1-*ies*, 2-*ies*, *pl*] A place for breaking up stone or flints.

knapp'ping, 1 nap'ing, 2 nap'ing, *n*. 1. A process of cheating in dice-play. 2. [*Scot*] The act of breaking stone - **knapp'ping-hammer**, *n*. A long-handled steel hammer for breaking stones, as flint-flakes - **k-machine**, *n*. An instantaneous stone-crushing machine, stone-breaker.

knapp'plish, *a*. Snappish.
knapp'ple, 1 nap'l, 2 nap'l, *n*. [*Prov Eng*] 1. To seize with the teeth, nibble, bite. 2. To snap or break off noisily. [*Prov Eng*].

knapp'py, 1 nap'y, 2 nap'y, *n*. [*Scot*] Full of knaps or mounds.
knapp'sack, 1 nap'sak, 2 nap'sak, *n*. A bag or case of leather or strong cloth, used by soldiers, tourists, and travelers for carrying light personal luggage usually strapped to the back. A blanket roll, or other contrivance, is a modern substitute used by soldiers. [*< D. knapsack, < knappen, eat, + sak, sack*] - **knapsack pump**, *n*.

sprayer, a spraying arrangement attached to a tank carried on the user's back - **knapsack'ing**, *n*. The act of traveling with a knapsack - **knapsack'wise**, *adv*. In the manner of a knapsack.

knapp'weep, *n*. A kind of helmet.
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knapp'ish, 1 nāv'ish, 2 nāv'ish, *a*. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a knave, knave-like, fraudulent.

To lay duties on a commodity exported which our neighbors want is a *knaveish* attempt to get something for nothing. *B. Franklin Autobiography*, vol. 1, p. 443. 1884.]

2. Full of mischief, rogish, frolicsome - *ily, ado* - *ness*, *n*.
knave, *n*. [*G*] **Knave**.
knave, 1 nāv, 2 nāv, *n*. A much-branched spreading weed (*Scleranthus annuus*) of the family *Umbelliferae*, with awl-shaped leaves and obscure greenish flowers clustered in the forks. [*Cp G. knaut, clow of thread*].

knave, 1 nāv, 2 nāv, *n*. 1. To mix and work into a homogeneous mass, especially with the hands and of plastic substances, as dough or clay.

He half a bushel of their flour hath taken, And bade his wife go knead it in a cake. *Chaucer C. T. Reece's Tale* 173.

2. In massage, to operate upon, as the muscles of a patient, by squeezing, pressing, and slapping, in a manner analogous to kneading dough. 3. To fashion, mold, or mingle as by kneading.

His Heaven had kneaded of more potent stuff. *Carlyle Frederick vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. 2, p. 20* [*n*].

[*< AS kneadan, knead*] **knead'ing-trough**, *n*. A species of trough tub or tray for holding dough while kneading. *knead'ly*, *n*. [*Itare*] The action of kneading, as in massage - **knead'ly**, *n*. [*Itare*] To knead. **knead'er**, *n*. One who or that which kneads. **Speck** (1) A baker. (2) A machine or apparatus for kneading a dough-kneader. **knead'ing-ly**, *adv*. [*Itare*] In a manner analogous to kneading.

Knē'bel, 1 knē'bel, 2 knē'bel, *n*. Karl Ludwig von (1744-1831). A German poet and miscellaneous writer.

knē'el-ite, 1 knē'el-ite, 2 knē'el-ite, *n*. Mineral. A variously colored brittle iron-manganese-magnesium silicate, (Fe, Mn, Mg, SiO₄), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, and belonging to the olivine group. [*< Major von Knēbel*].

Knē'el-rup'er, 1 knē'el-rup'er, 2 knē'el-rup'er, *n*. *Legend*. A goodman, who appears to children at Christmas-time, striking those who have been bad with a switch and rewarding the good with nuts from a bag.

knē'el, 1 nek, 2 nek, *n*. [*Eng*] *Naut*. A twisting of a rope or of a cable or hawser.

knee, 1 nt, 2 nt, *n*. 1. In ship-building and carpentry, to strengthen or connect with knees, as *kneed* timbers. 2. To disable (an animal) by cutting the knee. 3. To touch or strike with the knee. 4. To give an angular form to, as, corn *kneed* by the wind. 5. [*Archae*] To petition in a kneeling attitude.

kneel to *It*, *t*. 1. To kneel. 2. To bend in an angle, as the rushes.

knee [*< AS kneotan, kneel, < kneo-*], *n*. - **to knee out**, to change a course abruptly and go back in the direction of the starting-point.

knee, *n*. 1. The joint or region about the joint between the thigh and the leg.

All knees to the hall bow, of them that bide In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton P. L. bk. iii, l. 331*.

2. A region considered similar to the knee of man, as that about the carpal joint in the cat, horse, or cow. In animals, that joint in the leg which is, or seems to be, similar to a human knee. (1) In the hind leg of horses, dogs, and similar animals, the stifle (femorotibial) joint. (2) In the fore leg, the carpal joint at the top of the cannon-bone said of hooved beasts. (3) In birds, the joint at the top of the tarsus. (4) In insects, the junction of the femur and tibia. (5) In construction, something analogous in shape to a bent human knee, as a bent piece of iron or timber.

(1) *Naut*. Any one of the angular pieces of timber or iron connecting the beams and the frames of a vessel as a dagger-knee. (2) *Arch*. An angular piece of wood shaped like a knee naturally or by art. (3) *Arch*. The convex part of the back of a hand-rail, as distinguished from the ramp. (4) *Mach*. An elbow-joint or toggle-joint. (5) *Graphics*. A sharp turn or marked change of direction in a plotted curve. (6) *Anat*. Any knee-shaped part. (7) *Rail-road*. In a frog, the throat. (8) The curve of the upper part of a cabriole. (9) *Bot*. Any sharply bent, or knee-like, plant-organ. (10) A joint in certain hollow-stemmed plants, as some of the grasses. (11) Any of the upward projections, spurlike or angular, from the roots of swamp trees, especially the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and the sour-gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). Formerly it was supposed that such knees served as aeration-organs, but now many authorities consider them strengthening developments. They are found only on trees growing in water.

5. The part of a garment covering the knee. 6. Part of some natural object (a hill, etc.) corresponding in position to the knee. 7. [*Archae*] A deferential, supplicatory, or reverential bending of the knee. 8. [*Itare*] A prominent rock or crag. 9. A crotchet. [*< AS kneo, knee*].

knē'el, 1 knē'el, 2 knē'el, *n*. A crotchet. [*< AS kneo, knee*].

knē'el, 1 knē'el, 2 knē'el, *n*. A crotchet. [*< AS kneo, knee*].

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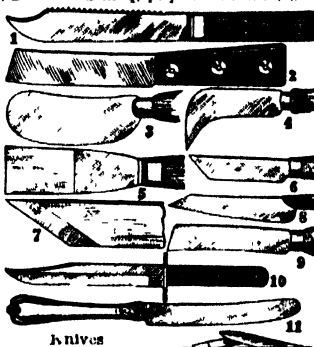
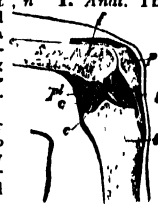
knē'el, 1 knē'el, 2 knē'el, *n*. A crotchet. [*< AS kneo, knee*].

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knē'el, 1 knē'el, 2 knē'el, *n*. A crotchet. [*< AS kneo, knee*].



Seek we some shadowy silent wood;
Recline upon a mossy knoll
MARY HOWITT *Lays of the Seasons, Summer st. 3.*

2. Naut. The top of a shoal or submarine band **3.**
[Scot.] A large piece, lump, as, a *knoll* of butter. [*<AS. cnoll, cp W cnol, dim of Gael cnoc, hill*]

knoll'; n The tolling of a bell, a knell

knollies, 1 nols, 2 nols, Sir Robert (1317?-/ul407).
An English General **Knollys;**

Knollie, 1 nols, 2 nols, Sir Francis (1514?-/ul1596). An English statesman who promoted the Reformation

knoll'y, 1 noll', 2 noll', a Having knolls or mounds

**Knollys, 1 nols, 2nols, 1. Francis, Viscount (?ul1837-
/ul1924, private secretary to King Edward VII and King
George V. 2. Hansard (1791-1869),** the first minister at Dover. N II wrote a Hebrew grammar

knop, 1 nop, 2 nops, 1. [Archaic] A knob or bunch, a protuberance **2. Arch** Specif., a bunch of foliage or flowers in high relief, as in a final or capital, boss **3.** A large wooden tub **4t.** A bud [*<AS cnap, hill-top, apparently of Celtic origin, cp W Ir Gael cnap, knob*]

cnop'; -knop-and-flower pattern, in Oriental pottery, a pattern of flowers in high relief, interspersed with delicately painted flowers, or flowers in low relief - **k.sedge, n** [Prov Eng] The common bur-reed

knop'ite, 1 nops'it, 2 nops'it, a Mineral. A metallic lead-gray calcium titanite containing cerium and intermediate between perovskite and dysanite **knop' n** [Prov Eng] A knob

knop'per, 1 nops'r, 2 nops'r, a Having knobs or knops, buttoned

knop'per, 1 nops'r, 2 nops'r, a Gal produced on the acorns of the oak, in some parts of Austria-Hungary by a gall-fly (*Cynips quercus calycis*), and used in tanning and



dyeing [G. gallnut, < *knop*, *knop*] **knop**'per-gall'^t.
knop'pling, 1. *n*op^u, 2 *n*óp^{ing}, *n* The act or process of making knot
knop'weed', 1 *n*op'wid', 2 *n*óp'wéd', *n* Same as KNAWEED
knor'han', 1 *kn*ér-han, 2 *kn*ór'hán, *n* [S Afr] The bustard
knor'ri-a, 1 *n*ér'-a, 2 *n*ór'-a, *n* *Paleobot* A genus of lepidophytes, abundant in the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian periods, but represented only by remains of stems [*C*; W *Knorr*, German paleontologist]
knor'rish, 1 *n*or'ish, 2 *n*ór'ish, *a* [Prov Eng] Knotty, gnarled
knosp, 1 *n*esp, 2 *n*ép, *n* A flower-bud or an architectural ornament resembling one, a *knop* [*C*; G *Knospe*, < MHG *knospe*, knot]
knót, 1 *net*, 2 *n*ót, *v* [*KNOT*'TÉD, *KNOT*'TÍNG] *I*. *t* 1. To tie or tangle in a knot or knots, form a knot in; as, to *knót* a scarf 2. To secure or fasten as with a knot
The dead knote us together for time and eternity, like the coil of a serpent *HAWTHORNE Marble Faun* p 205 [in *M* & *Co* 1891].
3. To entangle as with a knot, perplex 4. To remove the knots from, as a fabric 5. *Paint* To cover the knots of, as a board to be painted, so that they shall not show 6. To cover, as metal, with knotting cement 7. [*Local*, U S] To remove the limbs from, as a tree 8*t*. To unite closely *III*. *s*. 1. To form knots or joints, as in plants. 2. To knit knots for fringe. 3. To gather in a knot
Our hand knots in air
E. B. Browning Rhyme of Life's Progress st. 7.
knót, *v*. 1. An intertwining of the parts of one or more ropes, cords, or strips, for the purpose of fastening them together, or of securing another object or assemblage of objects, or for ornament.

Koh-i-nur', a diamond presented to Queen Victoria on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. Its history includes many romantic episodes since 1304, when it was

KEY 1: *afle*; *au* = out; *ell*; *if* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *jet*; *q* = sing; *so*; *ship*; *chin*, *this*; *agure*; *F*, *boh*, *düne*; *n* = loch +, *obsolete*; *z*, *variant*.
 KEY 2: *böök*, *bööt*; *full*, *ryle*, *cäre*, *büt*, *börn*; *öli*, *böy*; *e* = k, *ç* = s; *go*, *gem*, *iqk*; *ç* = z; *thin*, *this*; *F* *boh*, *düne*; *n* = loch.

KNOWN
Konstanz

wrested by Sultan Alaeddin from the Rajah of Malwa. It is fabled to bring ill luck to its possessor. See under DIAMOND. [*< Per kōh-in-dr*, mountain of light]

kohl, 1 kōl, 2 kōl, n. [Ar.] 1. In Arabic-speaking countries, a powder of antimony used to darken the eyes. *kochil*. 2. An Arab horse of pure breed — *kohl'an*, *a*

Kohl, Johann Georg (1780-1878). A German traveler who prepared maps of N America in 1854

Kohler, 1 kō'ler, 2 kō'ler, n. [Hebrew Union College, editor, and author. *Ethical Basis of Judaism*]

kohl-rä'bi, 1 kōl'rā'bi, 2 kōl'rā'bi, n. 1. A variety of cabbage with an edible turnip-shaped stem, turnip-cabbage, a common field crop in Sweden. 2. Any edible plant resembling it [*G*, for it *carola rapa*, *< L* *caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip] *kohlit*.

ko-hu'a, 1 kō-hu'a, 2 kō-hu'a, n. [Maori] 1. A native oven. 2. A large kettle. See *GO-AHORE*

kol, 1 kol, 2 kol, n. [Jap] The carp

Kol-bai, 1 kol-bai, 2 kol-bai, n. 1. A Samoyed tribe in S. Yeniseisk. 2. Its Ural-Altaic dialect. *Kalbalit*.

kol, 1 kol, 2 kol, n. Same as *KOL*

Kol, n. Same as *ALGOL*

kol-an "a-glyphic", a. Same as *COLLAGRAPHIC*

kol-ton, 1 kol-ton, 2 kol-ton, n. [Gr] *Gr. Antig* The auditorium of an ancient Greek theater

kol-to-myth'a, 1 kol-to-myth'a, 2 kol-to-myth'a, n. A finger-nail whose surface is sunken in the shape of an elongated hollow [*< Gr kōtos*, hollow, + *onyx*, finger-nail]

kol-to-ra'chie, 1 kol-to-ra'chie, 2 kol-to-ra'chie, a. Having a lumbar curve convex posteriorly and general lumbar index above 102 as in Australians, many negroes, and bushmen [*< Gr kōtos*, hollow, + *raχis*, spine]

ko-lin "ba-tur", n. Same as *COMBATUR*

Kol'ta, 1 kol'ta, 2 kol'ta, n. [Anglo-Ind] A Mahratta bill-book

Kol'te-rev'ska, 1 kō'te-rev'ska, 2 kō'te-rev'ska, n. A volcano in Kamchatka height, 15,108 ft

ko'ji, 1 kō'ji, 2 kō'ji, n. [Jap] A yeast obtained from fermented rice sweet in taste, and used for various purposes

kok, 1 kok, 2 kok, n. An Indian rat (*Mus kok*)

ko-ka-ko, 1 kō-kō-kō, 2 kō-kō-kō, n. [New Zealand] A fruit-eating warbler of the genus *Glaucopis*, bluish with black head and brightly tinted wattles. *G. cinerea* is confined to South Island, and *G. wilsoni* to North Island, and both are remarkable for their varied notes and queer antics in the nuptial season. See *ILLUS* under *WATTLE-CROW*

ko'kam, 1 kō'kam, 2 kō'kam, n. [Malay] A species of lemur. Compare *LOUIS*

ko'kam, n. Same as *CONCOPATI*

ko-ka-ma, 1 kō-kā-mā, 2 kō-kā-mā, n. The gemsbok *ko-kam*

ko'ker, 1 kō'ker, 2 kō'ker, n. *Engls* A water-gate used in damming [*< Ind*]

ko'kil, 1 kō'kil, 2 kō'kil, n. [Ind] A cuckoo (*Zanclostis*)

ko'kla, 1 kō'kla, 2 kō'kla, n. [Ind] A noisy green pigeon (*Spheerocercus sphenurus*) so called from its cry *ko'kil*

ko'klass, 1 kō'klass, 2 kō'klass, n. A puerus pheasant

ko'ko, 1 kō'ko, 2 kō'ko, n. [W. Afr] The taro yam (*Colocasia*)

ko'ko, n. [Guam] *Ornith* A rail, species, *Hypotenidus* *ovatus*, peculiar to Guam

ko'ko, n. [Maori] *Ornith* The parson-bird (*Prosthemadera novaeseelandica*) See *TUI*

ko'ko, n. [New Zealand] A fishing-net suspended between two poles used by the Maoris

ko'ko, n. [Hawaii] Any of several euphorbiaceous shrubs and trees, especially *Euphorbia lorifolia*, a small tree found on mountain sides. The wood is useless except for fuel

ko'ko-mo, 1 kō'ko-mō, 2 kō'ko-mō, n. A city, county-seat of Howard county, Ind

ko'kong, 1 kō'kong, 2 kō'kong, n. The brindled gnu

ko'ko-nur, 1 kō'ko-nūr, 2 kō'ko-nūr, n. A salt lake in N E Tibet, 12,007 ft above sea level, covers about 2,500 sq m, but varies greatly in different years, and has no outlet

ko-koon, 1 kō-kūn, 2 kō-kūn, n. The common guano

ko-koon'a, 1 kō-kūn'a, 2 kō-kūn'a, n. [Sinhalese] *Bot* A small genus of tropical trees of the family *Celastraceae*, of which the best-known species is *K. zeylanica*, the kokoon-tree, of Ceylon. The Sinhalese make a snuff for headache from its bark and a lamp-oil from its seeds

ko'ko-pu, 1 kō'ko-pū, 2 kō'ko-pū, n. [New Zealand] Any one of several common galaxiid fishes, as the mountain-trout. Compare *COCKA-BULLY*

ko'kos kee'ling. Same as *KEELING ISLANDS*

ko'kos wal, 1 kō'ko-wāl, 2 kō'ko-wāl, n. [Maori] *Mineral* Red ochre, a common native pigment, mixed for use with fish-oil or vegetable oil, also, the earth from which red ochre is obtained by burning

ko'kra, 1 kō'kra, 2 kō'kra, n. [E Ind] The wood of an East-Indian tree (*Apurusa dioica*) of the family *Euphorbiaceae*, *ko'kra-wood* [*< BUTTER* *ko'kum-oil*]

ko'kum, n. Same as *COCCUM* — *ko'kum-oil*, n. See *COCCUM*

ko'kus-min, 1 kō'ku-min, 2 kō'ku-min, n. [Jap] The Japanese territorial army composed of soldiers over 38 years of age who have finished their service in the kōbi. Service in this division (2 years and 8 months) finishes the soldiers' term of 20 years

ko-ku'ra, 1 kō-kū'ra, 2 kō-kū'ra, n. A seaport town, capital of Fisen province, Kyushu Island, Japan

Kol, 1 kol, 2 kol, n. *Ice Myth* The father of Björn the Blue-tooth and Harek Ironhead. He was the first owner of the sword Angvædd

Kol, 1 kol, 2 kol, n. *Anthrop* One of a race of Dravidian or Mongolo-Dravidian origin inhabiting some parts of Bengal, also, their language. They are a primitive race, retaining savage customs and religions

ko'la, 1 kō'la, 2 kō'la, n. [Hindu] A jackal

ko'la, n. *Pharm* An extract made from the cola-nut, also, the nut

ko'la, n. The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata*, containing caffeine and some theobromine

ko'la, n. Same as *COLA*

ko'la, n. 1. A peninsula in Archangel government, N Russia. 2. The most northerly town of European Russia, capital of Russian Lapland, N W part of Kola Peninsula

ko-la'ba, 1 kō-lā'ba, 2 kō-lā'ba, n. A district in S Bombay province, 1,872 sq m, capital, Alibag

ko-la-dan, 1 kō-lā-dān, 2 kō-lā-dān, n. A river in Lower Burma, length, 200 m, to the Bay of Bengal

ko-la'lah, 1 kō-lā'lah, 2 kō-lā'lah, n. *Bib Jer* xix, 21

ko-la-nu, n. Same as *COLANIN*

ko-la-nut, n. Same as *COLA-NUT*

ko-la-seed, n. Same as *COLA-SEED*

ko-la-pur, n. Same as *KOLHAPUR*

ko-la-ri-an, 1 kō-lā-rī-an, 2 kō-lā-rī-an, n. An independent non-Aryan aboriginal linguistic stock in India, belonging to the Scythian group and related to the Dravidic, and including the Santali, Mundari, and the languages of other hill-tribes [*< Koli*]

Kol'be, 1 kōl'be, 2 kōl'be, Peter (1675-1721/1726). A German naturalist and astronomer. *Kolbit*; *Kol'benit*.

Kol'berg, n. Same as *COLBERG*

Kol'chak, 1 kōl'chāk, 2 kōl'chāk, Alexander (1874-1920). Russian admiral commander of the All Russian force Nov. 1918, reported killed by his own men

Kol'chis, n. Same as *COLCHIS*

Kol'chey, 1 kōl'chē, 2 kōl'chē, Ferenc (1790-1838). A Hungarian lawyer, poet, and writer

ko-le'a, 1 kō-lē'a, 2 kō-lē'a, n. [Hawaii] The golden plover (*Charadrius dominicus pacificus*) so called on Kauai

ko-let'tis, 1 kō-lēt'tis, 2 kō-lēt'tis, Joannis (1788-1847). A Greek statesman and leader in the war of independence

Kol'guef, 1 kōl'gwef, 2 kōl'gwef, n. An island in the Russian Arctic ocean, 1,350 sq m *Kol'guyev*

ko'la-pur, 1 kō-lā-pūr, 2 kō-lā-pūr, n. 1. A native state in Bombay province, India, 3,217 sq m. 2. Its capital

Kol'il, 1 kō'lī, 2 kō'lī, n. [Hind] A Kolarian

Kol'i-kod, n. Same as *COLICUT*

Kol'in, 1 kō-līn, 2 kō-līn, n. A sugar-refining town in Bohemia

ko-lin'sky, 1 kō-līn'ski, 2 kō-līn'ski, n. The Siberian pole-kol

Kol'lar, 1 kō'lār, 2 kō'lār, Jan (1793-1852). A Slavonian Protestant pastor and scholar, first apostle of Pan-Slavism, born in Hungary

ko-lox'y-lin, 1 kō-lōks'y-līn, 2 kō-lōks'y-līn, n. Same as *COLMAR*

Kol'm, 1 kōl'm, 2 kōl'm, n. See *COLOGNE*

kol'ni'dre, 1 kōl'nī'dre, 2 kōl'nī'dre, n. [Heb] The opening words of a prayer in the ritual used by Jews on the eve of the Atonement fast

ko-lo-a, 1 kō-lō-a, 2 kō-lō-a, n. [Hawaii] A duck — *ko-loa mapu*, the pintail — *k. naha*, the shoveler duck

ko-lo-a, n. A district in Kauai, Hawaiian Islands

ko-lo-e, 1 kō-lō-e, 2 kō-lō-e, n. A district in Abyssinia, 50 m N of Mussau, where extensive ruins have been discovered

ko-lo-ko-lo, 1 kō-lō-kō-lō, 2 kō-lō-kō-lō, n. [Hawaii] *Kolo*, reptile, creeping. Any of various trailing or creeping herbs — *kolokolo kuuhihi*, a lowstrife (*Lepidochloa hillebrandii*) bearing fragrant purplish flowers common on mountain slopes in Hawaii

ko-lo-ky-thi'a, 1 kō-lō-ki-thī'a, 2 kō-lō-ky-thī'a, Gulf of. A gulf S of Morca, Greece

ko-lo-me'a, 1 kō-lō-mē'a, 2 kō-lō-mē'a, n. A town in Galicia, Poland, seat of pottery and petroleum industries

ko-lom-na, 1 kō-lōm'nā, 2 kō-lōm'nā, n. A town in Moscow government, Russia, where the Mongols defeated the Russians, 1237

ko-lou'ri, 1 kō-lōu'ri, 2 kō-lōu'ri, n. Same as *HALAMIS*

ko'loz's'var, 1 kō'lōz's'vār, 2 kō'lōz's'vār, n. [Hung] Same as *KLAUSKNURO*

kol-p'li'a, n. Same as *COLPITIS*

kol-pu-hy's ter-e'e-to-mv, n. Same as *COLPOHYSTEROTOMY*

kol'sun, 1 kōl'sūn, 2 kōl'sūn, n. An Indian wild dog or dhole

Kol'sof, 1 kōl'sōf, 2 kōl'sōf, Alexei Vasilievich (1809-1842). A Russian lyric poet

ko-lush, 1 kō-lūsh, 2 kō-lūsh, n. Same as *TLINGIT*

ko-lush'a, 1 kō-lūsh'a, 2 kō-lūsh'a, n. A river in eastern Siberia, length, 995 m, from Stanovoi mountains to the Arctic ocean

Kol'zov, n. Same as *KOLZOV*

kom, 1 kom, 2 kom, n. *Antig* A hamlet or village [*< Ar gom*, elevation]

kom, 1 kom, 2 kom, n. 1. A district in Irak-Ajemi province, Persia. 2. Its capital, a holy city

kom-a-dau, 1 kōm-a-dau, 2 kōm-a-dau, Lake. A reedy swamp in Bechuanaland, S Africa, Botlodi river flows into it, there is no apparent outlet

kom-a-ga-ta-ke, 1 kōm-a-ga-tā'ke, 2 kōm-a-ga-tā'ke, n. A volcanic peak in the central part of Honshu Island, Japan, 3,310 ft high. *Koma Peak*

kom-a-ger, 1 kōm-a-ger, 2 kōm-a-ger, n. The summer boot of the Lapp, made of soft leather, with the sole turned up all around like a moccasin especially adapted to winter traveling on skis

kom'al, 1 kōm'al, 2 kōm'al, n. A perennial herb (*Frangos pulularia*) of the parsley family, the hay-plant, a native of Tibet, in repute in Afghanistan and in arid table-lands as a fodder-plant

Ko'man-dor'ski Islands, 1 kō'mān-dōr'ski, 2 kō'mān-dōr'ski. A group of islands, belonging to Russia, in Bering sea, E of Kamchatka, seat of a seal-industry. *Ko'man-dor'ski*

ko'march, 1 kōm'arch, 2 kōm'arch, n. *Antig* A tribal chief or headman of a village [*< Gr komarchēs*]

ko-mat'ik, 1 kō-mat'ik, 2 kō-mat'ik, n. [Labrador] A sledges used in Labrador

ko-ma'ti-poort, 1 kō-mā'ti-pōrt, 2 kō-mā'ti-pōrt, n. A town in F. Transvaal province, on the frontier of Portuguese East Africa, was occupied by the British, Sept. 25, 1900

kom'be, 1 kōm'be, 2 kōm'be, n. 1. Same as *PURPLE COR-FLOWER*. 2. A tropical East-African twining shrub (*Synanthus kombe*) of the family *Apocynaceae*. The perianth contains numerous seeds embedded in silky whitish hair. They are much used in medicine, their action being somewhat similar to that of digitalis

kom'bo, 1 kōm'bo, 2 kōm'bo, n. [Afr] A ceremonious greeting employed by African chiefs

kom'bu, 1 kōm'bū, 2 kōm'bū, n. [Jap] A seaweed (*Laminaria japonica*) eaten by the Japanese

kom'bu-is, 1 kōm'bū-is, 2 kōm'bū-is, n. A ship's galley, kitchen

ko-mee'er-as, 1 kō-mē'er-as, 2 kō-mē'er-as, n. A horn formed of agglutinated hairs, and annually developed and shed as of the American pronghorn [*< Gr komē*, hair, + *erax*, horn] *ko-mee'er-as*

ko-men'ski, 1 kō-mēn'ski, 2 kō-mēn'ski, n. See *COMENIUS*

kom'er-ol'li-feath'ers, n. See *COMEROOLY-FEATHERS*

kom'fest, 1 kōm'fēst, 2 kōm'fēst, n. Fruit preserved in thick sirup

ko-mi-vuri, 1 kōmī-vūrt, 2 kōmī-vūrt, n. Same as *ZYRIAN*

ko-mun'do, 1 kōmūn'dō, 2 kōmūn'dō, n. [D] A regiment of regular or irregular soldiers detailed for active service

kom-uers, 1 kōm'ūrs, 2 kōm'ūrs, n. [Afr] A gathering of German university students, at which songs are sung and beer is drunk, with the accompaniment of various quaint ceremonies, including that of the salamander

kom'os, 1 kōm'os, 2 kōm'os, n. [Gr] *Gr Antig* An ode consisting of a wild lament. See *ODE*

ko-mo'do, 1 kō-mō'dō, 2 kō-mō'dō, n. An island between Sumatra and Flores Malay Archipelago length, 35 m

ko-morn, 1 kōm'orn, 2 kōm'orn, n. A fortified town, at the E end of Great Scott Island, in the Danube river, W Hungary. It resisted a siege by the Austrians (1848-1849)

ko'mos, n. [Gr] See *COMUS*

kom'o-tau, 1 kōm'ō-tau, 2 kōm'ō-tau, n. A manufacturing town in Bohemia

kom-pō-o-gy, 1 kōm-pō-o-gi, 2 kōm-pō-o-gi, n. Boastful speech or tales. [*< Gr kompos*, boast, + *-ology*]

kom'pow, 1 kōm'pou, 2 kōm'pou, n. A strong linen made in China (mudsh or proteropus)

kom'tok, 1 kōm'tōk, 2 kōm'tōk, n. A fish, the African

ko-mu-ra, 1 kōmū-ra, 2 kōmū-ra, Marquis Jutaro (1865-1911). A Japanese diplomat, negotiator of the peace with Russia at Portsmouth, N H, 1905

ko'na, 1 kō'nā, 2 kō'nā, n. [Hawaii] 1. The leeward, west, or southwest side of the islands, as distinguished from the *koahu*, or windward side. 2. A stormy southwest wind, also, a south wind

ko'ne, 1 kō'nē, 2 kō'nē, n. *Hib* (Apocrypha, R V)

ko-nak, 1 kō-nāk, 2 kō-nāk, n. [Turk] A large house or a palace used by an official of the Turkish government, also, any large residence in Turkey

ko'na'kry, 1 kō'nā'krī, 2 kō'nā'krī, n. A town, capital of French Guinea West Africa, on Tombo Island

ko-na'ri-ot, 1 kō-nā'rī-ōt, 2 kō-nā'rī-ōt, n. An immigrant shepherd from Konla Macedonian name *ko-na'ri-ōtē*

Kond, n. Same as *KHOND*

Kond'a, 1 kōnd'a, 2 kōnd'a, n. A native state in the Central Provinces India, 171 sq m

ko'nel, 1 kō'nēl, 2 kō'nēl, n. *Mineral* An alloy harder than steel, composed of cobalt, ferrotitanium and nickel, and compounded by Dr Erwin F. Lowry in the laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., September, 1920

ko-new'ka, 1 kō-niō'ka, 2 kō-niō'ka, Paul (1840-1870). A Polish silhouette artist

Kong, 1 kon, 2 kōng, n. [Chin] Same as *KANG*

Kong, 1 kōng, 2 kōng, n. A district in Manding country, W Africa; latitude 12° to 8° 30' N, longitude 3° to 6° W, a French protectorate. 2. Its capital

Kong, n. The name given to a supposed range of mountains reported as extending from Sierra Leone eastward to Dahomey since 1888 acknowledged as a plateau with isolated mountain-peaks 5,000 ft in height [*< ONYX* *kon*]

Kong'fu'ise, 1 kōng'fū'ise, 2 kōng'fū'ise, n. See *KONGFU*

Kong'ju, 1 kōng'jū, 2 kōng'jū, n. A town the capital of Chunchon, Namu province, 80 m S of Seoul, Chosen (Korea)

Kong'moon, 1 kōng'mūn, 2 kōng'mūn, n. A treaty port in Kwangtung province, China, on the Si Kiang (West River)

Kiang'meni, *Kong'meni*

Kong'o, 1 kōng'o, 2 kōng'o, n. Same as *CONGO*

Kong'o-ese, 1 kōng'o-ēse, 2 kōng'o-ēse, n. Same as *CONGOESE*

Kong'o Free State. Same as *CONGO FREE STATE*

Kong'we, 1 kōng'wē, 2 kōng'wē, n. Same as *CONGOLESE*

kon-go'ni, 1 kōn-gō'nī, 2 kōn-gō'nī, n. Either of three East-African hartheeds (1) Coke (*Phalotis coke*), rufous, with a black crest, (2) Jackson's (*H. jacksoni*), uniformly red-orange, (3) Neumann's hartheed (*H. neumannii*) a Swahili term

Kongs'berg, 1 kōng'sbērg, 2 kōng'sbērg, n. A mining and manufacturing town in Hunsrück, Norway, silver-mines

Kongs'berg-lite, 1 kōng'sbērg-līte, 2 kōng'sbērg-līte, n. *Mineral*. A variety of aquemite. [*< Kongberg*, Norway]

ko-ni'a, 1 kō'nī'a, 2 kō'nī'a, n. 1. A village in Asia Minor, 35,373 sq m. 2. Its capital. *Kō-ni'el*

Kō'nig, 1 kō'nīg, 2 kō'nīg, Friedrich (1775-1833). A German mechanician first to apply steam to printing-presses

Kō'nig-grits, 1 kō'nīg-grēts, 2 kō'nīg-grēts, n. A town in N W Czechoslovakia, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, in 1866, in the battle known as Sadowa

Kō'nig-berg, 1 kō'nīg-bērg, 2 kō'nīg-bērg, n. 1. A government in Prussia province, Prussia, 8,151 sq m. 2. Its capital, a fortified city, university, founded, 1544

Kō'nig-hüt'te, 1 kō'nīg-hūt'tē, 2 kō'nīg-hūt'tē, n. A mining town in Silesia province, Poland, mineral baths

Kō'nig-kinder, 1 kō'nīg-kīndēr, 2 kō'nīg-kīndēr, n. A fairy opera, by Humperdinck, founded on folk-tunes. See *OPERA*

Kō'nig-mark, 1 kō'nīg-mārck, 2 kō'nīg-mārck, n. 1. Hans or Johann Christoph, Count von (1600-1663), a German general in the service of Gustavus Adolphus. 2. Maria Aurora, Countess von (1662-1728), a German court favorite the mistress of Augustus II. 3. Otto Wilhelm, Count von (1639-1688), a German general, son of Johann as generalissimo of Venice he defeated the Turks & Philipp Christoph, Count (1665-1716), a Swedish officer and adventurer, brother of Maria

kon't-lite, 1 kōn't-līte, 2 kōn't-līte, n. Silica found in a powdered form in the cavities of trap rock [*< Gr konit*, dust, + *-lites*]

Kō'nig-in't-dre, 1 kō'nīg-in't-dē, 2 kō'nīg-in't-dē, n. *pl* *Conch* A fossil and Mesozoic family of arthropodous brachiopods, especially those having a plano-convex or concavo-convex shell and calcareous spiral area appressed on the valves *Kō'nig-in't-na*, n. (t g) [*< Prof de Konitz*, of Liège] *ko-ninck-līte*, 2 kō'nīg-līte, n. *Mineral* A globular, acicular, yellow, transparent, hydrous ferric phosphate (Häfeite) [*< Prof de Konitz*, of Liège]

ko-ni'ni, 1 kō-nī'nī, 2 kō-nī'nī, n. [Maori] *Bot* The berry of the New Zealand tree-fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*) See *KORUKURUKU*

ko'ni-o-gy, 1 kō'nī-o-gi, 2 kō'nī-o-gi, n. The study of atmospheric dust and floating germs [*< Gr konis*, dust, + *-ology*]

kon't-scope, 1 kōn't-skōp, 2 kōn't-skōp, n. An instrument for indicating the quantity of dust in the atmosphere. The air to be tested is drawn into a tube, where it is moistened and cooled by expansion, thus condensing moisture on the dust-particles and rendering them visible as a fog or haze. The depth of color indicates the degree of impurity [*< Gr konis*, dust, + *-scope*]

ko-ni'ra, 1 kō-nī-rā, 2 kō-nī-rā, n. [*Gr Antig*] The orchestra or dancing-place in a Greek theater, below the auditorium, and embraced by it, so called from its floor of beaten earth and ash [*< Gr kontra*, *konis*, dust]

ko'nite, 1 kō'nīt, 2 kō'nīt, n. *Mineral* A magnesian dolomite [*< Gr konis*, dust]

Kō'njak, 1 kōn'jāk, 2 kōn'jāk, n. A tuberous-rooted araceous plant (*Amorphophallus rivieri* Konjak) cultivated in Japan. Meal is made from the tubers [*< Jap konjaku*]

kon'je, 1 kōn'jē, 2 kōn'jē, n. [Afr] The African bowstring

Kon'june-tur, n. Same as *CONJUNCTUR*

kon'ka, n. Same as *KONKA*

Kon'kan, 1 kōn'kən, 2 kōn'kən, n. A coast region in S. Bombay province, India, 16,415 sq m

Kon-ka'ni, 1 kōn-kā'nī, 2 kōn-kā'nī, n. A South-Indian dialect the general tongue of the Konkani and Sarasvat Brahmins, and of the native Indian (atholics of the South Canara district

Kon'ko-nast, 1 kōn-kō-nāst, 2 kōn-kō-nāst, n. [E Ind] A tribe of Hindus, chiefly agriculturists, inhabiting the two Konkanas of western India

Kon'kar-lite, n. Same as *CONCARITE*

Kon'on, n. [Gr] Same as *CONON*

Kon'stanz, 1 kōn'shtānz, 2 kōn'shtānz, n. 1. A district in the Free State of Baden, 1,609 sq m. 2. Its capital, on Lake Konstanz.

konze, 1 konz 2 kōnz, n A hartbeest (*Bubalis bichen- steini*) inhabiting the British Rhodesia and Nyasa regions of Africa. **kon'zali**, 1 kō'zāl 2 kō'zāl, n [-frs, 1-iz 2-iz, pl] [Austral] A theropodid fish (*Therapion richardsoni*) from the Pacific.

kon'chah-ber, 1 kō'chā'ber 2 kō'chā'ber, n [Am Ind] A food prepared by Indians from the larva of a fly (*Ephydra californica*) found abundantly in Lake Mono, Cal.

Koo'chi-ching, 1 kō'chī'chīn 2 kō'chī'chīn, n A county in Minnesota.

Koo'doo, 1 kō'dū 2 kō'dū, n [Afr] A tragelaph of the genus *Streptoceros*, having eight or ten vertical stripes descending from a longitudinal dorsal stripe, and the horns (of the males) twisted into an open spiral.

The common or greater koodoo (*S. kudus*) ranges from South Africa to Abyssinia, and has horns about four feet long and a fringe of long hair down the front of the neck. The lesser k. (*S. imberbis*) inhabits the Mollatland koo'doi; kudut, water koodoo, the nakong or atitanga.

Koo'kaani, 1 kō'kānī 2 kō'kānī, n Same as **Koo'kaani**, n Same as **Koo'kaani**.

Koo'ka-hur'ra, 1 kō'kā'hur'ra 2 kō'kā'hur'ra, n [Austral] A kingfisher, the laughing-jackass.

Koo'ker-le, 1 kō'kēr-le 2 kō'kēr-le, n [-fr Ind] A curved sword, broad at the end, peculiar to the Goorkhas koo'kre; koo'kry.

Koo'khi-lan'ka, 1 kō'khi-lān'ka 2 kō'khi-lān'ka, n [Mibria] A kool, 1 kōl 2 kōl, n [Ind] 1. The fruit of the jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba*). 2. A tribe or caste.

Koo'khi-man, 1 kō'khi-mān 2 kō'khi-mān, n Same as **Koo'khi-man**, n Same as **Koo'khi-man**.

Koo'lo-lau, 1 kō'lo-lāu 2 kō'lo-lāu, n [Hawaii] The windward, east and northward, side of the islands, as distinguished from *kona*, the leeward side.

Koo'lo-lau-lo'a, 1 kō'lo-lāu-lo'a 2 kō'lo-lāu-lo'a, n A district in Honolulu county, Hawaiian Islands.

Koo'lo-lau-po'ko, 1 kō'lo-lāu-pō'ko 2 kō'lo-lāu-pō'ko, n A district in Honolulu county, Hawaiian Islands.

Koo'leen, 1 kō'lēn 2 kō'lēn, n Same as **Koo'leen**, n Same as **Koo'leen**.

Koo'le-lah, 1 kō'lē-lā 2 kō'lē-lā, n [Eskimo] A buttonless fur jacket which is pulled over the head. It is partly derived from the North Pole cloth, p. 131 (p. 131).

Koo'lo-hah, 1 kō'lo-hā 2 kō'lo-hā, n [Afr] Same as **Koo'lo-hah**, n Same as **Koo'lo-hah**.

Koo'lo-kam'ba, 1 kō'lo-kām'ba 2 kō'lo-kām'ba, n [Afr] An antelope of equatorial Africa, generally identified with the bald-headed chimpanzee.

Koo'lo-ly, 1 kō'lo-lī 2 kō'lo-lī, n An Algerine of mixed blood, a Goolooly.

Koo'lo-sla, 1 kō'lo-sā 2 kō'lo-sā, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**.

Koo'lo-sla, 1 kō'lo-sā 2 kō'lo-sā, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**.

Koo'lo-sla, 1 kō'lo-sā 2 kō'lo-sā, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**.

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Koo'lo-sla, 1 kō'lo-sā 2 kō'lo-sā, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**.

Koo'lo-sla, 1 kō'lo-sā 2 kō'lo-sā, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**, n Same as **Koo'lo-sla**.

Kop'pa, 1 kō'pā 2 kō'pā, n A letter of the original Greek alphabet corresponding to the Hebrew *koph*, and resembling the Latin *q*. Subsequently its place in the alphabet was taken by *kappa*, but it was retained as a numeral with the value of 90, or *koppa*.

Kop'per-berg, 1 kō'pēr'ber 2 kō'pēr'ber, n A province in central Sweden, 11,599 sq m., capital, Falun.

Kop'per-nik, 1 kō'pēr'nīk 2 kō'pēr'nīk, n See **Kop'per-nik**, n See **Kop'per-nik**.

Kop'ple, 1 kō'plē 2 kō'plē, n Same as **Kop'ple**, n Same as **Kop'ple**.

Kop'pote, 1 kō'pōtē 2 kō'pōtē, n Mineral A brown transparent fluo-columbate (Na,K)Ca₂(Fe,Cu)Si₂O₆ crystallizing in the isometric system. [*Prof. Kopp, of Heidelberg*].

Kop'ra, 1 kō'prā 2 kō'prā, n Same as **Kop'ra**, n Same as **Kop'ra**.

Kop'ri, 1 kō'prī 2 kō'prī, n 1. Fasil Ahmed or Achmet (1626-1676), a Turkish grand vizier who conquered Crete. 2. Mohammed or Mehmet (1565-1627), a Turkish grand vizier who defeated the Venetians.

Kop'ro-ter-in, 1 kō'prō'tēr-in 2 kō'prō'tēr-in, n Chem A colorless dextrorotatory derivative of cholesterol (C₂₇H₄₆O), occurring in human feces. [*Gr kopros, dung, + steir, fat*] **Kop'ro-ter-ol**.

Kop'le, 1 kō'plē 2 kō'plē, n Same as **Kop'le**, n Same as **Kop'le**.

Kor, 1 kōr 2 kōr, n Same as **Kor**, n Same as **Kor**.

Kor-ad'i, 1 kō'rādī 2 kō'rādī, n [Austral] A native physician and sorcerer, medicine-man shaman.

Kor'ah, 1 kō'rā 2 kō'rā, n Heb. Num xvi, 1 [Heb, baldness].

Kor'ah-ite, 1 kō'rā'itē 2 kō'rā'itē, n Jewish Antiq A Kohathite descended from Korah the Levite. To the sons of Korah are attributed eleven of the Psalms (Nos 42, 44, 49, 84, 85, 87, and 88) - **Kor'ah-ite's**, a.

Kor'an, 1 kō'rān 2 kō'rān, n 1. The Mohammedan sacred scripture, professing to be the revelations of Allah (God) to Mohammed, and containing the code by which all the transactions of Moslems are regulated, written in Arabic, and divided into 111 suras or chapters.

Moslems claim for the *Koran* a literal and verbal inspiration. Every word in Divine. FIELD *Egypt to Japan* 52 [1877] [*Ar qorān, book, + qard, read*] - **Kor'an-ic**, a. Of or pertaining to the *Koran* - **Kor'an-ist**, n.

Kor'an-na Land, 1 kō'rā'nā 2 kō'rā'nā, n A tract in South Africa, between the Kalahari Desert and the Orange river, formerly the home of a group of Hottentot tribes, the Korannas, speaking a degraded dialect.

Kor'an-ol-a-try, 1 kō'rā'nō'lā'trī 2 kō'rā'nō'lā'trī, n A fanatic devotion to the teachings of the *Koran*. [*Gr KORAN + Ch latra, service*].

Ko-ra'i, 1 kō'rāi 2 kō'rāi, n [Maori] New Zealand flax.

Ko-ra'i, 1 kō'rāi 2 kō'rāi, n Same as **Ko-ra'i**, n Same as **Ko-ra'i**.

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Ko-ra'i, 1 kō'rāi 2 kō'rāi, n Same as **Ko-ra'i**, n Same as **Ko-ra'i**.

flora, both often cultivated for ornament. 2. A drug prepared from *V. parviflora*, used for diarrhea and dysentery kō'ro-m'ka.

Ko'ron, 1 kō'rōn 2 kō'rōn, n A gulf 8 of the Morea, Greece. **Ko'ro-ra**, 1 kō'rō'rā 2 kō'rō'rā, n [New Zealand] A penguin (*Spheniscus minor*).

Ko'rosh, 1 kō'rōsh 2 kō'rōsh, n 1. A river in Hungary, flowing 1,200 miles to Theiss river, at Csongrad. 2. Same as **Ko'rosh**.

Ko'ro-sh, 1 kō'rōsh 2 kō'rōsh, n Same as **Ko'ro-sh**, n Same as **Ko'ro-sh**.

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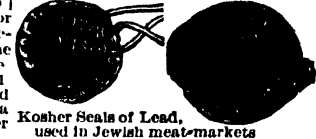
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Koodoo

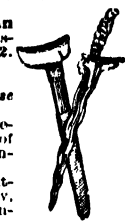


Kosher Seal of Lead, used in Jewish meat-markets



Kōp'ka

on the objective plane - the creative power of the Logos on all planes [*Sanskrit kriyāśakti*]



Ku-ma'un, 1 ku-mā'un, 2 ku-mā'un, π 1. A division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, 13.



Such a precaution . . . as that of labeling the drug with some word expressive of its dangerous character, may be enforced without violation of the law. *Mus. On Liberty* p. 160. Fr. 1863.

We cannot label Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist.

J. Mosier *Voltaire* p. 277. La 1872.

2. Arch. To construct or furnish with a label or dripstone — *la-bel-er*, *la-bel-er*, *n*.

la-bel, *n*. 1. A slip or tag of paper or other material affixed to something and bearing an inscription to indicate its character, ownership, price, or destination. 2. A slip by which a seal is attached to a document, also, the seal as appended. 3. A writing or paper appended to another document, as a codicil. 4. Arch. (1) A projecting molding or dripstone over a wall-opening, a hood-molding. (2) The representation of a scroll or the like, as for an inscription. 5. Her. A charge or mark of difference or cadency borne by the eldest son to distinguish his arms from those of his father. It consists of a bar with usually three pendants or points placed across the shield in chief, and is removed on the death of the father. 6. Surr. A long thin brass rule with sights, used with a circumferenter in taking altitudes. 7. [Eng.] A gummed stamp, as a bill or postage-stamp, so called officially. 8. A ribbon-like pendant or lappet hanging from a head-dress, water, or helmet. 9. An edge, border, verge. [OF. *la-belle*, *lappa*, rag — *la-bel-stop*, *n*.] *Arch.* An ornamental stone bracket supporting or terminating a label.



Label and chinions of Arminion

la-bel-late, 1 *la-bel-ēt*, 2 *la-bē-lāt*, *a*. *Zool.* With lip-like extensions.

la-belle, *n*. A district in Quebec, Canada. 3,837 sq. m.

la-bel-fold, 1 *la-bē-fōld*, 2 *la-bē-fōld*, *a*. *Bot.* Like a labellum, formed like a lip. [*L. LABELLUM* + *-fold*]

la-bel-lum, 1 *la-bē-lūm*, 2 *la-bē-lūm*, *n*. [*LA*, *pl*] 1. *Bot.* The lip or lower petal, often enlarged or variously shaped, of an orchidaceous flower. It is really a posterior petal, but by torsion of the ovary becomes anterior. See *illus.* under *orchid*. 2. *Entom.* One of a pair of tunned lobes which terminate the proboscis of a dipterous insect. [*L. dim. of labium*, *lip*]

la-bent, *a*. [*It.*] Gliding, slipping, falling. [*L. labens* (cis), *ppr. of labor*, *fall*]

la-be-o, 1 *la-bē-ō*, 2 *la-bē-ō*, *n*. 1. *Antiquities* (—42 B. C.), a Roman jurist, one of Cæsar's murderers. 2. *Marcus Antistius* (54 B. C.—A. D. 17), Roman jurist, son of the preceding. 3. *Quintus Fabius*, a Roman consul and general lived about A. D. 190.

la-bē-ris, 1 *la-bē-ris*, 2 *la-bē-ris*, *a*. *Declimus* (1077–43 B. C.) A Roman writer of mimes.

la-bette, 1 *la-bēt*, 2 *la-bēt*, *n*. A county in S. E. Kansas, 642 sq. m. county-seat, Oswego.

lab-ey, 1 *la-bēy*, 2 *la-bēy*, *n*. [*Scot.*] 1. A loose outer garment. 2. The skirt or lappet as of a coat or skirt. *lab-ey*, *n*.

la-bi, 1 *la-bī*, 2 *la-bī*, *n*. [*Tag.*] The lips.

la-bi-a, 1 *la-bī-a*, 2 *la-bī-a*, *n*. Plural of *LABIUM* — *labia cerebri* (*Anat.*), the lower edges of the mesial surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres overlying the corpus callosum — 1. *majora* (*Anat.*), the external mucocutaneous folds of the vulva — 2. *minora* (*Anat.*), the inner mucous folds of the vulva.

la-bi-al, 1 *la-bī-al*, 2 *la-bī-al*, *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to the lips, as, a *labial* vowel. 2. Having edges or lips which produce sounds when a current of air impinges upon them, as, a *labial* organ-pipe. 3. Formed, articulated, or modified by the lips, as, a *labial* sound, a *labial* consonant. One untaught to speak would not have the power of uttering any but labial sounds.

RAWINSON Herodotus vol. II, p. 216. [a 1885]

4. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the labium, as, *labial* pulpi of insect legs, etc. [*L. labialis*, < *L. labium*, *lip* — *la-bi-al-ism*, *n*. 1. A tendency to become labial in or as in articulation or to change articulation sounds to labials or labiodentals. *la-bi-al-ism*, *n*. 2. Labialization. *la-bi-al-ity*, *n*. The quality of being labial. *la-bi-al-ization*, *n*. The act or process of labializing. *la-bi-al-ize*, *v*. To make labial give a labial sound to, modify, as a sound, by altering the position of the lips. *la-bi-al-ate*, [*It.*] *la-bi-ate*, *la-bi-al-ly*, *adv*. In a labial manner, by the lips.

la-bi-al, *n*. 1. *Eng. Phon.* One of the lip-sounds or letters *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*, or *w*, formed by various positions of the lips in contact with each other or with other parts of the mouth. *P* and *b* are mutes and *m* is a nasal *f* and *v* are fricatives or labiodentals, and *w* is a semivowel. *Ph* and *bh* are labial aspirates and *wh* is a labial aspirant. The Mohawks never articulate with their lips. They have no *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*, no labials of any kind. The Hurons likewise have no labials.

Max Müller *Science of Language* second series, p. 177. [a 1875]

2. An appliance designed to be inserted in the mouth of a stammering person, to assist in the pronunciation of labial words. 3. An organ-pipe with lips, a flue-pipe.

4. *Zool.* One of a row of scales along the edge of the lips, as in snakes. 5. *Entom.* One of the labial palpi.

la-bi-a-tis, 1 *la-bī-a-tis*, 2 *la-bī-a-tis*, *n*. *Bot.* Same as *MENTHACI* % [*L. labia*, *lip*]

la-bi-ate, 1 *la-bī-āt*, 2 *la-bī-āt*, *a*. 1. Having lips or lip-like parts, lipped. 2. *Bot.* (1) Lipped, usually, two-lipped or bilabiate. (2) Of or pertaining to the order Labiales. [*L. labia*, *lip*] *la-bi-ate*, *adv*. In a labial manner, by the lips.

la-bi-ate, *n*. Any plant of the mint family (*Mentaceæ*).

la-bi-a-tis, 1 *la-bī-a-tis*, 2 *la-bī-a-tis*, *n*. *Bot.* A former small group of the aster family. It was coextensive with the tribe *Mentaceæ* the (towns) [*L. LABIATE* + *L. flas* (for), *flower*] — *la-bi-a-tis-flor-al*, *a*. Having a labiate corolla, as the catnip. *la-bi-a-tis-flor-ous*, *a*.



Labiate Corolla of the (towns)

La Biche, 1 *la-bī-ā*, 2 *la-bī-ā*, *n*. A lake in N. E. Alberta, Canada. 2. A river in N. E. Alberta, Canada.

La-biche, 1 *la-bī-ā*, 2 *la-bī-ā*, *n*. *Eugene Marin* (1815–1888), a French dramatist.

la-bi-cho-re-a, 1 *la-bī-cho-rē-a*, 2 *la-bī-cho-rē-a*, *n*. A convulsive stiffening of the lips in speech, causing stammering, choræ confined to the lips. [*L. labium*, *lip* + *Gr. chorea*, *dance*] *la-bi-cho-re-a-tis*; *la-bi-cho-re-a-tis*; *la-bi-cho-re-ic*, *a*.

La-bi-cum, 1 *la-bī-kūm*, 2 *la-bī-cūm*, *n*. An ancient town in Latium, Italy. *La-bi-cū*; *La-bi-kū*; [*Gr.*]

la-bi-dom'e-ter, 1 *la-bī-dōm'ē-ter*, 2 *la-bī-dōm'ē-ter*, *n*. *Obolite*. A scale of adjustment attached to forceps for ascertaining the size of the fetal head. [*L. Gr. labis* (*labid-*), *forceps* (see *LABIS*), + *metron*, *measure*] *la-bi-m'e-ter*, *n*.

la-bi-doph'o-rous, 1 *la-bī-dōf'ō-rūs*, 2 *la-bī-dōf'ō-rūs*, *a*. Having forceps-shaped organs. [*L. Gr. labis* (*labid-*), *forceps* + *-phoros*, *carrying*, *bear*]

La-bi-du'ra, 1 *la-bī-dū'rā*, 2 *la-bī-dū'rā*, *n*. *Entom.* The *Dermaptera* [*L. Gr. labis* (*labid-*), *forceps* (see *LABIS*), + *oura*, *tail*]

la-bi-el'ia, 1 *la-bī-el'ia*, 2 *la-bī-el'ia*, *n*. [*L. E. -i*, *-t*, *-e*, *pl*] *Entom.* A median piece of the deutomeria, or second pair of jaws, of a myriapod. [*Dim. of L. labium*, *lip*]

La-bi-e-us, 1 *la-bī-e-us*, 2 *la-bī-e-us*, *n*. [*L.*] 1. *Quintus* (—49 B. C.), a Roman general who led the Parthian invasion of Syria. 2. *Titus* (98–45 B. C.), a Roman tribune, the father of the preceding, a partisan of Cæsar, whose chief lieutenant he was through the Gallic wars, and then of Pompey.

la-bi'le, 1 *la-bī'l*, 2 *la-bī'l* (*xi*), *a*. 1. *Chem.* Prone to undergo chemical change or alteration of atomic structure. *unstable*. There exist so-called labile atom-constellations that are in lively motion, and are thus prone to undergo change.

O. Lowry in Nature [London] Sept. 22, 1892, p. 401.

2. Having a tendency to glide from place to place, smoothly flowing or passing along, as, an electric current *labile* over the diseased areas. 3. Lapsable, as funds. 4. [*Rare*] Liable to err, slip, fall, or apostatize. [*L. labilis*, *labor*, *fall*] — *la-bi-l'ity*, *n*. [*It.*] The state of being labile.

la-bi-l'ice, 1 *la-bī-l'iz*, 2 *la-bī-l'iz*, *n*. [*It.*] *Chem.* To render labile. *la-bi-l'ate*, *v*.

La-bi'l'as-dière, 1 *la-bī'lar'dyār*, 2 *la-bī'lar'dyār*, *n*. *Jacques Julien Houton de* (1751/52–1831) A French naturalist and geologist who accompanied the expedition (1785–1788) commanded by La Pérouse.

la-bi-ō, 1 *la-bī-ō*, 2 *la-bī-ō*, *n*. From Latin *labium*, *lip*, a combining form, denoting connection with or relation to the lip or lips — *la-bi-o-al-ve-o-lar*, *a*. *Anat.* Relating to the lips and the alveolar processes. *la-bi-o-cho-re-a*, *n*. Same as *LABI-CHO-RÉ-A*.

la-bi-o-dent'al, *Phon.* 1. *a*. Formed or articulated by the lips and teeth, labial and dental. 2. *a*. A sound so made, or a character for such a sound (f or v) — *la-bi-o-glos-so-lar-yng-e-al*, *a*. *Anat.* Relating to the lips, tongue, and larynx — *la-bi-o-glos-so-phar-yng-e-al*, *a*. Relating to or involving the lips, tongue, and pharynx — *la-bi-o-graph*, *n*. An instrument for recording the movements of the lips — *la-bi-o-graph'ural*, *Phon.* 1. *a*. Articulated by the lips and throat. 2. *a*. A sound thus produced. *la-bi-o-plin-gual*, *Phon.* 1. *a*. Articulated with the lips and tongue. 2. *a*. A sound thus produced. *la-bi-o-man'ey*, *n*. Divination by lip-reading — *la-bi-o-men'tal*, *a*. *Anat.* Relating to the lips and chin — *la-bi-o-na'sal*, 1. *a*. Formed or modified by the lips or nose, labial and nasal. 2. *a*. A labial and nasal sound or letter (m only) — *la-bi-o-pal'a-tal*, *Phon.* 1. *a*. Formed or modified by the lips and palate. 2. *a*. A sound thus produced. *la-bi-o-phar-yng-e-al*, *a*. *Anat.* Relating to the lips and pharynx. *la-bi-o-plas'ty*, *n*. *Surg.* Operation to overcome a defect of the lips or for the formation of a new lip.

la-bi-ōve, 1 *la-bī-ōv*, 2 *la-bī-ōv*, *a*. *Bot.* Having the petal as of a poly petalous corolla arranged so as to imitate the labiate form. [*L. labium*, *lip*]

la-bi-o-le-nar'u-lum, *n*. *Surg.* An instrument for holding the lips during operations on the face — *la-bi-o-ve-lar*, *a*. A labiotomy.

la-bi-palp, 1 *la-bī-pālp*, 2 *la-bī-pālp*, *n*. *Zool.* One of the labial palpi, as in insects. [*L. labium*, *lip* + *PALP*] *la-bi-pal-pust*, *n*.

la-bis, 1 *la-bī*, 2 *la-bī*, *n*. *Eccl.* A eucharistic spoon or spoon-like implement for administering the bread and wine together to a communicant, as in the Greek Church. [*L. Gr. labis*, *forceps*, *later* also *spoon*, *labandō*, *take*]

la-bi-tome, 1 *la-bī-tōm*, 2 *la-bī-tōm*, *n*. A cutting forceps. *la-bi-tum*, 1 *la-bī-tūm*, 2 *la-bī-tūm*, *n*. [*L. -tūm*, *pl*] [*L.*] 1. A lip or lip-like organ or part, especially, in the plural, the folds of the external genitals of the female. 2. *Zool.* (1) *Entom.* (a) A movable scutell between the maxillæ, forming the lower surface of the mouth, the lower lip. See *illus.* under *insect*. (b) In myriapods, the deutomeria. (c) In polychaete worms, a part of the neuropodium. (d) In arachnids, the cone of pedipalps. (2) In crustaceans, the metastoma. (3) *Conch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell. 3. *Bot.* (1) The lower lip of a bilabiate flower. (2) The lower margin of the foliella in plants of the genus *Isotria*. 4. *Organ-shedding*. The lip of a pipe.

la-bi-z'a-tion, 1 *la-bī-zā'shən*, 2 *la-bī-zā'shən*, *n*. *Rebilitation*. [*L. labis*, *lip* + *zō*, *to live*] *la-bi-z'ing*, *n*. East Indian plant of the bean family, or the edible seeds thereof, especially the *Dolichos lablab* (Egyptian or hyacinth bean). 2. [*L.*] *Bot.* A genus now included in *Dolichos*.

La-blache, 1 *la-bī-āsh*, 2 *la-bī-āsh*, *n*. *Luigi* (1794–1858) An Italian basso and actor.

La-bo'e'tle, 1 *la-bō'ē-tē*, 2 *la-bō'ē-tē*, *n*. *Léonine de* (1715–1807/8) A French poet and writer.

La-bo'hème, 1 *la-bō'hēm*, 2 *la-bō'hēm*, *n*. An opera on bohemian life. Libretto by Giacomo and Hippolyte. See *OPERA*.

la-bor, 1 *la-bōr*, 2 *la-bōr*, *n*. 1. *L.* 1. To cause to toil, weary with labor, exertion.

2. To produce or fashion with toil, work out laboriously, fashion, cultivate, fabricate, elaborate. 3. To beat, belabor, also, to urge. 4. To perform mental or physical labor, exert one's powers, strive to accomplish some purpose or work, especially, to engage regularly in manual labor, as in some unskilled occupation. 5. To operate with difficulty or painful exertion, be hindered, burdened, or oppressed in working.

She was evidently laboring under a nervous fever. *HAMILTON Metaphysics* vol. xvi, p. 210. [a 1850]

3. To roll or pitch, as in a heavy sea, or when in a disabled condition, said of a vessel. 4. To suffer the pain of childbirth, be in travail or labor. [*OF laborer*, < *L. labor*, *labor*, *labor*] *la-bor'it*, *v*. To labor with, to ply with earnest argument or persuasion.

la-bor'it, *n*. 1. Physical or mental effort, particularly for some useful or desired end, exertion of the powers for some end other than recreation or sport, especially with the hands and for gain, toil, work.

No other commodity has an exchange value to match labor — it masters the exchange of all the world.

ALPHONSO A. HOPKINS *Profit and Loss in Man* p. 110. [a w '09]

2. That which requires exertion or effort, work done or

to be done; a task, as the *labors* of Hercules. 3. Those who labor, the laboring class collectively.

You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. WILLIAM J. BRYAN *Speeches*, in *The Chicago Convention* vol. II, p. 249. [a w '00]

4. The pangs and efforts of childbirth, travail.

'England has long been in labor,' said Frederic of Prussia, 'and at last she has brought forth a man.' [HUTCH. F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. II, p. 46. [a w c 1881]]

5. Any stress or difficulty, pain, weariness. 6. Heavy rolling and pitching of a vessel, as in a storm. 7. Mining. A shaft, cavity, or other part of a mine from which ore is being or has been extracted, a working, as, a labor in a quicksilver mine. 8. Portion of influence in behalf of another. 9. Lendavor. [*OF*, < *L. labor*, *labor*] *la-bor-age*; *la-bour*, *n*. Syn. see *ASSASSIN*.

la-bor, *n*. *Med.* labor, continuous or every-day labor, especially continuous physical exertion or mechanical employment as a punishment added to imprisonment. *induced*.

1. (*Med.*) labor in childbirth in which uterine contractions are artificially induced — *la-bor-book*, *n*. [*Eng.*] A register of operatives — *L. Bureau* [*U. S.*] a former government or State office for the collection and dissemination of labor statistics, and for the consideration of facts relating to commercial, industrial, and other economic problems. The U. S. Labor Bureau, founded in 1881, was merged into the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903. See under *DEPARTMENT*.

2. *day* [*U. S.*], a day, usually the first Monday in September, set apart as a holiday for and in recognition of laborers as a class. See *LABOR HOLIDAY*, under *HOLIDAY*.

3. *exchange*. 1. An institution for the exchange of labor products without the intervention of money. 2. [*L. E.*] (1) An institution established by some governments of Europe as headquarters for labor organizations, as, for example the *Bourse du travail*. (2) An institution for bringing together employers and persons seeking employment, employment office or agency. (3) *Eng. Hist.* An exchange devised for the products of labor organized in London by Robert Owen and the Association for Promoting Co-operative Knowledge in 1830, and which had a sporadic existence until 1846. 1. *market*, the opportunity for finding employment or for hiring workmen, the relative demand for and supply of labor. 1. *note*, a note or draft issued by the English Labor Exchange as an equivalent of goods deposited and based on time and labor expended as a standard of value. 1. of *Hercules*, one of the twelve almost impossible tasks required of Hercules; hence, a work demanding a giant's strength. Compare *HERCULES* — 1. *palms*, *n*. *pl*. The palms of childbirth. *L. party*, 1. A political party purporting to represent the interests of the laboring classes. It has appeared in the United States under various names and with changing purposes. As the Socialist Labor party it was formed in 1877 and after 1888 put forward candidates for election in State and national campaigns. In 1900 the greater part of its adherents succeeded from the organization and joined the Social-Democratic party, which subsequently became the Socialist party. 2. (*U. S.*) *Hist.* A federation of trade unions, trade councils, labor associations and certain socialist societies for the purpose of securing the political representation of labor interests independent of other party politics in the House of Commons. It is distinct from the *Independent Labor party*, which is more closely allied to socialism. The *National Women's League* supports the Labor party and aims at the direct labor representation of women in Parliament. 3. [*Austral.*] A powerful political party in the Federal Parliament, with a program for making a "white Australia" and for extending state control in economic and industrial matters. A Labor cabinet was formed in 1908 and fell in 1909. 1. *question*, the sociological or political economic problems affecting wage-earners, specif., the problem of the wage-earners' economic social condition — 1. *saving*, *a*. Adapted or intended to save or lessen the labor of man or animals, specif., in printing, cut to piece made on a piece and or basis. 1. *show* (*Med.*), the blood which appears at the outset of parturition. 1. *union*, *n*. An association of wage-earners in a trade for advancing their mutual interests as a trade-union — 1. *worthy*, *a*. Profitable — 1. *yard*, *n*. An adjunct to a workshop, lodging-house, etc. — *missed* 1. (*Med.*), an abnormal condition in child-bearing in which the womb fails to function in labor at the proper time. *post-purion* 1. (*Med.*), labor in childbirth occurring later than the normal conclusion of the period of gestation — *pre-nature* 1. *parturition* before the natural term of pregnancy is completed, usually between the seventh and eighth months of gestation — *stagnant* 1. (*Scot.*) work annually exacted on highway — *la-bor-a-ble*, *a*. [*It.*] Improvable under labor, workable. *la-bor-age*, *n*. Wages paid for labor — *la-bor-hood*, *n*. Laborious condition.

la-bor'a, *n*. [*Sp.*] A Mexican land-measure. See *MEASURE*.

la-bor'a-to-ri-al, 1 *la-bō-rā-tō'rī-al*, 2 *la-bō-rā-tō'rī-al*, *a*. Of or pertaining to a laboratory. *la-bor'a-to-ri-um*, *n*.

la-bor'a-to-ry, 1 *la-bō-rā-tō-rī*, 2 *la-bō-rā-tō-rī*, *n*. [*It.*] 1. *riz*, 2. *rys*, *pl*. 1. A building or room fitted up for conducting scientific experiments, analyses, or similar work, or for manufacture involving chemical processes or the like, as, a chemical, physical or biological laboratory. 2. Figuratively, a place where physical or chemical changes are wrought by natural agencies.

The cell is nature's laboratory, here she generates organic substances. C. VAN NORDEN *Outermoot Run* p. 34. [a w c 1882]

3. *Art*. A department in an arsenal or the like where fuses, primers, rockets, cartridges, torpedoes, shells, etc., are made, as, the royal laboratory in the arsenal at Woolwich, England. 4. *Metall.* The hearth of a reverberatory furnace. [*L. laboratorum*, < *L. labor*, *work*, see *LABOR*, *v*]

labor bank, *a*. A bank supported by labor capital and owned and operated for organized labor that participates in the profits by members of labor unions.

La-borde, 1 *la-bōrd*, 2 *la-bōrd*, *n*. 1. *Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count de* (1774–1812), a French antiquarian and writer. 2. *Jean Joseph, Marquis de* (1727–1794), a French financier and philanthropist, father of the preceding, was guillotined. 3. *Leon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count de* (1807–1869), a French archaeologist and traveler.

la-bored, 1 *la-bōrd*, 2 *la-bōrd*, *a*. Done with or showing *la-bored*, marks of labor or care, not easy or spontaneous, *laborate* — *la-bored-ly*, *adv*.

la-bor'er, 1 *la-bō-r*, 2 *la-bō-r*, *n*. 1. One who performs physical or manual labor, especially, one who for hire performs any physical labor requiring little skill or training, other than regular domestic service, one who gains a living by manual toil. In *honest* laws, *laborer* does not include contractors, civil engineers, or the like, nor hotel cooks.

The drudge who can use nothing but their weight and muscles in [the] subjugation of nature are the only people who, in a strict use of the English language, should be called laborers. L. E. HALE in *The Cosmopolitan* Nov., 1890, p. 122.

hand with the needle: a fine and valuable lace, of Italian origin). See phrases below and CHART OF HANDMADE LACES.
2. An ornamental cord, braid, or gimp of gold or silver,



Cretan Labyrinth. (Reverse of a coin of Cnossus, 2d century B. C. British Museum.) See plate of COINS, fig. 26.



Membranous Laby-3. Anat. (1) The winding passages
rith of the Hu- of the internal ear. Those of the os-
sicular Ear- sicular labyrinth are balloned out of

u, utricle, s, sacculle;
ac semicircular canals;
c, cochlea, d,
ductus endolymphaticus.

4. *Mining & Metal.* A tortuous channel or series of troughs or canals through which the slimes pass, the solid particles being deposited sooner

auditory nerve, *n.*
crista acoustica, m.
muscula acoustica, st.
vestibula acoustica, Com.
vestibulum, under au-

paraffin under air or fumes, as of mercury. [*L. labyrinthus*, *< (Gr labyrinthos, < laura, lano)* **lab'rinth**. — **labyrinth beetle**, a beetle of the family *Isostrychidae*. — **labyrinth**, a maze. Derived from Greek *labyrinthos*, a labyrinth.

b'y-rin'th-, { Derived from Greek *labyrinthos*, a laby-
b'y-rin'thi-, { rinth (see LABYRINTH, *n*): combining
forms — **Lab'y-rin'thi-branch'i-l**, *n* *pl* *Ich* The *Ana-*
bantids in a wide sense — **lab'y-rin'thi-branch**, *n*. — **lab'-**
y-rin'thi-branch-i-, *a*

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups

Like a labyrinth; complicated, mazy; labyrinthine *z.*
Zool. **SIMPLESLABYRINTHODONT** [*<L. labyrinthicus, <*
labyrinthus; see LABYRINTH] **lab"y-rin'thi-cal;—lab"y-**
rin'thi-cal-ly, ado.
lab"y-rin'thi-cal *z. n.* *Ich.* **The Anabantidae—**

bə'v-rin'thi-clən pl. lch. The Anabaptists —
 bə'v-rin'thi-form, a. 1. Having the form or
 intricacy of a labyrinth; intricate. 2. lch.
 Having gills like the *Labyrinthical*.
 bə'v-rin'thine. 1 lch. bə'v-rin'thin. 2 lch.

lab"y-rin'thine, / lab i-rin'thin, 2 lab -
b"y-rin'thine, / y-rin'thin, a Of, per-
taining to, or like a labyrinth, mazy,
involved, perplexing lab"y-rin'thal;;
lab"y-rin'the-an;; lab"y-rin'thi-

lab"y-rin'thal-ly, *adv.*
lab"y-rinth-itis, *n.* Inflammation of the
 labyrinth of the internal ear.—**lab"-**
y-rin'the-don, *n.* *Herp.* 1. A labyrinth.

labyrinthodont, *n.* [*l* -] A genus typical of tooth, in cross-section *Labyrinthodontidae* - lab"y-rin'tho- of *Mastodonsaurus* *gondont*, *a.* 1. Having a labyrinthine or intricate structure, as a tooth. 2. Having teeth of labyrinthine structure.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*.—lab'y-rin'



Labret, as shown
in a Dancing-
mask of the Alou-
tian Islanders.

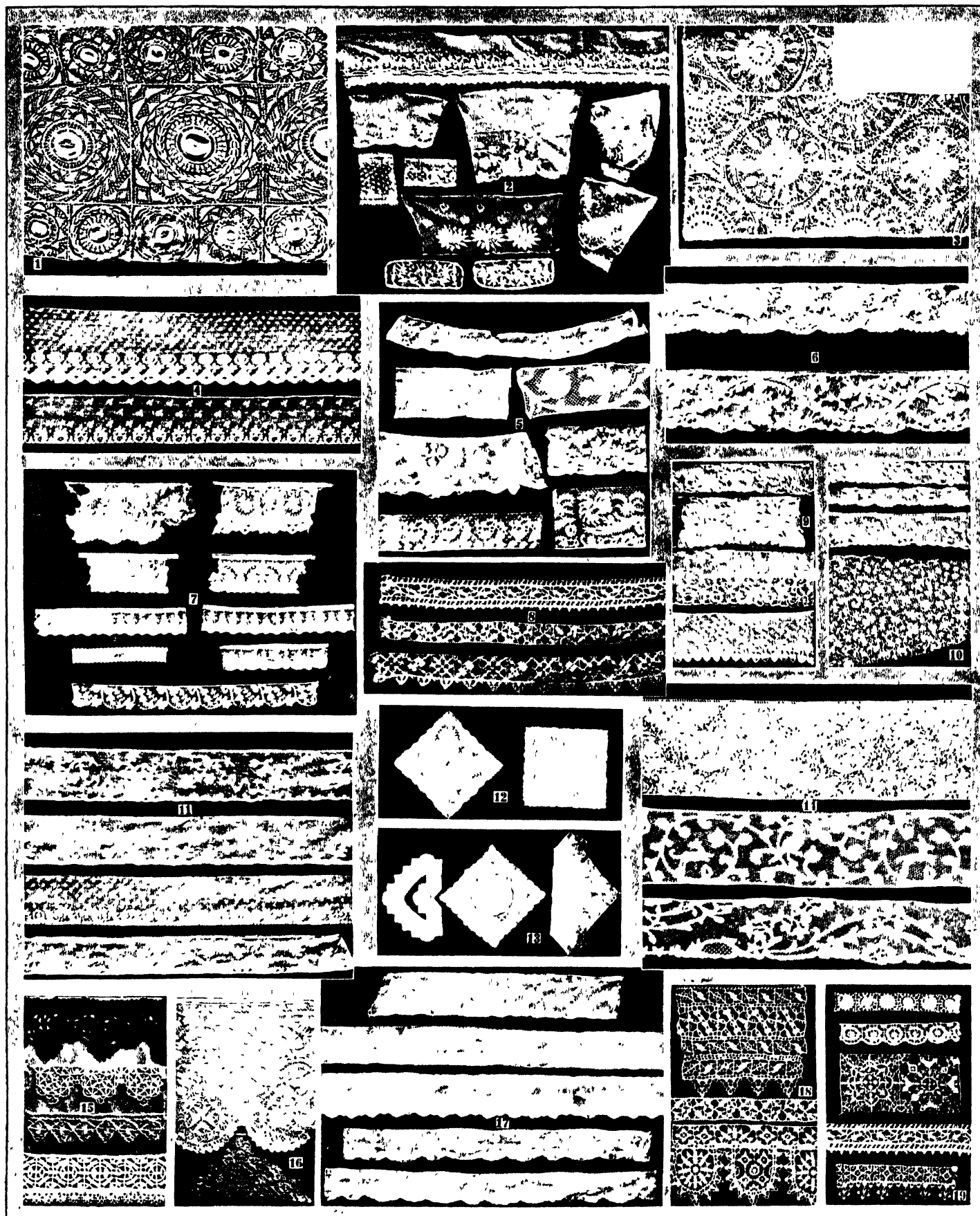


Labyrinthodont.
Spektranthodon

Many places are named (1) from the locality where they are or have been made, as, Antwerp lace, Auvergne l., Brussels l., Dalecarlian l., Dieppe l., Honiton l., or Saxony l.; (2) from an implement used in the manufacture, as bobbin-l., pillow-l. (see LACE-PILLOW); or (3)

ture; as, *bobbin-l.*, *pillow-l.* (see *LACE-PILLOW*); or (3) from the method of manufacture; as, *point-l.* (made by hand with the needle: a fine and valuable lace, of Italian origin). See phrases below and *CHART OF HANDMADE LACES*.
2. An ornamental cord, braid, or gimp of gold or silver.

2. All ornaments, gold, silver, or glass or gold or silver,



TYPES OF HAND-MADE LACE.

- 1 Spanish drawn-work, 17th century
- 2 Carrickmacross, 19th century
- 3 Spanish drawn-work, 17th century
- 4 Mechlin, early 19th century
- 5 Flemish bobbin-laces, 18th and 19th centuries.
- 6 Point d'Alençon, 18th century

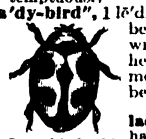
7. Point de Gaze, Belgian, 19th century.
8. Italian needle-point, 17th century
- 9 Point d'Alençon, 18th and 19th centuries.
10. French needle-point, 18th century.
- 11 Valenciennes, late 18th century
12. Brussels bobbin-lace, 19th century

- 13, 16 Maltese lace, 19th century
- 14 Flemish bobbin-laces, 18th century
- 15 Bobbin and needle-point laces, Ragusa, Austria, 19th century
- 17 Flemish bobbin-laces, 18th century
- 18, 19 Italian needle-point, 17th century

EXPLANATION

CLASSES (I) AND SUBDIVISIONS (II)

* Modern "Bruges"; † Antique he-va; ‡ Beggar's cat; eternelle! (fisherman's); § guesse; ¶ peasant; ** point pecheur; †† torchont; ‡‡ Trolley; §§ Opus scissum; point coupe; punto tagliato; || Lachs opus illatorum; point senna; ¶¶ Countable damed stitching; niet brode; * Cluny goldpiece; modern "antique"; † opus atramentum; ouvrages masches; ** Opus tratum; point tire; punto tirato; ‡ Puntio a gruppo; † Dentelle au fuseau; merletti a fuselli; merletti piombanti; †† Point à l'aiguille; punto in ago; ‡†† Point de azel; §§ Com bination of needle and bobbin; ¶ Punto in aria; † Gros point; point de Medieff; punto a rilievo; punto tagliato a fogliami; rose point; †† Greek or Roman; ‡††† Exotic manufacture term; ‡ School lace; † Cut lace was formerly made here; † Ratwick; † Made at Amsterdam; ‡ Made at Dieppe; Prior to 1655, light Flemish laces called Madine; † A trade name; †† Made at Anspach Hanenburg, Libefeld, Fribzbourg district Hanburg, Hannover Leipzig, Nuremberg, Potsdam, Saxony; ††† Hot; †††† All kinds of laces; ††††† Popinet; ††††† of the king; ††††† Le grand Arville; ††††† Auvergne; La Pléce de Rouen; ††††† Pont de Atford; ††††† Made Venke; ††††† Made of Turgay; ††††† So called by order Lucas, Milan, and Venice; † Made of wool; † Made of wool; † Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.

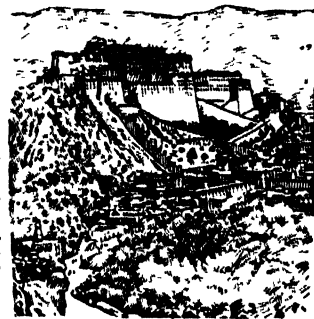


Southern Nigeria, British West Africa, 27,020 sq. mi. 20

pare CRANNOG, FASCINE-DWELLING, PALAFITTE, PILE-DWELLING, etc.
 Lake Forest. A city in Lake county, Ill., seat of Lake Forest College (non-sectarian), founded in 1876.
 Lake George. A city in Lake county, Wis.; seat of the Yerkes observatory of the University of Chicago.
 Lake Itasca. A lake in Minnesota.
 Lake Ma-na-gua. A lake in West Nicaragua.
 Lake Mills. A town in Winnebago county, Ia.
 Lake of the Clouds. A lake in New Hampshire, altitude 5,053 ft.
 Lake of the Four Can'tons. The Lake of Lucerne.
 Lake of the Hills. Lake Athabasca.
 Lake of the Woods. A lake between the northern part of Minnesota and Manitoba and Ontario provinces, Canada, length, 100 miles.
 Lake of Two Mountain. An expanse of water near the mouth of the Ottawa river, Canada, 24 by 4 miles.
 Lake Peak. A mountain in N. Mexico, height, 12,405 ft.
 Lake Placid. A town and summer resort in Essex county, N. Y., at the S. end of Lake Placid, altitude, 1,800 ft.
 Lake Providence. A town in East Carroll parish, La., near a picturesque lake of the same name.
 Lake's, n. [Prov. Eng.] An actor.
 Lake Saint Charles. A lake and settlement 10 m. N. of Quebec, Canada.
 Lake wood, 1 lēk'wud, 2 lēk'wud, n. 1. A village and health resort in Ocean county, N. J., 59 m. S. W. of New York city. 2. A hamlet in Cayahoga county, O. [Fla.]
 Lake Woodruff. A lake and winter resort in Volusia county, Fla.
 Lakh, n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. The sum of 100,000; when used absolutely, 100,000 rupees, formerly equivalent to £10,000, or \$48,500, for modern value, see COIN. The word was used originally to express 100,000 objects of any kind, as spears or lanterns, but in modern times its use has been confined to money. In Java and other Malayan countries lakh has been adopted from the Hindustani, but is used for 10,000 instead of 100,000.
 They prayed that his autograph might be equivalent to many lacs. J. W. Bauman *New and Old pt. ii*, p. 272 [n. c. 1859].
 2. Any very great number expressed indefinitely, a great multitude.
 There is the immense railway industry, in which lakhs upon lakhs of men find remunerative employment.
 The Times (London) Sept. 8, 1892, p. 8, col. 1.
 [*< Hind lak, < Sans laksha, hundred thousand*] lēk; lēk.
 Lakh'im-pur, 1 lēk'im-pūr, 2 lēk'im-pūr, n. A district in Assam province, India, 3,724 sq. m. capital, Dibrugarh.
 Lakh, 1 lēk, 2 lēk, n. [Soot.] A tidal phenomenon peculiar to the Firth of Forth, occurring at both ebb and flood. The lakhs there are much more than two feet before returning on its regular course.
 D. Buchanan *Culture and Tullian* vol. i, p. 35 [M].
 Lakhin, n. Ladykin an abbreviated form.
 Lakhin, 1 lēk'in, 2 lēk'in, n. [Prov. Eng.] A plaything; toy.
 Lakh'ing, 1 lēk'ing, 2 lēk'ing, n. [Brit.] 1. Visiting or traveling among the English larks. 2. [L.] [Rare] Imitation of the poetry of the Lake school.
 Lakh'ing-place, 1 lēk'ing-plāc, 2 lēk'ing-plāc, n. [Prov. Eng.] A place to play in, especially a mating-ground for birds.
 Lakh'in-on, n. [Gr.] Same as LACINUM.
 Lakh'ism, 1 lēk'izm, 2 lēk'izm, n. Imitation or affectation of the style of the Lake poets - Lakh'ish, a.
 Lakh'ist, 1 lēk'ist, 2 lēk'ist, n. 1. A Lake poet, Laker. 2. [L.] One who lives near a lake.
 The lakhs are an almost amphibious race, excellent divers, strong swimmers and fishermen. Burton in Bayard Taylor's *Lake Regions* (Cent. Afr. p. 100) 1887.
 Lakh'ka, 1 lēk'ka, 2 lēk'ka, n. Bot. A very tall straight forest tree of Java (*Mysticlinia*).
 Lakh'ke, 1 lēk'ke, 2 lēk'ke, n. To find fault. CHAUCER *R. R.* II. 234, 4,804.
 Lakh'ke, n. A disgraceful deed, fault, lack.
 Lakh'ke, n. & n. Lack.
 Lakh'moid, n. Same as LACMOID.
 Lakh'mun, 1 lēk'mun, 2 lēk'mun, n. Same as LITMUS.
 Lakh'm-kō, 1 lēk'm-kō, 2 lēk'm-kō, n. [Gr.] Same as LACONICA.
 Lakh'kō, 1 lēk'kō, 2 lēk'kō, n. Geol. A formation comprised in the Lower Cretaceous series of rocks as developed in the region about the Black Hills of South Dakota.
 Lakh'mi, 1 lēk'mi, 2 lēk'mi, n. [Hind.] *Hind Myth* The goddess of prosperity and abundance, wife of Vishnu, also described as goddess of beauty.
 Lakh'm, 1 lēk'm, 2 lēk'm, n. Bib. Josh. xix. 33. Lakh'm (R. V.).
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. Transparent said of blood in which the red corpuscles have been made colorless.
 Lakh'y, n. [Rare] Of or pertaining to a lake.
 Lakh'ydes, n. [Gr.] Same as LACYDES.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. Ordinary, mediocre, so-so [*< a. Inter. redupl.*].
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. Same as LACUNDA.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. A girl beloved by force, subject of an ode [*< Gr. lalagē, gratio*].
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. Joseph Jérôme Lefrançois de (1732-1807).
 A French astronomer and writer.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. [Malay.] A rough grass (*Andropogon carinatus*) found in several Malaysian islands.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. [P. I.] Man; the male [*< Visayan lalaki, male*].
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. Same as MUSEIBADAD.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. [Per.] A candle-lamp fitted with a glass globe.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. A town in Musafarpur district, B. ngal.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. A department in Salvador.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. A town in Kirin province, Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. A town near Khatmandu, Nepal.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. One of the nine Sanskrit Buddhist books, containing the life and teachings of Buddha.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. 1. A district of Allahabad, India. 2. Its capital.
 Lakh'y, n. & n. [Dial. Eng.] Same as LOLL.
 Lakh'y, n. To speak unintelligibly, or with defective articulation. Compare LALLATION.
 Lakh'y, 1 lēk'y, 2 lēk'y, n. [Soot.] 1. a. Of or pertaining

to the Scotch Lowland; Lowland II. n. The Lowland Scotch dialect. Lalland, n. In Thomas Moore's poem *Lalla Rookh*, the heroine, supposed daughter of Aurangzeb, emperor of Delhi, who as she journeys to Kashmir meets a young Persian poet named Feramorz with whom she falls in love, to find that he is the Sultan of Bucharia to whom she was betrothed.
 Lall'ia-tion, 1 lēl'ia-shen, 2 lēl'ia-shen, n. An imperfect pronunciation of r which makes it sound like l, as in Chinese and some other languages, and occasionally in the speech of children everywhere [*< L. lallo, sung lullaby*] lall'ing.
 Lall'ia-mend, 1 lēl'mān, 2 lēl'mān, Claude François (1790-1854) A French physician and writer.
 Lall'y, 1 lēl'y, 2 lēl'y, n. 1. Thomas Arthur (1702-1760), Count de Lally, Baron de Tolland, a French general and commander in India, captured by the British. 2. Trophime Gérard, Marquis de (1751-1830), a French orator and writer.
 Lall'y, 1 lēl'y, 2 lēl'y, n. [Afr.] The dried and powdered leaves of the baobab-tree, used by some African tribes as an ingredient in porridge.
 Lall'y, 1 lēl'y, 2 lēl'y, n. Édouard Victor Antoine (1823-1892) A French instrumental composer.
 Lall'y, 1 lēl'y, 2 lēl'y, n. From Greek *lalein*, speak; a combining form - lall'-neu-ro'sis, n. *Pathol.* An nervous disorder of speech, such as stammering - lall'-op-a-thy, n. A disorder or defect in speech - lall'-op-hi-a, n. *Pathol.* Morbid form of personal speech or the sound of one's own voice - lall'-op-ple-gia, n. Loss of the power of speech due to the paralysis of other muscles than those of the tongue.
 Lall'y, 1 lēl'y, 2 lēl'y, n. [LAMED, LAMB, LAMMING] To strike; beat, as, to lam an insolent fellow now used colloquially.
 Lamm, n. A fishing-net into which fish are driven by thrashing the water [*< lamm, v.*] lamm'net'.
 Lamm, n. Wearing A wooden plate in a loom serving to work the yells [*< F. lame, < L. lamina, plate*].
 L. A. M., abbr. Licensate of the Royal Academy of Music.
 Lamm, n. Lamentations, Zool. Lammak.
 Lamm, 1 lēl'm, 2 lēl'm, n. [Tibet.] 1. A learned priest or monk of Lamaism ranking high in the hierarchy. 2. A title of courtesy given to all monks of Lamaism - Grand Lama, same as DALAI-LAMA - Incarnate, a personage in whom, according to the beliefs of Lamaism, the soul of a Buddha or a Bodhisattva is incarnated.
 The number of observations to be followed at the present day, by the Lamas, has increased from precepts plain and brief, to an ample code of law.
 Schlegel *Wart Buddhism in Tibet* pt. II, p. 159 [n. c. 1893].
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. The divine being who uses the lama as a medium of communication - lamm'ia-le, a. Of or pertaining to the lamas - lamm'ia-chy.
 The Lamaistic system.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Lamaism, same as DALAI-LAMA - Incarnate, a personage in whom, according to the beliefs of Lamaism, the soul of a Buddha or a Bodhisattva is incarnated.
 The number of observations to be followed at the present day, by the Lamas, has increased from precepts plain and brief, to an ample code of law.
 Schlegel *Wart Buddhism in Tibet* pt. II, p. 159 [n. c. 1893].
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. The religious system of Tibet and Mongolia, a variety of Mahayana or Northern Buddhism, introduced into Tibet in the 7th century, and essentially modified by a corrupt Nivalism and the intermixture of native Shamanistic beliefs and practices.
 Lamaism is characterized by a very elaborate ritual, and hierarchy at the head of which stand the *dala-lamas* with the *tesho-lama* as second in dignity and authority. Lamaism has its center in Tibet, but claims a large following in Siberia, Manchuria, and Mongolia, with a number of adherents in China and northern India. The *dala-lama* is supposed to be a reincarnation of the Bodhisattva. The Lamaistic scriptures are enormously extensive, the canon alone, without the commentaries, being enough to fill more than 100 volumes of 1,000 pages each. See LAMA. Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Lamaism, same as DALAI-LAMA - Incarnate, a personage in whom, according to the beliefs of Lamaism, the soul of a Buddha or a Bodhisattva is incarnated.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Literally, lama temple.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. [Tag.] 1. Meat. 2. The substance contained in anything.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. An old province in Spain, now a part of Ciudad Real.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Mormon Ch. One of the descendants of Laman, a brother of Nephi, according to the Book of Mormon. They fell into sin, and were cursed by the Lord with a red skin.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. [F.] The manatee.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. 1. Joseph Rucker (1814-1857-1918), an American jurist, Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1910. 2. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus (1825-1893), an American statesman and jurist, Confederate officer, Secretary of the Interior, 1885, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1888. 3. A county in N. W. Alabama, 608 sq. m., county-seat, Vernon. 4. A county in Mississippi. 5. A county in N. E. Texas, 903 sq. m., county-seat, Paris. 6. A town, county-seat of Barton county, Mo.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monnet de, Chevalier de (1744-1818) 1820. A French naturalist, the founder of the theory of the progressive and imperceptible transformation of one species into another by a natural process of evolution. See LAMARCKISM. Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Of or pertaining to Jean de Lamarck.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. 2. la-märk'i-an, n. A believer in Lamarckism. Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. The theory of descent or evolution propounded by Lamarck, which assumes that species have become developed by the efforts of an organism to adapt itself to new conditions, and by the inheritance of the changes thus produced often applied in recent times to belief in the inheritability of acquired characteristics, in opposition to the views of such Neo-Darwinian evolutionists as Weismann. Compare EVOLUTION. NEO-LAMARCKISM. Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Alfonso Ferrero, Marquis de (1804-1878) 1878. An Italian general, statesman.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Maximilien, Count (1770-1832) A French general and orator, he fought in Napoleon's wars, 1805-1815.
 Lamm'ia, 1 lēl'm-ia, 2 lēl'm-ia, n. Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat de (1790-1869) A French poet, orator, statesman; historian and miscellaneous writer.

La'ma-ser'y, 1 lēl'ma-ser'y, 2 lēl'ma-ser'y, n. [Tibet, 1-12, 2-12, pl.] A Buddhist monastery or convent of Tibet or Mongolia under a chief lama, corresponding to an abbey or abbess. See LAMA.
 An East-Siberian lamaism is always, strictly speaking, a monastic establishment. KENNAN in *Century Mag.* Mar. 1899 p. 555.
 [*< LAMA + Per. serai, palace*] La'ma-sa-ryi, 1 lēl'ma-sa-ryi, 2 lēl'ma-sa-ryi, n. A term of endearment as used by a mother to her child. (4) [Slang] An unskilled speculator in stocks.
 A recent estimate puts the amount of which the lamas are shorn in the New York stock market alone at eight hundred million dollars a year.
 GLANVILLE *Applied Christianity* p. 204 [n. m. & co. 1887].
 3. pl. [Eng. Hist.] Any body of roughs formerly hired to terrorize the voters at elections [*< AS. lamt*].
 - baby lamb, the fleece of very young Persian lambs, resembling in texture molle antique silk and having a finer curl than Persian lamb proper - Holy L. (*cf. Church*), the large square of unleavened bread, which stands upon the altar at mass with several others, but which alone is consecrated - Kirke's lambs, mounted British soldiers, under Col. Percy Kirke (1646-1691), notorious for their practice of cruelties in suppressing Monmouth rebellion in 1685, from the paschal lamb on the ensign - lamb's ale, n. [Eng.] A festival at lamb-shearing time - 1. fashion, adv. 1. After the fashion of lamb said of mutton so prepared. 2. In imitation of youthful styles of dress said of an elderly woman. 1. hog, n. A two-year-old lamb - 1. house, n. A pen where lambs are fattened - 1. milk, n. 1. Peppermint. 2. Hyacinth. 1. pie, n. A pie of lambs' flesh. 2. A young woman. 3. A drubbing - 1. ram, a ram not over two years of age - lamb's cage, a crib or manger for feeding lambs in fold - lamb's-ears, n. The European hairy bitter-cress (*Cardamine hirsuta*) - lamb's fry, lambs' testes, regarded as a table delicacy usually in the plural - lamb's lettuce, n. A European herb (*Valerianella olitoria*) of the valerian family (*Valerianaceae*), naturalized in the United States used as a salad, corn-salad, lettuce. 1. lettuce, n. A very common weed (*Thlaspi album*) with a whitish bloom, pinnate. 2. *Atriplex patulum*, of the same family, naturalized from Europe. Both are sometimes used as pot-herbs - lamb's succory, n. A European herbaceous annual (*Arvensis minima*) of the family (*Chorizanaceae*), with small heads of yellow flowers - lamb's-tails, n. 1. The running pine (*Lycopodium clavatum*). 2. The ancient of hazel and alder-trees - lamb's-toe, n. 1. The bird's-foot trefoil. 2. The black or hop madder (*Medicago lupulina*). 3. The common kidney-vetch (*Anthyllus vulneraria*) - lamb's-tongue, n. 1. Bot. A European weed, the hoary plantain (*Plantago media*). 2. A carpenter's plane or bit for making quirs. 3. A molding with tapering section much used in sash-making a combination of ovolo and fillet - 1. suckler, n. One who makes a business of fattening lambs - lamb's wool, the wool of lambs, used in the manufacture of various textile fabrics - lamb's-wool, n. 1. A drink made of ale with sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples. lam'n-wool.
 The lamb's wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent.
 GOLDSMITH *Visior of Wakefield* p. 66 [n. m. & co.]



Lamasery of the Dalai-lama at Lassa, Tibet

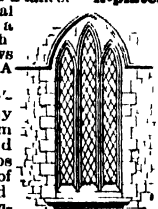
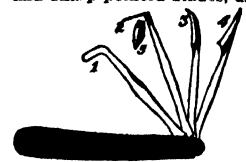
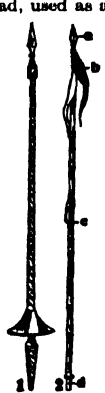


Yellow Lama with beads and Prayer-wheel



Lakshmi

n'ci-nat'ing, 1 lan'si-nēt'iq; 2 lān'ci-nāt'ing, *pa*
Piercing, darting, acute, as, a lancinating pain.



Landerneau, 1 län'dér'nō, 2 län'dér'nō, n. A town in Finistère department, France.

Lander, 1 länd, 2 länd, n. A department in the S. W. of France, 5,599 sq. in. capital, Mont-de-Marsan.

Lander-mann, 1 länd'män, 2 länd'män, Heinrich (c. 1821-1902). A German author, who wrote under the pen-name Hieronymus Form, died at Brunn.

land, 1 länd, 2 länd, n. 1. Property in land immediately transferred by the death of its owner. 2. A landholder. 3. Naut. A sighting of or coming to land also, land sighted or reached.

land'gah, 1 länd'gä, 2 länd'gä, n. [E. Ind.] A jackal wolf (*Canis pallipes*) of India. **land'dak**, n.

land'grave, 1 länd'gräv, 2 länd'gräv, n. A title of superior distinction borne by certain counts, or counts, as those of Hesse and Thuringia in the old German empire originally, a count having special judicial functions. Compare *marquise*. [C. G. landgraf, land, land, + graf count.] **land'graff**, n.

land-gra-vi-ate, n. The territory, office, authority, or jurisdiction of a landgrave. **land-gra-vate**, n. The wife of a landgrave.

land'hold'er, 1 länd'höld'er, 2 länd'höld'er, n. A holder or tenant of land. **land'hold'ing**, a & n.

Land'ol, 1 länd'öl, 2 länd'öl, n. [E. Ind.] A chieftain and Italian historical and portrait painter.

land'ol-mere, 1 länd'öl-mär, 2 länd'öl-mär, n. [Scot.] A land boundary. **Land'olmer's day** [Scot.] The day of the annual walking of the boundaries in Lanarkshire and Aberdeenshire.

land'ing, 1 länd'ing, 2 länd'ing, n. 1. The act of going or placing ashore from any kind of craft or vessel, as, the landing of passengers, the landing of a cargo. Popular custom prevented the landing of the Stamp-Act papers.

J. S. C. Abbott *Lives of the Presidents* p. 60 [in n. a. c. 1867]. 2. The place where any kind of craft lands, a wharf, a pier, as the steamer reached the landing at 9 o'clock, also, the place where a person or animal lands at the end of a leap. 3. Building. The place at the head of a stair-case, or a platform interrupting a flight of stairs. 4. The platform of a railway-station. 5. Metal. A platform from which to charge a furnace. 6. Mining. The place, often at the mouth of a shaft, where ore or coal is dumped. 7. Lumbering. A place where logs are stored in winter. 8. Fort. The level floor of a gallery between the frames that bound the entrance to a return.

9. Boat-building. The lip of the strakes in a boat. **land'ing**, 1 länd'ing, 2 länd'ing, n. [half-past landing] Arch. a landing between two flights of steps which are on the same side of the platform, one going up, the other down. **land'ing-bar**, n. In locomaking, the shuttle-bar. 1. box, n. Mining. The receptacle into which water is emptied by a mine-pump. 1. charges, n. pl. Charges for landing goods. 1. raft, n. 1. raft, n. A raft or barbed spear for landing large fish when they have been caught with a hook. 1. net, n. A pole-net or scoop-net for landing a fish from the water. 1. party, an armed force of marines or sailors from a war-ship, as for punitive, police, or belligerent purposes. 1. place or platform, n. 1. Same as landing. 2. A place for resting or alighting as from flight. 1. stage, n. A structure at a wharf or ferry for landing goods or passengers, arranged to accommodate itself to the changes of level caused by the tide. 1. strake, n. The second strake below a vessel's gunwale. 1. surveyor, n. [C. Brit.] An official who oversees the coast-walkers. 1. water, n. A coast-walker to break a l. in logging, to start a pile of logs rolling from a landing or shore into the water.

land'job'ber, 1 länd'jōb'ber, 2 länd'jōb'ber, n. See under **land**.

land'lad'y, 1 länd'lād'y, 2 länd'lād'y, n. 1. A woman who keeps an inn or a boarding-house.

Drawn close up before the brightest possible little fire, was a buzzard widow, who was evidently the landlady of the house. *Dickens Pickwick Papers* p. 114 [r. a. r. 1867].

2. A woman who lets her property, as houses or lands, to tenants. 3. [U. S.] The wife of a landlord.

land'leap'er, n. Same as **landleaper**.

land'ler, 1 länd'ler, 2 länd'ler, n. Mus. A country dance or air in slow triple time, probably the parent of the modern waltz. It resembles the Polka.

land'less, 1 länd'less, 2 länd'less, n. A destitute of property in lands having no real estate. **land'less-news**, n.

The landless become possessors of noble estates. J. H. Ingram *Throne of David* letter xvii, p. 543 [in n. a. r. 1889].

land'locked, 1 länd'lōkt, 2 länd'lōkt, a. 1. Well surrounded and protected by land and a body of water, as, a landlocked harbor. 2. Lying in or confined to landlocked water, said especially of a normally anadromous fish, as, landlocked salmon.

land'lop'er, 1 länd'lōp'er, 2 länd'lōp'er, n. [Archaeol.] A tramp vagabond. **land'loup'er**, [Dial. Eng.] **land'loup'ing**, a. **land'loup'ing**, [Dial. Eng.]

land'lord, 1 länd'lōrd, 2 länd'lōrd, n. 1. A man who keeps a public house or hotel, an innkeeper, a host, by extension, a boarding- or lodging-house keeper. Compare *inn*. 2. A person of whom lands or tenements are held. 3. The lord of a manor, or large landed estate, as in England. [C. AS *landlāfrod*, < land, land, and see *lōrd*.]

— **middle landlord** [Eng. & Ir.], a landlord who holding from a superior landlord, himself sublets. **land'lord'ism**, n. 1. Action, conduct, or opinions peculiar to a landlord. 2. A landlord's authority, or the view that landed interests should be paramount. 3. The system under which land is owned by persons to whom tenants pay a fixed rent used chiefly with reference to Ireland.

It is the spirit of landlordism that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland. *Justin McCarthy Hist. of our Own Times* vol. iv, p. 281 [1880].

3. Landlords as a body. **land'lord'ry**, **land'lord'ly**, adv. **land'lord'ship**, n. The position or authority of a landlord. **landlordism**.

land'tub'ber, 1 länd'tub'ber, 2 länd'tub'ber, n. An awkward or inexperienced person on board a ship, a raw sailor, a term of ridicule or reproach. **land'tub'ber-ly**, a.

land'man, 1 länd'män, 2 länd'män, n. 1. A man who lives or serves on land, opposed to *seaman*. 2. A peasant. 3. [Scot.] A tenant of land. 4. [Scot.] An owner of land.

land'mark, 1 länd'märk, 2 länd'märk, n. 1. A fixed object serving as a boundary-mark to a tract of land, as a notched tree, or a pile of stones. 2. A familiar or prominent object in the landscape serving as a guide to a locality otherwise easily lost track of or forgotten, especially, such an object recognized by persons at sea, as a high rock or a mountain. 3. pl. *Freemasonry*. Boundaries set up as checks against innovations, the laws which separate Masons from the profane world and which no one may alter, all Masons being bound by a fair interpretation of them.

Rob Morris published his Masonic Code in 1856, and seems to have been the first among American Masons to attempt the task of deducing the landmarks from the authorities. *Geometrical Moon* in *The New Age* Jan. '12, p. 76.

4. Figuratively, a distinguishing or determining fact, event, era, or limit, by which other circumstances or characteristics are recalled in proper relations, as, a historical landmark. 5. Anat. An external mark or configuration that serves as a guide to deeper organs or structures. [C. AS *landmearc*, < land, land, + *mearc*, mark.] See **boundary**.

land'mark'er, etc. See under **land**, n. **land-of-race**, 1 länd'ōr-rä, 2 länd'ōr-rä, n. *Eng. Polit.* The class that rules by ownership of land. [C. LAND + *Gr* *kratos* rule.] **land-o'-er**, n. One of this class.

Land of Shil'a, n. Same as *Shil'a*.

Land-dol'phi-n, 1 länd'öl'fī-n, 2 länd'öl'fī-n, n. Bot. A genus of shrubs or small trees of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceae*), comprising about 15 species, natives of tropical and subtropical southern Africa and Madagascar. They have opposite, ovate or ovate-lanceolate leaves and clusters of large white or yellowish flowers, for which several species are cultivated in hothouses. Several species as *L. florida* of Liberia and *Angela*, *L. sumatrensis* of Madagascar, and *L. hendelii* of Senegal, yield good qualities of rubber. [C. *Cap't Landolph* explorer in New Guinea.]

Land'don, n. 1. 1 länd'dōn, 2 länd'dōn, Charles Paul (1760-1826), a French painter and writer on art. 2. 1 länd'dōn, 2 länd'dōn, Letitia Elizabeth (c. 1802-1839), an English poet and novelist. 3. Melville De Lancey (c. 1839-1910), an American humorist and author, *Wit and Humor of the Age*.

Land'dor, 1 länd'dör, 2 länd'dör, n. 1. A. Henry Savage (1865-1924), an English artist and author, pioneer explorer in Asia and Africa. 2. Walter Savage (c. 1776-1864), an English poet, dramatist, and writer, *Imaginary Conversations*.

Land of the Leal, 1. See **leal**. 2. The title of a song by Lady Nairn, in which the term is used for heaven.

land'own'er, 1 länd'ōn'er, 2 länd'ōn'er, n. One who owns land. **land-own'er-ship**, n. **land'own'ing**, a & n.

Land'rat, 1 länd'rät, 2 länd'rät, n. [G.] 1. In the local government of Prussia the main officer of the circle (kreis) standing as agent of the central administration, and executive of the circle's own local administration. In some ways the office resembles that of an English sheriff. 2. The legislature in some of the Swiss cantons. **Land'rath**, n.

land'reeve, 1 länd'rēv, 2 länd'rēv, n. The assistant of the land-steward of a large estate.

Lands'berg, 1 länds'bērg, 2 länds'bērg, n. A town in Brandenburg province, Prussia. [for delineate in landscape.]

land'scape, 1 länd'skēp, 2 länd'skēp, n. [Itale.] To sketch landscape. 1. A sketch of country as seen from a single point, a rural view or prospect, especially one of picturesque effect, as seen from a distance or an elevation. 2. Art. (1) A picture representing natural scenery, with or without figures of men and animals as accessories. (2) That one of the dependent fine arts that has for its object the shaping and forming of lands, as around residences or in parks, landscape-gardening. It embraces (a) the laying out of grounds, and (b) their treatment by culture and the giving to them such form as utility or beauty may dictate.

3. A compound or an epitome. [C. AS *landscipe*, < land, land, + *scipe*, -ship.] **land'skip**, [Archaeol.]

land'scape-gardener, n. One skilled in laying out grounds, selecting and planting trees, shrubbery, and flowers, so as to produce picturesque effects. 1. architect, n. 1. gardening, n. The art of the landscape-gardener. 1. architecture, n.

Landscape gardening differs from gardening in its common sense in embracing the whole as one about a country house, which it softens and renders or renders more spirited and striking by the aid of art. *Landscape Gardening* p. 18 [a. o. n. 1869].

1. mirror, n. A Claude Lorrain mirror. See **MIRROR**.

1. painting, n. 1. The art of delineating natural scenes and atmospheric effects. 2. A landscape thus depicted.

land'scap'ist, 1 länd'skēp'ist, 2 länd'skēp'ist, n. A landscape-painter.

Land'seer, 1 länd'sēr, 2 länd'sēr, n. 1. Charles (1709-1787), an English historical painter son of John. 2. Sir Edwin Henry (c. 1802-1873), an English animal-painter, son of John *Dignity and Impudence*, etc. 3. John (1769-1852), an English painter, engraver, antiquary, and writer on art. 4. Thomas (1795-1840), an English engraver, son of John.

Land's End, n. A headland in Cornwall, the most westerly point of England.

land'shard, n. Same as **linch**. [slide, or a land-flood.]

land'shut, 1 länd'shut, 2 länd'shut, n. [Prov. Eng.] A land-land'shut, 1 länd'shut, 2 länd'shut, n. A town in Bavaria, Germany. [LANZQUENET.]

lands'knecht, 1 länds'knēcht, 2 länds'knēcht, n. [G.] Same as **lands'kro-na**. 1 länds'krō-na, 2 länds'krō-na, n. A seaport town in Malmöhus province Sweden.

land'slide, 1 länd'slaid, 2 länd'slaid, n. 1. The slipping of a mass of land from a higher to a lower level. 2. The mass of land that has slipped down. Landslides are due (1) to degradation, when caused by erosion at the foot (2) to deposition, when resulting from overloading by superficial deposits (3) to alteration, when their consistency is impaired by disintegration or other causes, or (4) to a combination of these causes (compound landslides).

3. U. S. Polit. Figuratively, an unusually large gain in votes by any particular political party, as, a Democratic landslide. **land'slip**, n.

land'slipped, 1 länd'slīpt, 2 länd'slīpt, a. 1. Scarred or injured by landslides or landslips. 2. Characterized by landslips. **land'slip'py**, a.

lands'mal, 1 länds'mäl, 2 länds'mäl, n. See **NORWEGIAN**, 1 (3).

lands'man, 1 länds'män, 2 länds'män, n. [M.-N. pl.] 1. One who lives on the land, one with little experience of the sea, opposed to *seaman*.

While I thought myself to be looking as salt as Neptune himself, I was, no doubt, known for a landsman by every one. B. H. Davis, Jr. *Two Years Before the Mast* p. 2 [a. c. 1809].

2. [Rare.] A fellow countryman.

Lands'thing, 1 länds'tīng, 2 länds'tīng, n. [Dann.] The senate or upper house of the Danish Rigsdag, or parliament, composed, since the constitutional amendment of April 21, 1918, of 75 members, 56 of whom are elected by proportional representation, one from the Faroe Islands, and 19 elected by the retiring Landsting also by proportional representation.

land'stirl, n. A narrow strip of land.

land'sturm, 1 länd'stūrm, 2 länd'stūrm, n. [G.] 1. A general levy in time of war, as in Germany, Austria, Japan, etc. 2. The final reserve force subject to the war levy, of all able-bodied males between the ages of 17 and 45 or thereabouts, not otherwise enrolled or in the service, and called out only in cases of great emergency, or for home defense.

Land'tag, 1 länd'tāg, 2 länd'tāg, n. [G.] 1. The legislative assembly of one of the republics constituting Germany, as Prussia, or of one of the states of the former German empire.

Compare **REICHSTAG**. 2. The provincial assembly of Bohemia or Moravia.

land'tor'toise, 1 länd'tōr'tōise, 2 länd'tōr'tōise, n. See under **LAND**, n.

land-dums, 1 länd-dūms, 2 länd-dūms, n. [Pk.] Mus. A composition characterized by sentiment and sadness.

Land'vi'de, 1 länd'vī'de, 2 länd'vī'de, n. *Norse Myth*. The abode of Vidar, the impenetrable, indestructible forest. **Land'vī'dit**, n.

land'vōgt, 1 länd'vōgt, 2 länd'vōgt, n. [G.] A governor of a royal province in medieval Germany.

land'ward, 1 länd'wārd, 2 länd'wārd, a. 1. Being or facing toward the land, inland. 2. [Scot.] Belonging to the country, rural. **land'ward-ness**, n.

land'ward, land'wards, adv. Toward the land. The . . . wisened since all eland landward.

Land'wehr, 1 länd'wēr, 2 länd'wēr, n. [XIII.] An emergency militia of Switzerland and certain other European countries and Japan.

Before the World War the German landwehr consisted of 600,000 men, who during hostilities might be called out in two levies, (1) men from 27 to 32, who took the place of the reserves of the active army, and (2) men from 32 to 39, who did garrison duty. In Austria at the same period the landwehr served 2 years if its members had previously served 3 years in the ranks and 7 in the reserve, otherwise they served 12 in the landwehr. In Switzerland the landwehr includes all able-bodied males between the ages of 22 and 40. [C. < land, land, + wehr, guard, < wehren, protect.]

lane, 1 län, 2 län, a. [Dial. Scot.] Alone. **my lane**, his lane, etc., myself alone, himself alone, etc. **lane'y**, a. Lonely.

lane'y, n. 1. A narrow way or path, confined between fences, walls, hedges, or similar boundaries distinguished from an alley, which is ordinarily between buildings and in city or town, while the lane is rural. 2. Any narrow way, or anything resembling it, a prescribed route or passage, as, a lane between rows of men, or through a field of ice. 3. A narrow street, as, Drury lane, Maiden lane, an occasional use only. 4. [Dial. Eng. & Scot.] A sluggish stream or still waterway. [C. AS *lane*.]

— blind lane, a lane closed at one end. **lane 'route'**, or ocean-l. route, one of the routes prescribed for transatlantic steamers in northern waters, being different for eastward- and westward-bound vessels, to avoid collisions. 1. snapper, n. 1. The red snapper. 2. red l. [Slang], the throat.

Lane, n. 1. Edward William (c. 1801-1876), an English Orientalist. 2. Franklin Knight (c. 1864-1921), an American lawyer, Secretary of the Interior 1913-1920.

3. Henry Smith (c. 1811-1881), an American lawyer and statesman. 4. James Henry (c. 1814-1880), an American lawyer, statesman. 5. Joseph (c. 1801-1881), a U. S. general statesman, in Mexican war, Governor of Oregon. 6. Richard James (c. 1800-1872), an English line-engraver, lithographer, and sculptor. 7. A county in W. Oregon 4,380 sq. m. county-seat, Digton. 8. A county in W. Oregon 4,380 sq. m. county-seat, Eugene.

Lane-Poole, 1 län-pōöl, 2 län-pōöl, Stanley (c. 1854-1884). An English numismatist, Orientalist, and author; *Catalogue of Oriental and Indian Coins*.

lane'some, 1 län'sōm, 2 län'sōm, a. [Scot.] Lonesome. **lane'tree**, 1 län'trē, 2 län'trē, n. [P.] An apocryphous timber-tree (*Wrightia ovata*) yielding a soft whitish wood used for cabinetwork, for musical instruments, and in ship-building. **lan'it**, 1 län'it, 2 län'it, n. [P.] An Italian lawyer, (1005-1809), who was afterwards Benedictine prior of Bec, and Archbishop of Canterbury, the friend and confidant of William the Conqueror. [ent., landfree.]

Lan'trey, 1 län'trē, 2 län'trē, Pierre (c. 1828-1877). A French politician and historian. *History of Napoleon I*.

lang, 1 lāng, 2 lāng, n. [Dial. Scot.] Same as **long**. — to think lang, to become weary.

lang, 1 lāng, 2 lāng, a. [C.] Mus. Slow.

Lang, 1 lāng, 2 lāng, n. 1. Andrew (c. 1844-1912), an English critic, essayist, historian, poet and translator. 2. Corno Gordon (c. 1844-1864), an English prelate and author, Archbishop of York since 1908. 3. Louis (1814-1893), a German-American historical painter.

Lang, abbr. Language, languedoc.

lang-ga-ha, 1 lāng-gā-hā, 2 lāng-gā-hā, n. [Malagasy] A Madagascar word for a kind of tree.

The genus *Langaha*, especially *L. naya*, having a flexible scaly extension to the snout. **lang-ga-yat**, n.

lang-ga-ra, 1 lāng-gā-rā, 2 lāng-gā-rā, n. [P.] A fish, the lang-ga-rey, 1 lāng-gā-rē, 2 lāng-gā-rē, n. A wood-swallow or swallow-shrike. [strut.]

lang-ga-rey, 1 lāng-gā-rē, 2 lāng-gā-rē, n. A bird, the lang-ga-rey, 1 lāng-gā-rē, 2 lāng-gā-rē, n. A wood-swallow or swallow-shrike. [strut.]

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Langh-an, a. & n. *Geol* See GEOLOGY.

Langholm, 1 lang'om, 2 lang'om, n. A market-town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Langhorne, 1 lang'hörn, 2 lang'hörn, John (?-1735-4/), 1779. An English clergyman, poet, and translator. *Pur-larch's Langhorne*.

Langh-dā, 1 lang-jā-dī, 2 lang-jā-dī, n. pl. *Helminth* A family of schizocercine worms having the scales rolled over the back, and nerves nearly over the intestine. *Lang-gi-a*, n. (t g) [C Dr Arnold Lang, German zoologist.] — *lang-gi-id*, n. — *lang-gi-old*, a.

Lang'la, 1 lang'la, 2 lang'la, n. [P 1] Oil, especially of the coconut a Tagalog term.

Lang'ite, 1 lang'it, 2 lang'it, n. *Mineral* A vitreous, blue, translucent hydrous copper sulfate (Cu₂(SO₄)₂·H₂O), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [C Prof von Lang, of Vienna.]

Lang'kale, 1 lang'kal, 2 lang'kal, n. [Scot.] Colwort. *Lang'lade*, 1 lang'lad, 2 lang'lad, n. A county in N E Wisconsin, 855 sq m. county-seat, Antigo.

Lang'land, 1 lang'land, 2 lang'land, William (1330?-1400?) An English poet, disciple of Wyclif, reputed author of *Piers Plowman*. *Lang'let*.

Lang'lay, 1 lang'le, 2 lang'le, a. Having the wires of each strand twisted in the same direction said of a wire rope.

Lang'le, 1 lang'le, 2 lang'le, of (Prov Eng.) To saunter. *Lang'le's*, 1 lang'le, 2 lang'le, Louis Mathieu (1763-1824) A French Orientalist. *Monuments of Hindustan*, etc.

Lang'ley, 1 lang'ly, 2 lang'ly, n. 1. Edmund of. See YORK, DUKE OF. 2. Samuel Pierpont (?-1834-1900), an American astronomer, scientist, inventor, student of mechanical flight, Secretary Smithsonian Institution 1857-1906.

Lang'lois, 1 lang'lois, 2 lang'lois, n. Victor (1820-1860) A French Orientalist explorer, and archaeologist. [etc.]

Lang'lois-bar'dian, Lang'lois-bar'dic. Same as LONGOBARDIAN.

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agglutination has become so advanced that it is difficult to distinguish the original root word from its inseparable modifiers, the former frequently having no existence as a separate word, and the latter sinking to mere inflectional or declensional forms. The form of the root itself is modified to express varying relations. The most abstract type of inflection is evidenced in such forms as the English *ring, rang, rung, mouse, micer*, and the Arabic *saltim* (he salted), which forms a causative *sallam* (deliver up), and a verb-noun *sallim* (surrender). The Semitic family of languages is most clearly distinguished by this structural character, which is shown in a less degree by the Indo-European family, and which is present to some small extent in most agglutinative tongues. In incorporating languages, the development of the inflectional forms is carried to an extreme, the verb becoming practically a complete sentence in itself. The beginning of incorporation is seen in such languages as Latin, in which the verb endings are distinct enough in themselves to permit of the omission of an independent pronoun, as *amat* (he loves), *scripsimus* (we have written), and its logical conclusion is seen in such languages as Mexican, in which objective nouns are incorporated bodily into the verb, as *ni-naka-ka* (I-meet-out), *ni-lan-gi-ka* (I-something-strike). In certain North-American languages this principle is carried to the point of conjugating long sentences as verbs in a very complex manner. Basque which provides inflections to express all possible combinations of nouns with verbs, such as *it-them-tho-ti-to-u*, is the sole European example of this type of language.

In isolating languages, grammatical relations are indicated by the relative position of words, or word-order, and partly by the use of particles. They consist essentially of sequences of formally independent words, each of which is an integral sign, not divisible into parts having separate meanings. The many of these languages are polysyllabic, as Chinese, Burmese, etc. Most of these monosyllabic types are also *tone-languages*; that is, they depend upon variations of tone for the distinction between otherwise identical words. All agglutinative and inflectional languages are further distinguished as *polysynthetic* or *encapsulating*, as permitting an almost indefinite number of inflectional and derivative elements to be attached to one word, as in Turkish, and being characterized by syncope or elision of syllables in phrasing, or *monosynthetic* or *oligosynthetic*, as allowing the addition of no more than one derivative element to a stem. When a language loses its inflectional character and uses auxiliary verbs, particles, etc., to indicate grammatical relations, as does English, it is termed *analytical*, from its analysis of former inflected words into new and separate words. But this process is not uniform and many inflections are lost, without being replaced by equivalent combinations, while many again subsist side by side with the newer forms that have superseded others. This may be clearly seen in both English and French, typical analytical languages, in which, for example, the accusative inflection in nouns is no longer used but has not been analyzed into a preposition. In the Romance languages the new analytical forms often tend to become modified into secondary inflections, as in verbal tense terminations. Broadly speaking it seems probable that all inflectional languages were at one time isolating and have passed through the agglutinative stage. It would also appear that certain languages, once agglutinative and inflectional, have reverted to the isolating type through a process of phonetic decay, as in modern Chinese. See chart on next page.

3. *Psychol* The impulses, capacities, and powers which induce and make possible the creation and use of all forms of human communication by speech. 4. Any method of expressing impressions and feelings otherwise than by uttered or written words, especially, the marvellous utterances of the lower animals, as, the language of birds, the language of the eyes or of flowers.

In the sculptures of the Greeks. In the masonry of the Romans. . . the highest charm in the universal language they speak.

EMERSON *Essays*, Art in first series, p. 283 [in M & C 1890]

5. The vocabulary or technical expressions used in a specific business, science, etc., as, the language of botany, thieves' language. 6. Characteristic phrases or words used by a person, one's manner of expression or use of speech, as, Shakespeare's language is universally admired. *profane language*.

Not only the thoughts of a great poet but the language in which his thoughts are clothed display his genius.

II H BANCROFT *Literary Industries* p. 149 [in 1891.]

7. *Phren.* The faculty that gives facility of expression; thoability to select appropriate words or forms of speech. 8. A division or branch of an international religious and military order, as, the Auvergne Language of the Templars. 9. [Archaic] A nation or race, as distinguished by its speech. [C F Langue, < L *lingua*, tongue.]

SYN. barbarism, dialect, idiom, expression, idiom, mother tongue, patois, speech, tongue, vernacular. *Language* signifies originally *expression* of thought by spoken words, now in its widest sense it signifies *expression* of thought by any means, and does not necessarily connote the use of words, as the language of the eyes, the language of flowers. *Speech* denotes the power of articulate utterance, we can speak of the language of animals, but not of their speech. A *tongue* is the speech or language of some one people, country, or race.

A *dialect* is a special mode of speaking a language peculiar to some locality or class, not recognized as in accordance with the best usage, a *barbarism* is a perversion of a language by ignorant foreigners, or some usage akin to that. *Idiom* refers to the construction of phrases and sentences, and the way of forming or using words, it is the peculiar mold in which each language casts its thought. The great difficulty of translation is to give the thought expressed in one language in the idiom of another. A *dialect* may be used by the highest as well as the lowest within its range, a *patois* is distinctly illiterate, belonging to the lower classes, those who speak a *patois* understand the cultured form of their own language, but speak only the degraded form, as in the case of the Italian *lazaroli* or the former negro slaves in the United States. *Vernacular*, from the Latin, has the same general sense as the Saxon *mother tongue* of one's native language, or that of a people, as, the scriptures were translated into the language of the people.

— *language-mak'ing*, n. A teacher of languages — 1. of stamps, a method of conveying a meaning to the recipient of an envelope by placing the stamp on it in certain positions. — *literary* 1. A language in which the words used are chosen for their fitness and purity, and with regard to a finished style distinguished from the vernacular by a superior and fuller vocabulary. 2. A language which possesses a literature — *logistic* 1. any one of the systems for expressing quantitative values by signs such as numbers, not chemical symbols, mathematical characters, and the like. Scientific terminologies and tables of measures are examples.

— *language-mak'ing*, n. 1. In comb-making, a metal distance piece used between the blades of a comb-cutter's saw.

2. See LANGUETTE, 2. 3. See LANGUET (2). [Cor of LANGUET]

lang'guage, 1 lang'gwaj, 2 lang'gwaj, a. 1. Having a language, speaking a language chiefly used in composition, as, a soft-language people. 2. Learned in languages, or gifted in the use of language, as, a highly language man.

lang'guage-less, 1 lang'gwaj-less, 2 lang'gwaj-less, a. Incapable of speech, lacking in language, dumb.

lang'ue, 1 lang, 2 lang, n. [F] 1. A body of men speaking the same tongue or language, speech, one of the national divisions of the Knights Hospitalers of St John of Jerusalem. 2. *Her* The tongue, as of a lion.

— *langue de bœuf*. 1. A pike, used in the 15th and following century, with blade very wide at its head, tapered rapidly toward the point. 2. A short Italian sword or dagger used particularly by the Venetians. — *l' d'oe*, Provencal; so called from the use of the word *oe*, instead of *out*, *yes* — *l' d'oul* or *l' d'oll*, that dialect of French that was spoken and written north of the Loire during the middle ages, the predecessor of modern French so called from the use of the word *oll* or *out* for *yes*.

langued, 1 langd, 2 langd, n. *Her* Having a tongue different in structure from the rest of the animal.

lan'gue-doe', 1 lan'ge-dok', 2 lan'ge-dok', n. A former province in south France, now forming the departments of Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lorraine, Ardèche, and Gard, and parts of Haute-Garonne and Haute-Loire.

lan'gue-doe'cian, 1 lan'gwé-dō'shan, 2 lan'gwé-dō'shan, 1. a. Of or pertaining to languedoc, a former province of France. II. n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Languedoc. 2. Provencal, the langue d'oc. See LANGUE.

lan'guen'te, 1 lan-gwen'te, 2 lan-gwen'te, adv. [It] Mus. Languishingly.

lan-gues'cent, 1 lan-gwes'cent, 2 lan-gwes'cent, a. [Rare or Humorous] Becoming languid or tired. [C 1. *languescen* (t-s), *pp* of *languesco*, freq. of *languere* be languid.]

The folio languetted, pend from arched rames. *Thomas Stenton*, by my Lady Latin Tutor at 1.

lan'guet, 1 lan'get, 2 lan'get, n. A little tongue, or something resembling a tongue. Special (1) Same as LINGUET. (2) In weapons a small metal piece projecting from a sword-blade and overlapping the scabbard when the weapon is sheathed. (3) *Zool* (a) *field* One of a series of elongated triangular processes attached in the dorsal median line of the branchial sac. (b) *Entom* A languette. (4) The tongue, lace, or latchet of a shoe. (5) A narrow point of land. (6) A thin plate secured by its edge to an organ flue-pipe, at the end opposite the mouth. (7) A narrow bandage or plaster. (8) (a) The tongue of a balance, a tongue-shaped ornament. (b) A spatula. [C F. *languette*, dim. of *langua*, L. *lingua*, tongue.]

lan'guet', 1 lan'get', 2 lan'get', n. Hubert (1518-1568) A French Protestant, publicist.

lan'guette, 1 lan'get, 2 lan'get, n. [F] 1. A hood worn by women in the 18th century. 2. A little tongue. Special (1) The key or valve of a musical wind-instrument. (2) The slip or tongue in the reed of a musical instrument, as a clarinet. (3) *Zool* (a) *Entom* A lingua. (b) The organ that secretes the bryozoan.

lan'guish, 1 lan'gwish, 2 lan'gwish, a. 1. Indisposed to physical exertion, affected by weakness or fatigue; drooping, relaxed, devoid of energy, as, languid limbs. 2. Wanting in interest or animation, causing or evincing languor, listless, languishing, as, all nature is languid under torrid skies, a languid day, languid airs.

Lacking in force, applied to a writer, or to his language, ideas, or style. 4. Denoting sluggishness in trade or business. 5. Lacking in force or quickness of movement, applied to inanimate things, also to a color when rendered faint by distance. [C 1. *languidus*, < *languere*, be faint.] SYN. see FAINT, FLEET, TORPID — *lan'guish-ly*, adv. *lan'guish-ness*, n.

lan'guld, n. 1. Same as LINGUAUL, 2. In organs building, a languet.

lan'guld', 1 lan'gwild', 2 lan'gwild', n. A town in Morbihan department, France. *lan'guld-manner*, n. *lan'guld-do*, 1 lan'gwild-do, 2 lan'gwild-do, adv. [It] Mus. In a languish, 1 lan'gwish, 2 lan'gwish, v. 1. To become weak physically or dull mentally, lose strength or animation, become spiritless, faint, or depressed.

Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency, but has thought on the mother that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness?

LIVING *Sketchbook*, Widow and Son p. 137 [a p. 1801.]

2. To lose activity or animation, exhibit want of vitality, fall off, fail, fade, as the crops languish in the heat; business interests languish. 3. To behave in a languid manner, feel or affect sentimental tenderness, manifest tender emotion, as, a languishing lover. 4. To lose zest or intensity, applied to appetites or activities. 5. To become faint as from distance, applied to light, sound, or color. II. 1. To cause to droop or pine. [C F. *languiscent*, *pres* *pp* of *languere*, < L. *languere*, be weak.] SYN. see FAINT, FLEET, TORPID — *lan'guish-er*, n. *lan'guish-ing-ly*, adv.

lan'guish-ment, 1 lan'gwish-ment, 2 lan'gwish-ment, n. 1. The state of being languid, the condition of drooping or pining. *lan'guor-ment*, 2. Sentimental languor or tenderness. *lan'guish*.

lan'guish, pp. Languished.

lan'guor, v. To linger in suffering languish.

lan'guor, 1 lan'gar or -gwar, 2 lan'gar or -gwar, n. 1. Lassitude of body or depression of mind resulting from exertion, misfortune, etc., the reaction from stimulation, dullness or heaviness, languidness also used figuratively, as, languor of the soul.

The madness of intoxication in the evening is followed by languor and nausea on the morrow.

MACAULAY *Essays*, Barre p. 655 [A.]

2. A state of listless indolence, inaction or inertia; sluggishness, laxity, as, languor overcame him. 3. *Pathol* An atonic disease of prostration, often the precursor of malignant disease. 4. A state of premature decay in plants, the result of unfavorable conditions. 5. A condition of the mind induced by sorrow, amorous desire, etc.; marked by unusual tenderness, applied also to certain musical compositions. 6. The absence of activity, oppressive quiet, as, of the air, certain localities etc. 7. Suffering. [C F. *languor*, L. *languor*, *languere*, be faint.]

lan'guor-ment, 1 lan'gar-ment, 2 lan'gar-ment, n. 1. Languor. 2. Languish.

lan'guor-ous, 1 lan'gar-ous, 2 lan'gar-ous, a. Characterized by, causing, or suggesting languor.

A gilded bee, with a languorous drone, drifted in and out of the little porch.

C. L. CHADBOURNE *In the Tennessee Mts* p. 43 [in M & C 1884.]

lan'gur, 1 lan'gur, 2 lan'gur, n. [I.] Ind. An Indian cercopithecoid monkey (*genus* *Semnopithecus*), noted for its remarkable power, as the common langur or hanuman (*S. entellus*) (see *Indus* under HANUMAN) and the Himalayan langur (*S. schistaceus*). *lan'guor'*.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.¹

Based on T. G. TUCKER'S Introduction to the Natural History of Language.

DIVISION	SUBFAMILY	BRANCH AND LANGUAGES	CHARACTERISTICS AND INCUNABULA
INDO-EUROPEAN ²	ARYAN	Black face type indicates the branch, and asterisk that the language is no longer spoken 1. Iranian. Afghan, Bactrian* Baghili, Galcha, Huzvarish* Kurdish, Modern Persian, Old Persian*, Osethi, Pahlavi*, Parsee, Pasend*, Pukhtu, Pushtu; Tocharish. 2. Indian. Ardhamagadhi*, Arsamī, Avanti*, Awadhi Bengali, Bhili, Bhojpuri, Bihari, Braj Bhasha, Bundeli Dakhini Dasi, Eastern Hindi, Gipsy (or Romany), Gujarati Hindi, Hindustani, Jajpuri Jajki, Kabul, Kanauji, Kandahar, Kashmiri, Kohistani, Konkani, Lahnda, Lari Magadhi*, Magahi Maharashtri Maltilhi, Marathi, Marwari, Multani, Nepali Pahari, Pali*, Pracya*, Prakritic*, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Raveri, Sanskrit* Sauraseni* Sindhi Urdu, Uriya	Sanskrit represents the oldest form of Aryan, and as preserved in the Vedas dates back to 1500 B. C., the Prakritic developed about 300 B. C., and from it nearly all modern Indian speeches have ramified. The language of the Avesta, loosely styled Zend or Old Bactrian or Zerd-Avesta, is the oldest of the Iranian tongues. Gipsy came into Europe in the 12th century having borrowed from Persian and Armenian on the way. Various dialects of northwestern India, including Kafiristan, Chitral, Gilgit, and Dardistan, have recently been regarded as descended from Aryan but independent of either Indian or Iranian.
	ARMENIAN	Old or Classical Armenian*, Modern Armenian	A half-way speech between Aryan and Slavo-Celtic, showing Semitic influence. Armenian literature begins in 400.
	HELLENIC	1. Aeolic*, Aradlian*, Boeotian*, Cyprian*, Cean*, Lesbian*, Thessalian* 2. Doric*, Corinthian*, Cretan*, Laconian*, Megaric*, Peloponnesian*, Sicilian* 3. Ionic* or Epic* 4. Iono-Attic, Alexandrian*, Byzantine*, Hellenistic*, Modern or Neo-Greek, Rōmale, The Kolne* 5. Northwestern Greek. Aetolian*, Epirote*, Locrian*, Phocian*	Epic poetry, represented by the Iliad and Odyssey, dates from the 10th century B. C. Attic literature predominated in 400 B. C. and subsequently gave way to the Kolne which became corrupted during Byzantine times into Rōmale, whence modern Greek. During the 19th century a Neo-Greek revival began in favor of reinstating the Classicism of the Kolne.
	ILLYRIAN	1. Northern Illyrian. 2. Southern Illyrian. Albanian (Gueg and Tosk), Phrygian*, Scythian*, Thracian*	Vocabulary is largely mixed with Latin and Greek words, Albanian is sole survivor of a group of dialects formerly spoken by the Messapians, Iapygians, and Iunians.
	CELTIC	1. Brythonic*, Armorican*, Breton, Brezōneth*, Cornish*, Cymrae or Cymric*, Welsh. 2. Gaulish* 3. Goidelic (Gaelic). Irish, Manx, Erse or Scottish Gaelic	Gaulish lingered in France until the 6th century. Irish is the classical speech of Celtic philology. Ogham inscriptions in Irish date earlier than the 5th century, St. Patrick's Hymn, 5th century. The language of the Picts is generally held to be related to Brythonic.
	ITALIC	1. Umbro-Samnitic*, Falernian*, Iguvine*, Lanuvian*, Ligurian, Marrucian*, Maritan*, Messapian*, Oscan*, Praenestian*, Sabellian*, Sabine*, Sicel*, Umbrian*, Venetic*, Vestinian*, Volturnian* 2. Classical Latin* 3. Popular Latin*, Italian (including Sicilian and Tuscan), Langue d'oc (including Catalan and Provençal), Langue d'oïl* (including French and dialects), Portuguese and Galician, Ithuto-Romanic* (including Ladino and Romanisch), Spanish (including Andalusian, Aragonese, Asturian, Castilian)	Etruscan is of unknown origin. Italian is a development of the Latin sermo rusticus, and Spanish of the popular Latin carried into Spain. In France a lingua romana or Romance tongue existed in the 7th century, the Prose of St. Eulalie (9th century) is its earliest literary document. The Langue d'oc or language of the troubadours, became known as Provençal, and sank into a patois after the 13th century. After undergoing Teutonic influence the Langue d'oïl found itself predominant in the 13th century and thenceforth gained a sort of international currency.
	TEUTONIC	1. East Teutonic. Gothic* or Megogothic* Old Norse*, or Scandinavian* (including Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish) 2. West Teutonic. Old Fränkisch*, whence Netherlandish (including Dutch and Flemish), Old Frisian*, Old Saxon*, whence Anglo-Saxon* and English, Continental Saxon* and Platt-Deutsch or Low German, South German* (including Alamannic*, Bavarian*, Swabian*, etc.) whence High German* and German	Gothic is extant in portions of the Bible of Ulfilas (4th century) in the Codex Argenteus. The Norse tongues have been preserved in the 9th century Eddas and Skalds of Iceland. Old Saxon is represented by a Christian poem Heland (830) composed in Westphalia. Old High German by the Strasburg Oaths (842). Middle High German by the epic of the Nibelungen, and Modern German owes its way to the influence of Luther's translation of the Bible. English written literature begins with Beowulf and the poems of Chaucer (1370-1400). Modern English dates from about 1485.
	SLAVO-LITHUANIAN (BALTO-SLAVIC)	1. Baltic. Kurian, Lettish Lithuanian, Old Prussian 2. Slavonic, Southern and Eastern. Bulgarian, Great Russian, Little Russian, Old Church Slavonic*, Old Slovene, Russian, Ruthenian or Russulak, Serbo-Croatian or Horvatian, Slovenian, White Russian 3. Slavonic, Western. Czech, Kasubian, Lusatian, Moravian, Polabian*, Polish, Slovakian, Sorbian, Wendish	In the 8th century Slavonic was spoken throughout western Europe, the oldest literary record is the Ostromir Gospels which shows the language as it was in the 9th century. The earliest document in Polish is the 14th century Psalter of Queen Margaret. Russian has records since the 11th century, but no genuine literature till the 18th century.
	NORTH SEMITIC	1. Aramaeo-Assyrian. Edessan Aramaic, or Syriac, Jewish Aramaic, or Biblical Chaldeo*, Palestinian Aramaic*, Assyrian with Babylonian*, and Mandean* 2. Canaanitic. Hebrew*, Moabite*, Nabatean*, Palmyrene*, Phoenician with Iberian*, Punic*, and possibly Basque or Euscara, or Euskarian	Assyrian is the most archaic form of Semitic speech, from it came Aramaic, the Semitic language of commerce, about 1000 B. C., which gave way to Syriac at the beginning of the Christian era, and was in turn supplanted by Arabic about A. D. 1000. The languages of the Canaanitic group are mainly dialects of the same speech, the golden age of the language being represented by the older portions of the Old Testament. Arabic reached its golden period about the beginning of Islam. Geez was the court language of Abyssinia until the 14th century, when it gave way to Amharic. It possesses a translation of the Bible dating from about A. D. 400.
	SOUTH SEMITIC	1. Arabic. Bedouin, Classical Arabic*, Hadramautian, Maltese, Mograbini, Mosarabic, Neo-Arabic, Thamudic or Libyani 2. Hittaritic. Ekkile or Hakkili*, Hittaritic*, Katabanian*, Mahri-Sokotri*, Mianese*, Sabae*, Sabaean* 3. Abyssinian. Amharic, Axumite*, Geez*, Gurague Harari, Tigrai, Tigre, Tigrine	An agglutinating speech spread over a vast region from Turkey to the Sea of Okhotsk and from the Mediterranean to the Arctic ocean. Finnish has a literature including the modernized Kalevala, an epic poem, of which Kalevala is an imitation. Linguistic data in Magyar go as far back as the end of the 12th century. Ottoman, the official cultivated Turkish, is rich in poetry modeled on the Persian style and dating back to the 15th century.
URAL-ALTAIC (FINNO-TATARIC, FINNIC, UGRIAN, UGRO-FINNIC)	FINNO-UGRIC, FINNIC, UGRIAN, UGRO-FINNIC	1. Finnic. Chudic (Finnish, Estonian, Finnish (Suomi), Karelian, Lapponic, Livonian, Vepsic, Votic) 2. Permian. Permian, Silyrian, Votjak 3. Ugric. Magyar (Hungarian), Ostiak, Vogul 4. Volga-Finnic (Bulgarian). Chemsian, Mordvinian	Philologists detect a relationship between the Accadian or Sumerian and Etruscan languages and one or other of the sub-families of the Ural-Altaic division. The Sumerian problem presents the anomaly of an idiom on Babylonian inscriptions clearly non-Semitic in character, and remarkable for vocalic dissimilation similar to that found in modern Finnish.
	MONGOLIAN	Buriat, Kalmyk, Khazax (Mongolian proper), Teleutic	Japanese is apparently distinct from the Ural-Altaic family, and possesses a literature dating from A. D. 712 in the Kojiki, or sacred book of Shintolism.
	SAMOYEDIC	Beltir, Kalbal, Kamashin, Karagass, Motors, Targhi, Yuraks	Agglutinative speeches spoken by tribes in the mountains west from Calcutta. The census of India, 1901, prefers the form Munda.
	TUNGUS	Gold, Lamut, Manchur, Tungus	Spoken from Madras to Cape Comorin and from the Ghats to the bay of Bengal. The oldest poem is the Ramacharitam, written during the 13th century in Malayalam. The Tolkappiyam, the oldest extant Tamil grammar, dates from about this time.
	TURKO-TATARIC	Kara-Kalpak, Kipchak, Kirghiz, Nogai, Turkish (Osmanli), Uiguric (including Jagataic, Turkoman, Nigler), Tatar, Uzbek, Yakuk	A mixed tongue, dominated by Sanskrit influences.
	JAPANESE	Japanese	Ancient Egyptian, of which Demotic was the vulgar speech of the Late period, can be traced back in hieroglyphics for over 6,000 years. Coptic, its lineal descendant, has a Christian literature in Greek characters, and existed as a spoken tongue until 3 centuries ago when it was supplanted by Arabic. The Berbers have a peculiar alphabet of 32 letters, and antique Berber inscriptions have been found all over North Africa. Berber is the most common speech of Morocco and western Sahara.
KOLA-RIAN OR MUNDAN	AMUR GADABA, Juang, Kharla, Kol, Korku, Korwa, Santali, Savara.		The purest Bantu is spoken on the Congo, and by the Zulus and Oel-Hereros. The most corrupt is the Fan. The family includes about 150 dialects. Swahili is the commercial language of eastern and central Africa. Bangala-Bobangi is the commercial language of Upper Congo.
	BRABUL, Gond, Kanarese, Khond, Kotah, Kudagu, Kurg, Malayalam, Malto, Oraon, Telugu or Telinga, Toda, Yulu		Hausa is a lingua franca or commercial language of Middle Africa. Wolof is spoken in Senegal.
	Singhalese		Suffix-agglutinating speeches of uncertain genealogical relationship, spoken westward of Lake Chad.
	1. Ancient Egyptian. Demotic*, Hieratic*, Hieroglyphic* 2. Coptic or Modern Egyptian. Akhmym, Hashmuric or Paganic, Memphitic or Bohairic, Sahidic, Theban		
	Agao, Beja, Denkali, Galla, Somali		
	1. Ancient. Avrighe*, Gattulan*, Guanche*, Kahaka*, Lebu*, Mauritan*, Nashuasha*, Numidian*, Tamku*, Teheurlin* 2. Modern. Amazigh, Amoshagh, Aulmandan, Benghazi, Beni-Mzab, Berber, Jebala, Kabyle, Rif, Shikha, Sougu, Sus, Tamashok, Tibbu, Tuareg, Zengalla, Zouaoua		
	1. Eastern. Kafir, Kikamba, Kikuyu, Kipikomo, Nyanja, Swahili, Zulu 2. North and Central. Balolo, Bechuana or Sechuana, Kavirondo, Oel-Herero, Serolong, Semto, Tekeza, Uganda, Yao 3. Western. Bangala-Bobangi, Benga, Dikele, Duala, Fan, Isubu, Congo, Nipongwe		
	Ashanti, Bari, Bornu, Denka, Eve, or Ite, Fellup, Haukoin, Hausa, Ibo, Kroo, Mandingo, Mende, Shilluh, Songhai, Wolof, Yoruba		
	1. Fulah or Pul 2. Dongolawi, Nubian, Tumali		

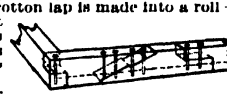
¹For the Indo-Chinese, Malayan, and Polynesian groups of languages, see tables in vocabulary place.
²The native American tongues are polysynthetic or holophrastic; the names of these languages follow the names of the tribes using them (see AMERICAN). To these must be added Eskimo (including the Inuit of America and the Yuit of Asia) and Aleutian.
³The main branches of the Indo-European family are also classified according to certain phonetic differences (the hard consonants in one group being converted into sibilants in the other group), which philologists exemplify in the word for "hundred," in Latin centum (pron. centum), in Zend satem, by which words the groups are usually known. Aryan, Illyrian, Armenian, and Balto-Lettic are satem speeches; Hellenic, Italic, Celtic and Teutonic are centum speeches.
⁴The periods of transition of the English language may be roughly divided as follows: (1) Old English, comprising Early Old English (500-800), represented by the writings of Caedmon, Beowulf, Chaucer, Anglo-Saxon (800-1000), represented by the Lindisfarne Gospels and the works of Alfred, Late Old English (1000-1150), represented by the Peterborough Chronicle. (2) Middle English comprising Early Middle English (1150-1250), represented by theOrmulum and the writings of Layamon. Middle English (1250-1400), in which the names of Robert of Brunne, Wyclif, Chaucer and Gower are prominent. Late Middle English (1400-1485). (3) Modern English, including Tudor English (1485-1611); current English.
⁵Hottentot (including Nama, Khorra, and Cape Hottentot) and Bushman dialects are suffix-agglutinating speeches having no connection with Bantu or Negro.

**Laocoon Group,
from the Statue
in the Vatican**

lap [*Scot*] *tmp* of LEAP *r*
lap¹, *n* 1. The part of a substance that extends over or partly over or beyond the rear or edge of another, as, the *lap* of a shingle, specif., in steam-engineering, a projection beyond the edge of a port when the valve is at mid-position, and more especially a piece added to the edge of a slide-valve or its equivalent so that it may project beyond the

lap'a-ro-re-tele, *n* *Pathol* A lumbar hernia — **lap'a-ro-re-co-**

habitat. 2. Of the nature of stones, having many stones



Three Forms of Lap-joint

Lap'-deth, 1 lap'-deth, 2 lap'-deth, *n.* *Bib* Judges iv. 4. The husband of Deborah. [*Heb*] **Lap'-deth** (R. V.)

Lap'-la'-lōn, 1 lap'-la'-lōn, 2 lap'-la'-lōn, *n.* The state of being, or act of making, stony. [*L. lapillus*, dim. of *lapis*, stone]

lap'-pl', 1 lap'-pl', 2 lap'-pl', *n.* Plural of *LAPILLUS*

lap'-pl'-lōm, 1 lap'-pl'-lōm, 2 lap'-pl'-lōm, *a.* Having the form of small stones. [*L. LAPILLUS* + *-lōm*]

lap'-pl'-lō, 1 lap'-pl'-lō, 2 lap'-pl'-lō, *n.* The mass of stony particles thrown from a volcano. [*L. lapillus*, little stone]

lap'-pl'-lōs, 1 lap'-pl'-lōs, 2 lap'-pl'-lōs, *n.* [*-lōs*, *-lōs*, *-lōs*, *pl*] 1. *Geol* A small fragment of lava ejected from a volcano

Often vapor of water escapes with the lava and throws the molten mineral up with such violence as to break it into fragments, the larger of which are known as *lapilli* and scoriae, while the minute fragments constitute volcanic sand and ashes

WHEELER, *Walks and Talks* p. 36 [CHART 1890]

2. *Anat* Same as *OTOLITH* [*L.* dim. of *lapis*, stone]

lap'-pl'-lōs, 1 lap'-pl'-lōs, 2 lap'-pl'-lōs, *n.* [*-lōs*, *-lōs*, *-lōs*, *pl*] 1. A method of calico-printing with indigo, the resists acting as mordants for other dyes, as madder or quercitron so called from the resemblance of the pattern to lapis lazuli. 2. A stone, used only in phrases. See below.

—*lapis amatia* (lit.), a pigment of red hematite — *L. causticus*, potassium hydroxide — *L. calaminaris*, calamin — *L. infernalis*, lunar caustic — *L. Lacedaemonius*, a basalt from the Peloponnese, used by the ancients in gem-cutting — *L. lazuli*, *Mineral* 1. A rich blue complex mixture of minerals, of which the principal is lazurite, originally used to produce the pigment ultramarine largely employed by the ancients for decoration and believed to be their sapphire. 2. The color of this substance — *L. olivaceus*, pistone, or soapstone — *L. specularis*, an old name for scintille, the surfaces of whose crystals reflect light as from a mirror

Lap'-lith, 1 lap'-lith, 2 lap'-lith, *n.* One of the *Lapithae*

Lap'-lith, 1 lap'-lith, 2 lap'-lith, *n.* [*pl* *Gr Myth*] A wild Thessalian people of the heroic age celebrated for their contests with the Centaurs, represented on the Parthenon, the Theseum at Athens, the temple of Apollo at Phigalia, and on countless vases. [*L.* < *Gr* *Lapithai*, *Lapithai*]

The Greek sculptors of the school of Phidias conceived of the battle of the *Lapithae* and Centaurs as a struggle between mankind and mischievous monsters, and symbolical of the great conflict between the Greeks and Persians

Knappe Brit 11th ed, vol xvi, p. 200

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Lap'-pet', *n.* One who or that which laps, or takes up food or drink with the tongue.

Lap'-pet', *n.* [*Clabber*] To furnish with or as with a **Lap'-pet'**, 1 lap'-pet', 2 lap'-pet', *n.* 1. A small lap or flap used for ornamenting a head-dress or garment, a **Lap'-pet'**, 2. A fleshy process from the head of a bird, a **wattle** 3. A **Lap'-pet'**, 4. A lobe, as of the ear 5. A portion of anything that hangs loose, the guard of a key-hole. [*L. lappet*, *n.*]

—**American lappet**, a bony-headed moth (*Malacosoma americana*) of the Atlantic coast region whose larva feed on the leaves of various trees — **Lap'-pet'**, *n.* The end of a **Lap'-pet'**, usually decorated richly, hence, a piece of lace or embroidery appropriate for a **Lap'-pet'** — **L. frame**, *n.* A sliding bar bearing needles that lift the thread to form a pattern — **L. head**, *n.* A head-dress made with **Lap'-pet'** — **L. loom**, *n.* A **Lap'-pet'**-weaving loom, *n.* One of various bony-headed moths with flattened, laterally expanded caterpillars having **Lap'-pet'** or lobes at the sides of the body, as *Gastropacha americana* Another American species, *Tolyte relida*, has hairy larva and feeds on apple-tree leaves

Lap'-pet', *n.* 1. A white or colored mullein, with stripes or aprons in it — **L. shedding**, *n.* The act of shedding, *n.* 1. A shedding, *n.* 2. The act or process of forming a **Lap'-pet'** — **L. wheel**, *n.* A wheel, *n.* A cam device, used in a **Lap'-pet'**, consisting of a cylindrical drum, the face of which is irregularly grooved or notched

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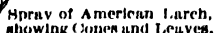
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lark'ing, n.—lark'some, a.



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posed of large saplings - large'ly, adv To a great extent.

Las Cases, 1 las káz, 2 las káz, Comte de (1766-1842) Marie Joseph Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, a French naval captain and historian, with Napoleon at St. Helena
las-cliv'-ous, 1 las-cliv'-us, 2 las-cliv'-ús, a 1. Having or denoting wanton desires; lustful; lewd, as, a *lascivious* person, *lascivious* feelings, or words
The *lascivious* lap Of a deceitful concubine
Muriel Samson Agoneses 1 538

2. Tending to produce sensual desires, as, *lascivious* pictures or books [Cor < L. *lascivus*, wanton] **las'-cliv'-ous**, 1 las-cliv'-ous, 2 las-cliv'-ús, a 1. *lascivious* quality, or character of being lascivious, wantonness, lewdness **las'-cliv'-ous-ness**, n

Las'co, 1 las'ko, 2 las'ko, **Johannes** (1409?-1516) A Polish Protestant reformer in Poland, the Netherlands, and England. See **ALAN**

Las'cy, 1 las'cy, 2 las'cy, n 1. **Joseph Francis Maurice**, Count von (1725-1801), an Austrian marshal, born in Russia, saved the Austrian army at Lwowitz 2. **Peter**, Count de (1678-1751), a Russian general born in Ireland, father of proceeding, defeated Swedes at Hel-singfors, 1742 [xvii, 8]

La-se'-na, 1 la-se'-na, 2 la-se'-na, n **Hib** A city of Crete. **Acta la-se'-na**, 1 la-se'-na, 2 la-se'-na, n A bitter gum resin obtained from the root of *laserswort* used as a medicine in the north of Africa [L., juice of *laserpuntum*]

La-se'-na, Same as **Coquimbó**
La-se'-pi-tin, 1 la-se'-pi-tin, 2 la-se'-pi-tin, n **Chem** A crystalline, bitter principle (C₁₂H₁₀O₄), occurring in the root of *Laserpuntum latifolium* [L. **LASERPUNTUM**]

La-se'-pi-tum, 1 la-se'-pi-tum, 2 la-se'-pi-tum, n **Bot** A genus of Old World perennial herbs of the parnely family, of which the best-known species is *l. latifolium* the *laserpuntum* or *herb-laserpuntum* [L. *laserpuntum*, *laserpuntum* producing plant]

La-se'-wort, 1 la-se'-wort, 2 la-se'-wort, n Any plant of the genus *Laserpuntum* especially *l. latifolium*, also, *Laserpuntum latifolium* **la-se'-tree**, n

lash, 1 lash, 2 lash, v 1. *l*. To strike with a lash or similar plant object, punish with the lash, whip, scourge, urge forward by lashing 2. To strike or beat upon, as with a lash, dash against, as, the waves *lashed* the pier 3. To censure or satirize with severity, berate, as, to *lash* a person with the tongue 4. To bind or tie with or as with a lashing, as, *lashed* to a spar 5. [Prov. Eng.] To comb, as the hair 6. [Archaic] To throw with a sudden jerk with out or up 11. *l*. To ply the whip, fling out sarcastic words 2. [Archaic] To burst forth, as a flame **lash'-et**
lash'-horse, n The third horse in front in a plow-team - **Lashol**, n A pole laid across floating logs, to which they are lashed to form a raft. **Lashol**, n A wooden bar inside the bulwarks of a whaling-vessel, to which to fasten water-casks, etc. **lash out**, 1. To kick out, as a horse, hence, to be unruly 2. To be extravagant 3. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Loose soft hence, watery or tasteless 3. **Sluggish**, slow **lashet**

lash, n 1. A flexible thing on a whip-handle, or the flexible part of a whip, consisting of strips of leather or cords, usually braided or twisted, hence, a whip or scourge, as, to scold the *lash* 2. A stroke with a whip or anything plant and tough, as, he received fifty *lashes* 3. An expression or retort that cuts or gives pain, a stroke of satire, sarcastic fling

Paraphrases of this kind against Popery are very frequent with Dr. Cumming **Glosses** **Lasos** p. 86 [s. w.]

4. A striking or dashing against, as of waves or winds 5. **Whipping** Same as **lash** 6. An eyelash, as, drooping *lashes* 7. A cord in which an animal is caught or held, a snare or a leash [Perhaps < L. *laxus*, loose] 8. **lashet**, **lashet** - the lash, punishment by flogging **lash'-like**, a

La-sha, 1 la-sha, 2 la-sha, n **Hib** Gen. x, 10
La-sha'-ron, 1 la-sha'-ron, 2 la-sha'-ron, n **Hib** Josh. xii, 18
lash'-comb, 1 lash'-comb, 2 lash'-comb, n [North. Eng.] A wide-toothed comb [C]

lash'-er, 1 lash'-er, 2 lash'-er, n 1. One who lashes in any sense, hence [L.], a member of the Khlyst 2. Same as **lashing** 3. A fish, the father-lasher [weir itself] **lash'-er**, n [Eng.] Slack water, as above a weir, hence, the **lashing**, 1 lash'-ing, 2 lash'-ing, n 1. A fastening made by passing a rope, cord, or the like around two or more objects to hold one to the other 2. The act of using the lash, a whipping 3. *pl* [Scot or Ir.] An abundant or unlimited supply, as, *lashings* of money - **lash'-ing-eye**, n An eye in the end of a rope, through which a lashing may be roved to stretch it tight - **lashing**, n A ring on the side of a gun-carriage, to which to fasten the rammer, etc. **lashing**, n A cord used in upholstering and other industrial arts to hold a part in place temporarily, as, a chair-spring for putting on the cover **lash'-ing-ly**, adv

lash'-kar, 1 lash'-kar, 2 lash'-kar, n [Ind] Formerly, a body of native Hindoostani troops, later, a force of Afridi soldiers - **Compare** **LASHAK**

lashit, *pl* **lashit**, 1 la-shit, 2 la-shit, n **S. S.** **la'-shu-an'-thous**, 1 la-shu-an'-thous, 2 la-shu-an'-thous, a **Bot** Having woolly flowers [Gr. *lasos*, woolly, + *anthos*, flower]

La'-shu-o'-cam'-pi-die, 1 la-shu-o'-cam'-pi-die, 2 la-shu-o'-cam'-pi-die, n **Entom** A family of bombycid moths, especially those without a frenulum and having hind wings with two internal veins and no bar between outer veins **La'-shu-o'-cam'-pa**, n (C) [Gr. *lasos*, hairy, + *kampē*, caterpillar] - **la'-shu-o'-cam'-poid**, a

La'-shu-o'-car'-pus, 1 la-shu-o'-car'-pus, 2 la-shu-o'-car'-pus, a **Bot** Having woolly or pubescent fruit [C] **Ch. lasos**, hairy, + *carpos*, fruit]

La'-shu-o'-ite, 1 la-shu-o'-ite, 2 la-shu-o'-ite, n **Mineral** Same as **WAXLITE** [C] **Gr. lasos**, hairy]

Las'-us, 1 las'-us, 2 las'-us, n **Zool** A genus of ants living in large colonies in the ground or in rotten wood [L. *lasos*, hairy]

laski, *et* **Naut** To sail with a wind about 45° abaft the **laski**. **Vel** 1. *et* To have diarrhea 11. *et* Diarrhea **lasket**, **lask**, 1 lask, 2 lask, n 1. A thin, flat diamond with a **lasket**, simple facet at the side. See **PORTRAIT-STONE** 2. A slice of raw mackerel used as a bait

Las'-ker, 1 las'-ker, 2 las'-ker, n 1. **Edward** (1829-1884), a German-Jewish liberalist, opposed Bismarck's **History of the Prussian Constitution** 2. **Emanuel** (1718-1805), a German chessmaster, world champion 1894 to 1921, when he resigned during the 15th game with Capablanca in Habana

las'-ket, 1 las'-ket, 2 las'-ket, n **Naut** A loop of line at the foot of a sail, to which to fasten a boom [Cp. **LASH**, n]

Las'-ki, **Jan**, Same as **LAMCO**, **JOHANNES**
lask'-ing, 1 lask'-ing, 2 lask'-ing, n **Naut** 1. Sailing large or with the wind on the quarter 2. Blowing against or being on the quarter, blowing from any direction abt the beam

Las Ma'-ri-as, 1 las ma'-ri-as, 2 las ma'-ri-as. A municipality in Porto Rico

La Sou'-fri-ère, 1 la sou'-fri-ère, 2 la sou'-fri-ère. A volcano in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, 2,680 ft. high, in violent eruption May 10, 1902, about 2,000 persons killed

Las Pal'-mas, 1 las pal'-mas, 2 las pal'-mas. A seaport town on the N. coast of the Canary Islands, chief town and former capital of the Canary Islands

las'-pring, 1 las'-pring, 2 las'-pring, n [Local, Eng.] A parr. **lax**, 1 las, 2 las, a [Prov. Eng.] Lax

lax, n 1. A young woman, girl; correlative of *lad*, and said usually of a Scotch girl or a country girl

I married with the sweetest *lax*
That ever stopped on meadow grass
JEAN INGLETON Scholar and Carpenter st. 37.

2. A sweetheart 3. [Scot.] A servant-girl, maid [Prob. < W. *lax*, f. of *lax*, youth] - **lax'-dorm**, a

1. **Las'**, 1 la', 2 la', n The Buddhist sacred city and capital of Tibet, contains a number of monasteries, forming the headquarters of the dala-lamas, in 11,910 feet above sea-level, maintained its isolation for centuries, but was reached in 1904 by a British expedition, which resulted in the signing of a commercial treaty on September 7th of that year [Tibetan. The seat of the gods]

Las'-alle, 1 la'-alle, 2 la'-alle, **Ferdinand Johann Gottlieb** (1825-1884) A German-Jewish republican and socialist advocated the formation of cooperative societies with state aid, became a friend of Bismarck, was wounded in a duel and died shortly afterward From Ricardo's teaching he developed what is known as the "iron law of wages"

Las'-well, 1 la'-well, 2 la'-well, **William** (1790-1880) An English astronomer who discovered a satellite of Neptune and two satellites of Uranus

Las'-sen, n 1. **Las'**, 1 la', 2 la', **Christian** (1800-1876), a Norwegian Orientalist 2. **Edvard** (1830-1904), a Belgian operatic composer and conductor, born in Copenhagen, court musical director at Weimar, 1861 1895

3. **Las'**, 1 la', 2 la', a county in N. California, 4,520 sq. m. county-seat, Susanville

Las'-sen, n 1. **Las'**, 1 la', 2 la', a mountain in Sierra Nevada, between Plumas and Shasta counties, Cal., 10,437 ft. high

Las'-set, 1 las'-set, 2 las'-set, n A miniver [G]

Las'-shu'-ron, 1 la-shu'-ron or -shu'-on, 2 la-shu'-ron or -shu'-on, n **Hib** (R. V.) Josh. xii, 18

las'-sle, 1 las'-sle, 2 las'-sle, n [Scot.] A little lass **las'-sock**, 1 las'-sock, 2 las'-sock, n - **las'-sle-lash**, a

las'-sle-tud, 1 las'-sle-tud, 2 las'-sle-tud, n A state of body or mind in which there is a strong disinclination to exertion, languor, debility, weariness, especially that due to climatic or morbid conditions, as distinguished from *fatigue* [L. < L. *lassidus*, < *lassus*, faint] - **las'-sle-tu-dinous**, a [Rare] Affected with lassitude, languid

las'-so, 1 las'-so, 2 las'-so, n 1. To capture with a lasso 2. *Mit* To haul (cannon) by means of lasso-harness

las'-so-er, n 1. A long line, usually of hide, with a running noose, used chiefly in Spanish America and in the western United States for catching horses and cattle. **Compare** **LASHAT**

The breeders, native Yankees, are the most daring of riders - at all ages of lassoing off and mounting and throwing the lasso around any leg or horn of wild horse or ox with unerring precision

A D. Richardson *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 435 [s. w.]

2. **SAME** AS **LASSO-HARNESS** [C] **Pg. lasso**, < L. *laqueus*, snare] - **las'-so-rell**, n **Zooph** One of the cells in ctenophores, as jellyfishes, polyps, etc., in the interior of which is coiled up a long hollow thread or filament, which is capable of being swiftly protruded and of inflicting severe stings through it, ending - **l. lasso-ness**, n **Mit** A grith with lasso attached, used on an extra horse hitched to a gun

Las'-so, 1 la'-so, 2 la'-so, **Orlando di** (1520?-1594) A Flemish musical composer **Ro'-land Las'**

La'-som', **mol'**, See **ASSOMMOIR**, 1

La'-som'-pion, 1 la'-som'-pion, 2 la'-som'-pion, n 1. A river in Quebec province, Canada, length, 1,000 m. to the St. Lawrence river 2. A district in Quebec province, Canada, 246 sq. m., capital, L'Assomption

Las'-wade, 1 las'-wade, 2 las'-wade, n A town in Edinburghshire, Scotland, once the home of Scott and De Quincey

last, 1 last, 2 last, v 1. *l*. To remain in existence, continue in operation, endure, as, the storm *lasted* three days 2. To remain unconsumed, hold out, as, the city had provisions to *last* during the siege 3. To remain excellent, decay, freshness, etc., remain unimpaired, not to decay or perish, as, a true friendship will *last* through time 4. To reach, extend

11. *l*. To perform [C] **As last**, < *last*, footprint] **last**, *et* **Shoemaking** To fit to or form on a last

last, n 1. Coming or remaining after all others of a series or group in time, place, or order of succession, being at the end, latest, hindmost, final, closing, as, the *last* hours of life; the *last* house in a street, a last opportunity, his *last* dollar In strict sense, *last* is not properly used of only two, since it is a superlative, *last*, not properly of more than two, since it is a comparative But while the use of *last* for *latter* and of *latter* for *last* has had wide sanction in literature, the present tendency, under the impulse of grammatical criticism, is toward strict construction

2. Next before the present, as, last evening 3. Least likely to be or do anything, most remote from (a given course or condition), as, he is the *last* man to permit it 4. Beyond or above all others, utmost, as, matters of the *last* importance

To see things precisely as they are, with not a shade or coloring from our own prejudices or affections, is the *last* triumph of self-denial **CHANNING** **Hark**, Emersonian p. 822 [a. v. 1883]

5. Beneath all others in degree, rank, or quality
If any man desire to be first, the same shall be *last* of all, and servant of all **Mark** ix, 35

last of the Moorish kings of Granada, looked back in tears at his lost kingdom - **last'-spring**, n A *laspring* - on one's legs, exhausted, worn out, ready to fall, collapse, or come to an end - the 1. day, the day of final judgment - the 1. days, the 1. times (Script), the times approaching the end of the world

last, n 1. A wooden form, roughly resembling the foot, on which to make a boot or shoe

The cobbler slowly turned his *last*
Loomfellow *Wayward Inn* Cobbler of Haguenau st. 9.

2. A darning-ball or darning-last [C] **AS last**, foot-print]

last, n [Rare] Ability to endure or hold out, stamina **last**, n [Local or Rare] 1. A weight or measure, varying for different articles and in different places. See **MEASURE**, WEIGHT 2. One ton or two tons used as a unit in estimating ship capacity 3. A load, burden, cargo. [C] **AS last**, < *ladan*, heap up]

last, n The end, conclusion, in phrases - at *last*, in the end finally - at or to the 1., at or to the end, especially of life - one's 1., one's final effort or act

last, adv 1. After all others in time or order; as, served *last* 2. At a time next preceding the present; as, we met *last* in Paris 3. In conclusion, finally

last'-age, 1 last'-age, 2 last'-age, n 1. Room for stowing goods 2. A payment at so much per last, for liberty to load 3. Tonnage

Last Days of Pompeii. A novel by Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1834. The scene is laid in Pompeii in A. D. 79. Glaucus, a young Athenian, is in love with Ione, a beautiful girl, whose unscrupulous guardian, Arbaces, becomes his rival and enemy. Nydia, a blind girl, who also loves Glaucus, saves the two lovers, when the city is destroyed, by leading them to the sea

lastet, *imp* of **LAST**, v

last'er, 1 last'er, 2 last'er n One who or that which **last'ers**, n 1. A person who shapes the parts of a boot or shoe on a last 2. A last-making machine

Last'-the-nes, 1 las'-thi-niz, 2 las'-thi-niz, n [Gr.] 1. A Cretan leader, fought against the Romans and was taken prisoner by Q. Metellus 2. **Hib** (Apocrypha) 1 *Mac* xi, 31

Last'-tik, 1 las'-tik, 2 las'-tik, **Jean Bonaparte** (1371-1454). A French soldier who defended Rhodes against the sultan of Egypt, 1444

last'-ing, 1 las'-ing, 2 las'-ing, pa That continues, or is capable of continuance, durable, permanent **last'ing** [Scot.] - **last'-ing-ly**, adv - **last'-ing-ness**, n

The translation of the Bible by Luther put a firm and *lasting* stamp on what has since become the literary speech of Germany **MAX MÜLLER** *Chips* vol. ii, p. 123 is 1874

last'-ing, n 1. A three- to seven-shaft twilled fabric with double warp and single filling, formerly used for linings, and now for the uppers of women's shoes, for covering buttons, etc. 2. [Archaic] Endurance, continuance. [C]

LAST, v

last'-ing, n The operation of stretching an upper on a shoemaker's last

last'-ing-aw, n See **LAST**

last'-ing-aw, n An implement to hold a last during the operation of *lasting* - **l. machine**, n A powerful instrument having serrated jaws for gripping and stretching a shoe-upper on a last 1. **pincers**; 1. **tool**

last'-ly, 1 las'-ly, 2 las'-ly, adv 1. In the last place, usually in an enumeration of particulars 2. At the end, at last, finally

Last'-man, 1 last'-man, 2 last'-man, **Pieter** (1562?-1649?) A Dutch painter and engraver

Last'-ra, 1 las'-ra, 2 las'-ra, n A town in **Las Tru'-cas**, 1 la-tru'-cas, 2 la-tru'-cas. A mountain in New Mexico, height, 13,150 ft

last'-y, a [Prov.] Durable, lasting

Las'-sus, 1 la'-sus, 2 la'-sus, n A Greek lyric poet, the reputed teacher of Pindar, lived about 520 B. C.

Las Ve'-gas, 1 las ve'-gas, 2 las ve'-gas, n A city, county-seat of San Miguel county, New Mexico

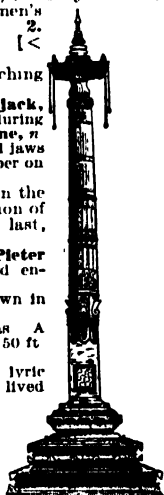
Las-wa'-ri, 1 la-wa'-ri, 2 la-wa'-ri, n A village in Delhi division, Punjab, British India, scene of the defeat of the Marathas by Lake, Nov. 1, 1803

last, v Same as **LAST**

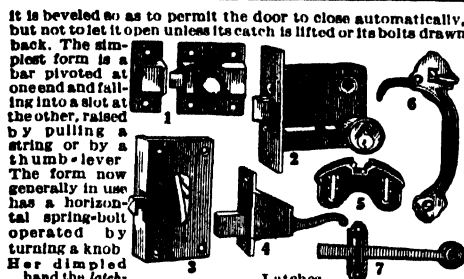
last, *sd* per *sing*, pres *ind* of **LEAD**, v

last, 1 lat, 2 lat, a [Prov. Eng.] 1. Unseasonable, wet, said of weather 2. Tedium, slow

lat, 1 lat, 2 lat, n [Hind.] 1. An isolated pillar in Buddhist structures, generally bearing an inscription or supporting a figure, religious emblem, or lamp. The oldest *lat* in India were erected by King Asoka



Granite Lat, or Stambha, 52 feet high, facing a Jain Temple at Mudoli, near Mangalore, India



1 Cupboard latch 2 Mortise night latch
 3 Sliding-door elevator latch 4 Gate latch
 5 Catch for gate latch 6 & 7 Parts of thumb latch

2. *Naut* (1) A clamp at the upper end of a fishing-line. (2) A loop to fasten a bonnet to the foot of a sail; a lasker latch/ing. 3. A crossbow with a latch-like trigger. 4. An attachment to the needle of a knitting-machine, which closes the hook, so that the loop may be drawn over it; sometimes termed a fly. 5. A trap, snare.

Syn. see LOCK
 — *latch-bolt*, *n*. The bevel-headed self-acting spring-bolt of a latch or lock. 1. *closer*. *n*. The part of the latch-needle which shuts the latch, so that the fold of material can be pushed off the needle — *latch/draw*, *verb*, *n*. A thief — *l-key*, *n*. A key for a spring-lock, as on a street-door, a check-key — *l-lifter*, *n*. The part of the latch-needle which opens the latch when another fold is to be taken up by the needle — *l-lock*, *n*. Same as spring-lock — *l-l needle*, *n*. A knitting-machine needle having a latch or hinged piece for the purpose of catching and holding each loop of the material while another is taken up by the needle — *l-opener*, *n*. Same as LATCH-LIFTER — *l-pan*, *n*. A dripping-pan — *l-pin*, *n*. 1. A pin used to raise the latch of a door. 2. *Mech*. A pin for loosely catching and holding some portion of a mechanism — *l-string*, *n*. A string fastened to a latch and passed through a hole above it to the outside, used for lifting the latch — the *l-string* is out, the door is always ready to open, an invitation to come at any time, an assurance of welcome — *off the l*, not latched, slightly open — *on the l*, hold by the latch, but not locked

latch, *n* [Scot.] A miry place

latch, *n* Tanning A pit in which tan-vat liquor is prepared by leaching water through tan-bark or similar material. [= LATCH]

Lat'cha, 1 lā'chā, 2 lā'chā, *n*. A lake in Olonetz government, *Lat'et*, 1 lā'et, 2 lā'et, *n*. The strip of leather or string that fastens a shoe or sandal. 2. A catch for the bar of a shutter. [< OF *lact*, dim of *las*, noose; see LAC, *n*.]

latch'et, *n* *Ich*. A gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*) *latch'et*, *n* *latch'ing*, 1 lā'ching, 2 lā'ching, *n* *Naut*. A latch or lark, usually plural *latch'ings* keys.

latch'ing, *n* [Local, Eng.] Surviving in mine, dialing *lat'ey*, 1 lā'ei, 2 lā'ei, *n* [Dial, Eng & Scot.] A small body of water, a pond [the painful side]

lat. dol., *abbr*. [L.] Pharm. Lateri dolenti, literally, to late, or of late Same as LAIT

late, 1 lāt, 2 lāt, *a* [LAT'ER, LAT'EST OF LAST]

1. Coming after the usual, suitable, or right time, long delayed, tardy, slow, as a late season, late crops. 2. Far advanced toward the end or close, as, a late hour of the day. 3. Happening, existing, or acting not long ago, recent, as, late events, the late council. 4. Comparatively recent, as distinguished from that which is still older, or that which belongs to the infancy of a style, as, a late Roman coin. 5. [Colloq.] Pertaining to persons or things that arrive late, as, the whole class received a late mark, the master put me down in the late book. 6. Recently deceased.

The will of the late prince (1 liberal) was opened and read *Lat'et Roman Empire* pt. 1 68 [in a c. 1841]

7. Superl. Farthest in position, last *The latest house to landward*

8. Tardy in bearing crops, as, late soil. [< AS *lat*, late]

late'bag, *n* [Brit.] A bag for letters posted after the closing of the mail — 1. *blight*, *n*. The potato-blight. 1. *fee*, *n* [Brit.] A fee especially paid for a letter sent in a late-bag *late'ly*, *adv*. Not long ago, recently *late'ness*, *n*

late'ly, 1 lā'tē, 2 lā'tē, *n* [P. I.] A hemp-plantation *late*, 1 lāt, 2 lāt, *adv*. 1. After or beyond the usual, proper, or appointed time, after delay, as, the vessel arrived late, he sits up late. 2. Not long ago, recently

I am a brother Of gracious order, late come from the See *BARBAROUS Measure for Measure* act. 1, sc. 2

3. After a while, in course of time; contrasted with soon or early, as, we rue our follies soon or late, more frequently found in the comparative degree of late, in time not long past or near present recently — too late, beyond the time limited

lat'e-bra, 1 lā'tē-bra, 2 lā'tē-bra, *n*. The cavity in the food-yolk of a meroblastic egg, as a hen's [L., hiding-place, < *lateo*, lurk] — *lat'e-brous*, *a*. Full of hiding-places

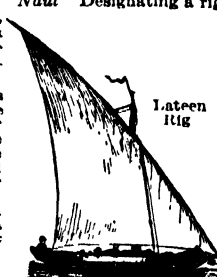
lat'e-bric'o-lae, 1 lā'tē-brī'ō-lē, 2 lā'tē-brī'ō-lē, *n* *pl* *Arach*. A division of spiders living in holes, as the *Theraphosids* or tarantulas [Pl. of L.L. *latebrosus*, < L. *latebra*, hiding-place (< *lateo*, hide), + *colo*, inhabit] — *lat'e-bric'ole*, *a*

lat'ed, *a*. Belated *lat-teen*, 1 lā'tēn, 2 lā'tēn, *n* *Naut*. Designating a rig consisting of a short mast, a long tapering yard, and a triangular sail characteristic of vessels used on the Mediterranean and on Swiss lakes

The yard is slung by its halcyards at a point below the center, the lower and heavier end being made fast by the tack. The yard forms an angle of about 45° with the mast, and the sheet, secured at the after lower corner, leads aft

At Low Point today the *laten* ice yacht *Ranger* got away on a strong northwest wind *New-York Tribune* Feb. 5, 1892 p. 3, col. 4

[< L. *latine*, fem. of *latin*, < L. *lativus*, Latin, < *latium*, Latium] *lat-teen*, *n* — *laten yard*, a long yard borne at about 45° with the horizon and carrying a triangular sail



lat-teen'er, 1 lā'tēn'er, 2 lā'tēn'er, *n* *Naut*. 1. A vessel having lateen sails. 2. A lateen sail *lat-teen'*, *n*

lat'en, 1 lā'tēn, 2 lā'tēn, *r*. 1. To belate. II. To grow late or later

lat'ent, 1 lā'tēnt, 2 lā'tēnt, *a*. 1. Not visible or apparent with the implication of existence and potential activity, concealed, hidden, dormant, as, latent powers, latent crime. 2. Lying dormant or concealed until excited to growth by some peculiar stimulus, as the adventitious buds sometimes developed in trees. 3. [Rare] Under a false appearance or semblance, disguised. 4. *Phol*. Undeveloped [< L. *laten* (-t)s, ppr of *lateo*, lie hidden]

the words themselves, but from extraneous circumstances as a device "to my grandson Ralph," where the testator has two grandsons of that name opposed to patent ambiguity, which is apparent on the face of the instrument. 1. *disease*. *Pathol*. 1. A state of disease in which the symptoms are obscure. 2. The bodily state between exposure to the cause of a disease and the manifestation of its symptoms. 1. *fault*, a blemish or defect in a purchased commodity, not apparent or fraudulently concealed at the time of the purchase. 1. *period*. 1. *Pathol*. The period of incubation of a disease. 2. *lat*. A period of temporary arrest in the development of the ovum. 3. *Physiol*. The period during which invisible changes occur in muscle or nerve preparatory to a muscular contraction *lat'en-ey*, *lat'en-ness*, *n*. The state of being latent *lat'ent*, *lat'en-ly*, *adv*

lat'er, 1 lā'tēr, 2 lā'tēr, *n* [L.] A brick or tile *lat'er*, *adv*. At a subsequent time, hereafter — *later on*, afterward [bibliolater. < Gr. *latrō*, servant]

later, *suffix*. Indicating a worshiper or devotee as, *Idolater*, *lat'era*, 1 lā'tē-ra, 2 lā'tē-ra, *n*. Plural of LATUS

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in the 6th century and five general councils from the 12th to the 16th century

lat'ered, *a*. Inclined to procrastinate *lat'er-i-*, 1 lā'tēr-i-, 2 lā'tēr-i-, *n*. Plural of LAT'ER

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poet who died in Brooklyn, N. Y.

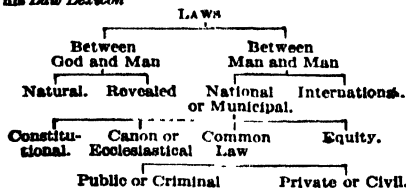


Laughing-jack
Age 1/2

Laughing-jack-
ass. 1/2

Key 1: a=ale; ou=out; off; l=leud; chin; go; jet; n=sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F boñ, dñne; n=loch, †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
 Key 2: bōk, bōt; fūll, ryle, bñt, bñr; ðil, bñ; c=k. ç=s; go, gem, ink; ç=z; chin, this; F boñ, dñne; n=loch.

The following distribution of law is that made by Wharton in his *Law Lexicon*:



2. A system of rules or regulations recognized by men or nations as governing their intercourse with another, as, international law, the Moslem law, English common law. 3. Specific (1) In the Scriptures, the Old Testament books containing the laws of Moses, as, the law and the prophets, used in contrast with the new dispensation which began with Christianity. (2) The will of God, as made known in the Ten Commandments or in any one of them. (3) The social condition of stability and order arising from obedience to law whether natural or revealed. 4. The system of rules applied in common-law courts, as opposed to that in courts of equity. 5. Trial by legal or judicial process, as, to go to law. 6. The interpretation and application of legal principles or enactments, legal science, jurisprudence, as, expounding the law, learned in the law. 7. The legal profession collectively, as, he is in the law. 8. The uniform occurrence of natural phenomena in the same way or order under the same conditions, so far as human knowledge goes, a formal statement of such uniformity in any given class of cases, also, the assumed cause of such uniformity; a rule of the universe, as, the law of gravitation, law of nature.

Law physical, established sequence, intellectual, a condition of intellectual action in order that truth may be reached, and moral, an imperative which determines the right guidance of our higher life. K. E. Vocel *Philos* p. 737 [ju. a. co. 1878]. 9. A rule established by custom or precedent, as, laws of etiquette; a philosophical law. 10. (1) A known or recognized rule of action, as, for governing human conduct, emanating from or attributed to the Deity, as, the law of brotherly love, the moral law. (2) The commandments or revelations of God taken collectively. 11. A specified method of procedure; a rule of order or progress. 12. Math. The rule or formula by which certain functions vary or according to which certain actions or changes take place. 13. An allowance made or a start given to a competitor in a race or to a hunted animal, hence, mercy, forbearance, reprieve.

Though space and law the stage we lend,
 Ere bound we ship or how we bend.

Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 4, at 30, l. 15.

[< AS. *lagu*, law, < *legan*, lle] SYN. canon, code, command, commandment, decree, edict, enactment, formula, mandate, order, ordinance, principle, regulation, rule, statute. Law in its ideal is the statement of a principle of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience. In common use the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. Command and commandment are personal and particular, as, the commands of a parent, the Ten Commandments. An edict is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority, we speak of the edict of an emperor, the decree of a court. A mandate is specific for an occasion or a purpose, a superior court issues its mandate to an inferior court to send up its records. Statute is the recognized legal term for a specific law, enactment is the more vague and general expression. We speak of algebraic or chemical formulas, municipal ordinances, military orders, army regulations, ecclesiastical canons, the rules of a business house. Law is often used, also, for a recognized principle, whose violation is attended with injury or loss that acts like a penalty, as, the laws of business, the laws of nature. In more strictly scientific use, a natural law is simply a recognized system of sequences or relations, as, Kepler's laws of planetary distances. See JUSTICE, LEGISLATION. — **adjective law**, the law defining or creating the means of enforcing rights distinguished from substantive law. — **administrative law**, that branch of public law defining or creating the means of enforcing the exercise of the powers of government is maintained and conducted. — **Ampère's laws**, laws concerning the mutual attractions and repulsions of electric currents, laws of electrodynamic attraction and repulsion. — **Antitrust laws**, a body of federal or State laws in the United States for the regulation of combinations of capital in business. See SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT. — **Arago's law**, the law that when radiation is partly reflected at, and partly transmitted through, a transparent surface, the reflected and transmitted portions contain equal portions of polarized radiation, the planes of polarization being at right angles with each other. — **Arago's law (Physics)**, the law that, temperature and pressure being equal, equal volumes of different gases contain the same number of molecules. — **Baer's law**, a statement by K. E. von Baer, in reference to the rivers of Russia, that any river flowing either north or south will deposit most sediment on the western bank because of the influence upon the water of the eastward rotation of the earth. — **bankrupt law**, see BANKRUPTCY. — **a baric law of the wind**, the law of relation of direction to pressure, according to which winds blow spirally from right to left. Compare Buys-Ballot's Law. — **Bavono law (Crystal)**, that law which produces a twin crystallization, such as is exhibited by Bavono twins. — **Bell's law (Physiol)**, the law that the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are motor, the posterior roots sensory. — **biogenetic law**, the generally accepted law that an individual organism recapitulates during its development the ancestral history of its kind to a greater or less extent. — **Blagden's law (Physics & Chem)**, the law that the freezing-point of a solution is lowered in proportion to the quantity of the substance dissolved, so called after Sir Charles Blagden (1734-1820), an English physicist. This law is not of universal application. — **Bode's law**, the law that the distances of the planets from the sun are proportional to the numbers in the series 4, 7, 10, 16, etc., which may be formed by adding to each of the numbers in the series 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, etc., the number 4. It falls in the case of the planet Neptune. — **both laws**. 1. The civil and the canon law medieval use. 2. In Scotland, both the municipal and the Roman civil law, as, he studied both laws. — **Boyle's law**, the law that, as a mass of gas is expanded or compressed under constant temperature, its elasticity or pressure per unit of surface is proportional to its density. — **Brasil law (Crystal)**, the law of crystallization producing twin crystals of the type of Brasil twins. — **breast laws**, inherited laws, once administered by Manx deacons. — **Brewster's law**, a statement, by Sir

David Brewster, of the fact that if light reflected from the flat surface of any transparent body be plane-polarized, the tangent of the angle of incidence equals the index of refraction of the body. — **Buys-Ballot's law (Meteor)**, a rough statement of the relation between the distribution of barometric pressure and the wind-direction, announced by C. H. D. Buys-Ballot, of Utrecht, in 1857. Stand with your back to the wind and the barometer will be lowest on your left hand in the northern, and on your right hand in the southern hemisphere. — **canon law**, see CANON. — **Carlsbad law (Crystal)**, the law of crystallization which produces twin crystals of the order exemplified by Carlsbad twins. — **case law**, see CASE. — **ceremonial law (Script)**, law pertaining to the ceremonies of the Jewish Church, as given in the Old Testament. — **Charles's law**, the law of physics that the volume or pressure of a gas increases in direct proportion to increase of temperature, named after Jacques Alexandre César Charles (1746-1823), a French physicist. — **civil law**. 1. The body or system of jurisprudence which the people of a state or nation establish for their government as citizens. 2. The body of the Roman law, received by the governments of continental Europe as the foundation of their jurisprudence, also as received in the State of Louisiana. — **commercial law**, same as LAW, MERCHANT. — **common law**. 1. The aggregate or body of laws of universal application within a country. 2. Specific the unwritten law of England, the *lex non scripta*, a system of jurisprudence originating in custom or usage, as distinguished from statutory law, and gathered chiefly from the reports of adjudicated cases and the works of commentators. The common law of England is the basis of the jurisprudence of all English-speaking peoples.

The United States, in their national capacity, have no common law, and their courts have not any common-law jurisdiction in criminal cases. We have not, under our federal government, any common law, considered as a source of jurisdiction, while, on the other hand, the common law, considered merely as the means or instrument of exercising the jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution and laws of the Union, does exist, and forms a safe and beneficial system of national jurisprudence. KENT COMMENT pp. 11, lect. xvi, pp. 333, 339.

— **constitutional law**. 1. The branch of law which relates to the rules and principles that concern the political structure of society. 2. The positive rules of the organic law and legislative enactments relating thereto. 3. The law that applies to and governs all matters cognizable under or amenable to the constitution as the supreme law of the land. — **Cornell law (lex Cornelia)**, a Roman law, established by L. Cornelius Sylla, providing remedies for larceny. — **Coulomb's law of electric charges**, the law that the mutual force exerted by two charged bodies is directly proportional to the product of their charges, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the bodies. — **Coulomb's law of magnetism**, the law that the force F , exerted between two poles of strengths m and m' , is given by the equation $F = \frac{mm'}{r^2}$, where r is the distance between the poles and k is a constant. — **criminal law**, that branch or department of jurisprudence which relates to crimes, their repression and punishment. — **crown law**, the English common law in its application to criminal matters. — **Dalton's law (Chem)**, the law that in a mixture of gases the total pressure is equal to the sum of the pressures that they would exert separately. Compare Dalton's Law. — **Donders's law**, the law formulated by F. C. Donders, a Dutch oculist, that the eye always assumes the same position in looking at any given object. — **Draper's law (Physics)**, the principle that all matter begins to become luminous at the same temperature. This temperature is not fixed, but depends upon the state of the eyes of the observer. — **Du Fay's law**, the law that bodies similarly electrified repel one another, and that bodies oppositely electrified attract one another. — **Dulong's and Berthollet's law (Chem)**, a generalization stating that the product of the atomic weight of an element and its specific heat is constant, numerically, 6.4. — **Falcidian law (lex Falcidia)**, a Roman law by which a testator was not permitted to dispose of more than three-quarters of his estate, thus assuring at least one-quarter to his heirs. — **Falk laws**, enactments by the Prussian diet in 1873 for the regulation of the clergy. See KULTURKAMPF. — **Faraday's laws**. 1. The law that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes. 2. The law that the mass of any ion liberated by a given quantity of electricity is proportional to the chemical equivalent mass of the ion. 3. The law that the induced electromotive force in a circuit is dependent upon the rate of change in the lines of force passing through such circuit. — **Fechner's law**, a variation of Weber's law, made by Gustav Theodor Fechner, called the "law of intensity," stating that the intensity of a sensation varies directly as the logarithm of the stimulus. — **Fermat's law**, the law enunciated in 1657 by Fermat that in all cases light takes the course which it can traverse in the shortest time. — **Ferrel's law of gyration (Physics)**, a law expressing the influence of the rotation of the earth on any movable substance, such as water, on its surface, tending to deviate eastward when it moves toward the pole, and westward when it moves toward the equator. — **Foucault's law**, the law that the heat developed in a conductor is proportional to the square of the current and to the resistance of the conductor discovered experimentally by Foucault in 1841. — **Froude's law**, a system of determining the amount of resistance a ship meets from the water from a knowledge of its dimensions and speed, hence, the method of ascertaining the power required to drive the ship at a designated speed. — **Galton's anticyclonic law**, a statement of the fact that in regions of high barometrical pressure the wind flows outwardly and opposite to the normal cyclonic direction. — **Galton's law of ancestral inheritance**, the law that offspring derive $\frac{1}{4}$ of their heredity from each parent, $\frac{1}{8}$ from each grandparent, and $\frac{1}{16}$ from each great-grandparent. — **Gay-Lussac's law**, Charles's law. — **gibbet law**, Lynch law. — **Gold Standard Law**, the act passed March 14, 1900, by the Congress of the United States, declaring that the dollar, consisting of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value, and that the parity value of all money coined or issued by the United States shall be maintained in accordance with this standard. — **Gompertz's law of mortality**, the deduction that advancing age is accompanied by weakness which progresses in geometrical ratio. — **Graham's law (Physics)**, the law that a gas flows at a rate in inverse proportion to the square root of its density. — **Grassmann's law (Physiol)**, the law restated, but not first formulated, by H. G. Grassmann in 1863, to the effect that, in cases where two successive aspirates occurred in the primitive Aryan language, the first became a medial in Sanskrit, and the second a tenuis in Greek. — **Gresham's law (Polit. Econ)**, the law that of two forms of money the inferior one is depreciated tends to drive the other from circulation, owing to the hoarding and exportation of the better form, as commonly stated, "bad money drives out good," so called from a former master of the English mint. — **Grimm's law**, the law of the permutation of consonants, which was discovered

by Erasmus Rask and Jacob Grimm, and is called *Lauterbrunnen* (sound-pushing or shifting) in German. This law in brief is as follows: (1) If the same roots or the same words exist in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, and Old High German, then wherever the Sanskrit or Greek has an aspirate the Celtic has the corresponding sonant mute, and the Old High German the surd. (2) If in Sanskrit and Greek we find a sonant mute, then we find a corresponding surd in Celtic, and an aspirate in High German. (3) If the six first-named languages show a surd mute, the Gothic shows the corresponding aspirate, and Old High German the corresponding sonant mute. Examples are *Lat. pater*, Eng. father, G. vater, L. fu, King thou, G. du, L. cornu, Eng. horn, G. horn, L. ego, Gothic I, G. Ica, I, Eng. I. These changes have been grouped in the following table.

Language	Labials	Dentals	Gutturals
Greek, etc.	p, b, ph,	t, d, th,	k, g, kh
Gothic, etc.	f, p, b,	th, t, d,	h, k, g
Old High German	b (v) f, p,	d, z, t,	g (h), ch, k

This principle is exemplified at its best in the High German dialects, for in English and the other Low German languages the consonants have remained in much the same state as in Gothic. In modern German the principles of the law are still at work, altho hampered by the inevitable crystallization accompanying a written language. The three parts of the law can be expressed mnemonically by three arrangements of the initials of the words "aspirate," "hard," and "soft," giving the syllable *ash* for the first, *shu* for the second, and *hay* for the third.

Gramm's law, a law of great importance and very wide application affecting nearly the whole consonantal structure of the Aryan languages. See MAX MÜLLER, *Science of Language* second series, p. 214 [s. 1875].

— **Haackel's law**, the biogenetic law. — **Halifax law**, gibbet law. — **Hann's law**, a statement of the regular decrease of moisture in the atmosphere with increase of altitude. — **harmonic law (Linguistics)**, the law that requires the vowels in a word to be of the same class, thus *a, o, and u* may stand together, but not in conjunction with *e* and *i*. — **Henry's law (Physics & Chem)**. 1. The law that the quantity of gas absorbable by a liquid is in proportion to the pressure. 2. The law of partial pressures. — **Hess's law**, the basic principle of thermochemistry, that the heat developed by chemical action is the same whether the action be continuous or interrupted. — **Hilberich's law**, a statement of the theory that the distribution of arid regions and of regions of copious rainfall, is fortuitous. — **Hooke's law of elasticity**, the law that the ratio of stress to strain is constant. — **Hortensian law (lex Hortensia)**, a Roman law of 287 B. C., by which the plebeians were given the force of general laws. — **International law**, the law of nations. See UNDER INTERNATIONAL. — **Isaurian laws**, a digest of laws issued in 740 at the instance of the Byzantine emperors Leo III, the Isaurian, and his son, Constantine Copronymus. — **Jacob's law (Elec)**, the principle that the maximum power-output of an electric motor occurs when the counter equals one-half the impressed electromotive force. — **Joule's law**, the law that the rate of heat-production in any portion of a circuit is equal to the resistance of that portion of the circuit multiplied by the square of the current. 2. **Thermodynamics**. In the expansion of gases, the law that when there is no change in the quantity of heat in a given quantity of gas and no external work performed there is no change in temperature. — **Judge-made law**. 1. Law established by judicial precedent. 2. Law arising from the constructions placed by judges upon statutes in particular cases, in which they have sometimes discovered in the laws meanings not originally intended, and sometimes have explained them away altogether, often used opprobriously. — **Jurin's law (Physics)**, the law that the height of a capillary column is inversely proportional to the diameter of the tube. — **Kelvin's law (Elec)**, the law that the product of the capacity of a cable with its resistance varies with the time-constant representing the signaling speed. — **Keppler's law (Astron)**, three important laws found by John Keppler to govern the motions of the planets: (1) The planets move in ellipses, the sun being in one of the foci. (2) The radius vector of a planet sweeps over equal areas in equal times. (3) The squares of the times of the annual revolutions of the several planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. — **Kirchhoff's laws**, laws relating to electric distribution first defined by G. R. Kirchhoff, a German physicist, viz: (1) The sum of all the electromotive forces in a closed circuit equals zero, if the electromotive force consumed by the resistance is considered as counter-electromotive force and the electromotive forces are all taken in a proper direction. (2) The algebraic sum of all the currents flowing to a distributing point is zero. — **Kohlrausch's law (Physiol. Chem)**, a law formulated by Rudolph Kohlrausch, a German physicist, embodying the principle that the speed of an ion does not depend upon the remaining ions, but upon the solvent agent of the solution and upon its potentiality. — **Kundt's law (Physics)**, in anomalous dispersion the principle that the index of refraction becomes greater when an absorption band is approached from the infra-red, and smaller if approached from the ultra-violet. — **law-abiding**, a. Obedient to or abiding by the law. — **law-agent**, *n.* *Scots Law*. A legal practitioner in Scotland, generally answering to the English solicitor. — **law-beaten**, *a.* Hackneyed in a legal sense, abused by lawyers. — **law Bible**, the Authorized Version, a term used by Roman Catholics in Ireland. — **law-binding**, *n.* A binding in plain sheep or calf leather, used especially for law-books. — **law-blank**, *n.* See BLANK. 2. — **law-breaker**, *n.* One who violates the law, a criminal. — **law-breaker's law**, *n.* — **law-burrows**, *n.* 1. Security that a person will keep the peace. 2. A process for obtaining such security. — **law-borrower**, *n.* — **law-calf**, *n.* Hookbinding. — **White calfkin**. See LAW-BINDING. — **law-church**, *n.* [Eng.] The established church, used in disparagement. — **law-court**, *n.* A court of justice. — **law-covenant**, *n.* The Moslem dispensation. — **law-day**, *n.* *Old Eng Law*. 1. The day for the semi-annual session of the sheriff's court, also, the day of holding the hundred or manorial court or the court-leet, held once in a year. 2. Formerly, the particular day named in a mortgage for payment of the money due thereon to save the right of redemption in the mortgagee. — **law-French**, *n.* The corrupt French of English law-books. — **law-hand**, *n.* The handwriting characteristic of, or used in, legal documents also, manuscripts written in this hand. — **law-language**, *n.* The formal and technical language of legal writings and documents. — **law-Latin**, *n.* The mongrel and barbarized Latin of old English laws and law-books. — **law-list**, *n.* A legal directory containing the names of all those, such as judges, barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, who are officially concerned in or interested in the law profession. — **law-lord**, *n.* 1. In England, a member of the House of Lords who has won distinction as a judge or lawyer, and is appointed to deal with the judicial business of the House. 2. In Scotland, a judge who has by courtesy the title of lord. — **law-dorship**, *n.* — **law-mere**

ner's law, the law announced by the Danish philologist Karl Verner in 1875, which showed that certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law were due to the operations of another and even wider law. It shows that the letters *p, t,*

The eggs of most Amphibia are laid in water. F. M. BALFOUR
Comp. Embryol. vol. II, ch. 7, p. 99 (1885).

9. To prostrate or stretch out, as by force, strike or
beat down, overthrow, overturn, as, the storm laid the
growing crops, the city was laid in ashes.
Thou wast a prince . . . Whose native country thou hast laid in
blood.

Young The Keene's act v, sc. 2.
10. To put to rest, cause to become quiet or still, calm
or allay, exercise, as, to lay the tempest. 11. To at-
tribute or ascribe, impute, charge, as, to lay a crime to
one, to lay the blame on a person. 12. To bring for-
ward or to notice, state or explain in detail, present,
offer, allege, charge, as, to lay a report before a meet-
ing, to lay an offense in a certain place, or damages at a
certain amount. 13. To make ready by setting on the
proper articles, as, to lay fuel for a fire. 14. To pack
down closely, settle, as, to lay the dust. 15. To put in
a specified state or condition usually with *quite*,
down, *by*, *away*, etc., or a predicate complement. See
phrases. 16. To put or fix something on, as a covering
or decoration, cover, as, to lay a rope with yarn, to lay
a cloak with embroidery. 17. *Print* (1) To arrange
in rows, as new type. (2) To place (pages) on the
imposing-stone in proper order for a form. 18. *Repre-
sented* To arrange properly, the strands of and twist
them said of a rope, cable, etc. 19. *Mit* To point
or aim, as a gun. 20. To place as a wager or bet,
stake, risk. 21. To locate, as, the scene of the story is
laid in France. 22. To cause to adjoin, annex, unite.
23. *Hort* (1) To propagate by layers, layer. (2) To
set in the ground, plant. 24. [Prov. Eng.] To
bring to bed, deliver of a child. 25. To bury, inter
with word or phrase indicative of the spot, as, they
laid the Pope in St. Peter's.

Each in his narrow cell forever laid
Gray sleep in a Country Churchyard.
26. To set, as a trap, prepare, as an ambush or a snare.
27. To weld a new steel face on (a cutting-instrument),
as on an ax, adz, or plowshare. 28. To lie in wait
in or for. 29. To depict, draw. [U.]

11. 1. To extrude and drop eggs, as fowls. 2.
Naut To place oneself in or come to a certain position,
come or go as required, as, to lay forward, lay aloft. 3.
To make a bet or bets, put up money. 4. [Rare] To
make contrivances, projects, etc., take measures. 5.
To lie in an incorrect use.

There is one slight slip, occurring more than once, which you
have not corrected. *Magdalen* 'laid down, and I think some
one else 'laid down. It is clear that she must either lay herself
down, or lie down. To lay is to put, to put down, to lay down is
a verb neuter consequently she lay down, or laid herself down.
Dickens in *Dickens's letters* Sept. 20, 1862, p. 114
[in 1892].

[< AN *legan*, < *legan*, [U.]
-lay'by', n. *Analog* A quiet eddy - to lay aboard,
see ABOARD - to lay about one, to deal blows on all sides,
to exert oneself to the utmost - to lay aboard (Archaeol.),
to exhibit for view or display before the eye, spread or dis-
tribute about, scatter - to lay (the) course (Naut) 1.
To sail toward a desired point without tacking, used also
figuratively. 2. To sail in the desired direction in spite of
seam wind - to lay a fire (Eng.) 1. To place wood, paper, and
coal in a grate in suitable position ready for kindling - to
lay off (Naut), to go aft - to lay a ground, to paint a sur-
face as a foundation for other colors - to lay a hedge
(Hort), to trim a hedge by cutting the hedges partly
through, and bending and interlacing them - to lay aside.
1. To put by or put away, leave off, abandon, dismiss
from thought, put away for a definite purpose. 2. To
abandon, discontinue, cease to consider. 3. To set apart
for a certain purpose. 4. Same as TO LAY UP, 2. used in a
passive sense. 5. To get rid of, put out of the way - to
lay asleep, to lay down and put to sleep, also, to render
heedless or negligent - to lay at, to aim at, as blows, an
attack, etc. strike at - to lay athwart the hawse, see
ATHWART HAWSE - to lay at one's door, to charge with
the responsibility for something accused - to lay a trail
on, same as TO LAY ON, 7 - to lay away, to put by or in
store, put from one, discard, bury, as, a small fortune laid
away, to lay away unbelieved - to lay a (Naut) 1. To
brace a yard in such a manner as to bring the wind against
the forward side of the sail - to lay bare, to expose
to lay before, to submit or present to, offer for examination,
as, to lay a plan before an assembly - to lay by. 1. To
put in store save up. 2. To put from one, as a bad habit,
discard. 3. (Colloq. U. S.) To complete (and hence dis-
continue) the cultivation of a growing crop as, to lay by
cane. 4. To make ill or unfit for work frequently in the
passive. 5. *Naut* Same as TO LAY TO - to lay by the
heels, see HELD - to lay close (Naut), to steer a vessel
close to the wind - to lay down, 1. To give up, or
resign, relinquish, as, to lay down the duties of office.
Where the heart has laid down what it loved most, there it is
dourous of laying itself down. Webster's Works, *First Settle-
ment of N. E.* in vol. I, p. 23 [in U. S. & CO. 1858].

2. To declare, assert, or affirm, especially in an authorita-
tive or dictatorial manner - to lay down the law. 3. To
plot or draw on paper draft, delineate as, to lay down a
map or plan. 4. To put away for the future, save up as,
to lay down provisions. 5. In ship-building, same as TO LAY
OFF, also, to put the primary structure in position on the
blocks. 6. To deposit as a stake or pledge. 7. *Agrie* To turn land into pasture. 8. To place in a reclin-
ing position, as, lay the child down; to put upon the ground,
a table, etc., as he laid down his hat, also, to give or sacrifice
(one's life prospects, etc.), as I will lay down my life for you.
9. Same as LAY, 16. 10. [Sporting Slang] (1) To do one's
best in a contest, as, he would not lay down to his work. (2)
To permit an opponent to win, as in a prize-fight, in order
to deceive the betting public. 11. To build as a railway,
warship, road, etc. 12. To trim or embroider - to lay
down one's arms, to yield, surrender - to lay emphasis,
stress, or weight upon, to hold or treat as of special im-
portance emphasize - to lay fast, to prevent from going
or escaping, make unable to go or move - to lay for, to lie
in wait for now slang - to lay heads together, to consult,
confer plan or plot - to lay hold of or on, to seize or grasp,
catch - to lay in. 1. To procure and store.

I took leave of the kindest of friends, laid in a few hasty stores
and was on board at midnight. N. P. WILLIAMS, *Log in the
Archipelago* p. 442 [in U. S. & CO. 1855].

2. To gourmandize, eat greedily or voraciously, eat largely
and heartily. 3. *Hort* To add in suitable position also,
to train (the branches of) wall-trees. 4. To give a
rough coloring to (a painting). 5. To administer let loose
discharge, as, to lay in a blow. 6. *Mining* To close or
withdraw from work said of collieries. 7. *Naut* To come
in from the yard-arm toward the stings. 8. *Agrie* To re-
serve and enclose a piece of meadow-land for grass. 9. To
lay about one - to lay in by the heels (Hort), to bury the

roots of a plant roughly or temporarily - to lay in for
[Colloq.], to make application for, put in a bid for, also, to
secure the possession or promise of - to lay into, to beat
vigorously, give a thorough drubbing to - to lay it on, to
do or apply anything extravagantly, exorbitantly, or lav-
ishly, to beat vigorously, also [Colloq.], to charge exorbi-
tantly, as, the landlord did lay on; also figuratively, to lay
low, to cut down humbly abuse - to lay off. 1. To
take off and put aside, as clothes or a load. 2. To draft
or plot, draw, put on paper, as a map. 3. (Colloq. U. S.)
To dismiss temporarily, as workmen. 4. To turn, as a
boat, from any place, point, or object. 5. In ship-build-
ing, to transfer, as plans for a ship, from a drawing to
the floor of a mold-flo. 6. To mark off land in portions
or spaces for particular purposes - to lay on. 1. To
apply with force, inflict, as blows. 2. To beat or strike,
beaten. 3. To supply, as water or gas to a house. 4. To
turn, as a boat, toward some point. 5. *Agrie* To acquire,
gain (in flesh), to plough. 6. *Print* To prepare for the
press, or place in suitable position upon the press said of
paper. 7. To place upon the trail, instruct in the inner
workings, depute. 8. To put on a coating of paint, etc.,
hence figuratively, to flatter excessively used in the phrase
to lay it on thick - to lay one's bones, to be buried used
with phrase indicating the spot - to lay oneself open to,
to make oneself liable to, expose oneself to - to lay oneself
out. 1. To make one's best endeavor, try to do one's best.
2. (Colloq.) To try to outdo oneself in a particular mat-
ter in order to achieve some object, or to gain some special
end, as, they laid themselves out to attract attention - to lay
on load (Archaeol.), to deal violent blows - to lay open. 1.
To make bare, expose, reveal. 2. To produce an opening
or an open wound in - to lay out. 1. To spend.

From a child I was fond of reading, and all the little money that
came into my hands was ever laid out in books.

B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* p. 91. [c. 1808.]
2. To display or set forth, expose, demonstrate unfold, as,
to lay out false pretenses. 3. To dispose of the several parts of
in detail, make a plan of, or arrange according to a plan, as,
to lay out grounds, to lay out the plot of a novel. 4. *Naut*.
To go out on a yard toward the yard-arms. 5. [Colloq.] To
intend or purpose (to do something). 6. To dress and place
in position for burial, as a corpse. 7. To put forth or exert,
as strength. 8. To take steps, endeavor. 9. [Slang] To
disable, as by a blow, render incapable of further resistance
- to lay over. 1. To cover over, overspread, overlay. 2.
[Slang] To be superior to, surpass. 3. (Colloq. U. S.) To
reserve, as tracts of country from hunters, postpone, as a
game, stop on the way, as, we lay over in a train, to rest mid-
way. 4. To invest with a hostile army, besiege. 5.
To beseech or importune constantly - to lay store on
[Archaeol.], same as TO SET STORE BY - to lay the grain
(Phot.), to rub the plate in one direction with a buffer -
to lay the land, to cause the land to disappear below the
horizon by sailing away from it - to lay to. 1. To apply
vigorously. 2. To impute to, charge upon, as, to lay a mis-
deed to one. 3. *Naut* To reduce sail to the lowest limits,
or to slow down the engines, as on account of the strength
of the wind and sea, so as to become nearly stationary, in-
correct for *lie to*. 4. To attack or harass - to lay together.
1. To place side by side, add one to another. 2. To com-
pare - to lay under, to subject to, as, to lay one under re-
strictions - to lay unto. 1. Same as TO LAY TO, 2. To lay
or place before *Hosea* xi, 4 - to lay up. 1. To put away
for future use store. 2. To confine, as by illness, disable.
3. To keep in reserve. 4. *Naut* To dismantle and put out
of service, as a ship. 5. To place together and fasten, as
by twisting the strands of a cable. 6. *Naut* To head for
a desired point. 7. In ship-building, to drive a rivet se-
curely home by heavy blows. 8. *Agrie* (1) To throw up
in ridges, as land, preparatory to sowing. (2) To reserve for
hay, as grass - to lay waste, to ravage, as, the Danes laid
waste the whole coast.

lay', *imp* of LIE, v.

lay, a. 1. Pertaining to the laity or people as distin-
guished from the clergy, not clerical, as, a lay exhorter,
a lay worker. 2. Not belonging to, emanating from,
or connected with a profession, or the profession or occu-
pation under consideration, non-professional, inexpe-
rienced, as, a lay magistrate; a lay opinion.
Nothing used to please me more than to see one of these lay en-
thusiasts snatch up a hoe, . . . and set to work with a vigor that
perhaps carried him through about a dozen ill-directed strokes.
Hawthorne's *Bithedale Romance* ch. 10, p. 99 [c. 1874].

3. In card-playing, having no or few trumps, as, a lay
hand. 4. Ignorant, uncultivated. [*F* lai, < LL
laicus, < Gr laikos, < laos, people.]

lay baptism, baptism administered by a lay person
- lay brother, 1. A layman. 2. A serving brother in a
monastery, under vows and wearing the dress of the order,
but not in holy orders - lay clerk, a layman who leads the
congregation in the responses and otherwise assists in the
church services - lay communion. *Ecclesi* 1. The com-
munion of the laity at the Lord's table. 2. The condition
of being in communion with the church as a layman only -
lay deacon, a deacon who is also engaged in some secular
employment - lay elder, a ruling elder. See ELDER, n.,
1 (4). - lay-eldership, n. - lay fee (*Feudal Law*), an estate
in fee hold of a lay lord, or in consideration of lay services,
as opposed to lands held of an ecclesiastical superior - lay
lord (c. 13th c.), a peer who is not a lawyer - opposed to *law
lord* - lay pope, a layman who arrogates to himself the
power or authority of the Pope - lay reader, a layman
authorized to read prayers in church - lay sister, an im-
mate of a nunne's who does menial service analogous to a
lay brother in a monastery.

lay', n. 1. The manner in which something lies or is
placed or situated, relative arrangement or direction,
general slope and surface conformations, as, the lay of
a cable (i. e., the direction in which the strands are
twisted), the lay of a region (the contour).

The 'lay' of the country resembled our prairies very much.
S. S. COX *Buckeye Abroad* ch. 8, p. 70 [in U. S. & CO. 1855].

2. A line of work, particular business, or pursuit.
Made sure you'd know Jenny, beln' in the same lay yourself
like. G. B. STANLEY *Log of a Gentleman's Ship* ch. 29, p. 244 [Jan.]

3. A definite quantity of yarn or thread, also, a quan-
tity of fiber, as wool, in a picker or carding-engine. See
LICK, n. 4. Same as LAYTEN, 3. 5. A profit or share
of profits, a price, apiece, in the United States, share
of the profits of a whaling or sealing voyage, according
to an arrangement made before sailing, as, the hundred
and seventy-fifth lay, one barrel of oil in every 175.

A small share of such a voyage, such as is generally given
to seamen, is termed a long lay, while a larger percentage,
such as that given to officers, is known as a short lay.
In the whaling business . . . all hands, including the captain,
received certain shares of the profits, called lays.

H. M. WILLIAMS *Moby Dick* ch. 16, p. 85 [in 1857.]

6. [Colloq. or Prov.] A place for employment; a job.
7. *Harness-making*. A piece of leather or felt sewed

on the upper or under side of a strap to strengthen
it, to cover a buckle, etc. 8. [Rare] The hair, haunt,
or hiding-place of an animal. 9. *Blacksmithing*. A
piece of steel welded to a plow to reinforce a worn plow-
share. 10. [Archaeol.] That which lies or is laid or
placed, a rank in a series, layer, course, stratum. 11.
[Slang] A scheme or plan; as, what's your lay? 12.
[Slang] A piece. 13. A wager or bet. 14. A sta-
tion, rank.

- by or on the lay, on shares. See LAY, n., 5 - in lay,
laying said of fowls - kinchin lay [Thieves' Slang], stealing
from children - lay-a-way', n. *Tanning*. A vat in which
hides are laid to absorb the tannin-liquor, also, the liquor itself
- lay'back', n. [Dog-fanciers' Cant.] The line or angle at
which the head recedes applied chiefly to bulldogs - lay-
band, n. The string used to tie a lay or less of yarn
- lay-bed, n. [Prov. Eng.] The bed or place on which
something lies, as a grave - lay-board, n. [Dial & Scot.]
An ironing-board used by tailors - lay-boat, n. An an-
chored boat - lay-by, n. 1. Still or sluggish river-water,
where barges out of commission can be laid by. 2. Any-
thing laid by, particularly money or earnings saved, cash
savings - lay-cap, n. A wooden bar serving as a handle
for a loom-batten, and holding the reeds in place - lay-
cord, n. *Bookbinding*. One of the loops on a sewing-press
which keep the hands in place - lay-down, n. [U. S.] *East-
road*. The end of a division or other point where a train
crew has to remain over night or for some stated time
- lay-panel, n. *Carp*. A panel whose grain runs horizontally
- lay-race, n. A shuttle-race - lay-race, n. *Loom-race*.
- lay-rod, n. A rod crossing the warp-threads in a loom
so as to separate the lays - lay-shaft, n. *Mach*. A shaft so
contrived that its action is peculiar to itself, being altogether
independent of the contiguous and complementary machin-
ery. It is used in gas-engines to transmit motion from the
main shaft to the valve-gear, in automobiles as a sliding
change-gear, etc. - lay-woman, n. - lay-down, n. A female member
of the laity - side lay (*Print*), the necessary margin on the
broader side of a sheet that is to receive an impression -
Welsh lay, a slate three feet long by two feet wide.

lay', n. A song, ballad, or narrative poem, especially one
in simple style and light meter, a lyric poem, also, any
melody or melodious utterance, as, the lay of a min-
strel, the morning lay of the lark.

His [Scott's] poems are all lays and romances of chivalry.
CHALKY *Eng. Lit. and Lang.*, Scott in vol. II, p. 502 [c. 1890.]

[< F lai, song, prob. of Celtic origin, cp Ir laos, song,
= W lais, sound.] [fidelity.]

lay't, n. Law, religious faith or profession, creed, also,
lay's, n. A lake.

lay's, n. 1. Benjamin (1677-3/1759), an Anglo-American
Quaker and antislavery advocate. 2. Henry Champlin
(1812-3/1885), an American Protestant Episcopal mis-
sionary to the Southwestern United States, missionary
bishop of Arkansas and subsequently bishop of Kansas.

La'ya-mon, 1 la'ya-mon or la'ya-mon, 2 la'ya-mon or la'ya-mon.
An English priest and chronicler, dwelt at Ebury (now
Arlay, Wiltshire), wrote *Brut*, an amplified version of
Wace's *Brut d'Angleterre*, he lived about 1200.

Lay'ard, 1 la'ard, 2 la'ard, Sir Austen Henry (1817-7/1894).
An English diplomat, traveler, archaeologist, and
writer, he excavated the ruins of Nineveh, *Monuments of
Nineveh*.

Lay'bach, 1 la'bach, 2 la'bach, n. Same as LAIBACH.
lay'day', 1 la'day', 2 la'day', n. 1. In commerce, the days
allowed a charter-party for loading and discharging cargo.
2. In marine insurance, the days (usually not beyond 30)
while a ship lies idle in port without fire, for which return
of insurance premium may be demanded.

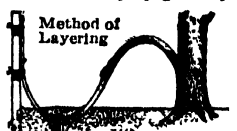
lay'er, 1 la'er, 2 la'er, n. 1. *Hort*. To propagate by
bending a shoot down into the ground so that it may
strike root and become a separate plant. 2. *Agrie*. To
be overthrown or forced to
down, by stress of weather or
other overwhelming circum-
stance, said of growing corn
- lay'er-ing, n.

lay'er, n. 1. One who or
that which lays. 2. A single thickness of anything
laid on any surface, or on another thickness, a course
or stratum, a bed, as, a layer of earth, a layer of bricks
in a building, a layer of gravel. 3. A shoot or twig laid
in the ground to take root without being detached from
the parent plant.

The only difference between a layer and a cutting is, that the
cutting is entirely detached from the parent plant, while the layer
remains partially connected with it. *Peter's Hand-book Gardening
for Pleasure* ch. 14, p. 46 [c. 1855].

4. In leather-working, a strengthening strip, a welt.
5. In tanning, a pit in which hides are soaked in layers
alternating with bark, a bloomer-pit. 6. An oyster
bed formed artificially. 7. A field or other enclosure
in which cattle are allowed to rest before being mar-
keted. 8. *Horse-racing*. One who offers odds on horses
in a race, a book-maker. 9. In silk-weaving, a wooden
rod having an eye of wire fastened into it, used to dis-
tribute the thread evenly on a bobbin. 10. *Geol*.
A single member of a stratified rock lying between two
stratification planes. 11. *Phytogeo*. One of several
strata or strips of vegetation of different species met
with in forests, etc. Large trees, small trees, shrubs, bushes,
herbs, and mosses form such strata, considered horizontally.
12. [Prov. Eng.] (1) Arable land in grass or clover.
(2) Young hedge-plants, as brier, whitethorn, etc. (3)
A flagstone, paving-stone.

- Crookes layer, a stratum in the residual atmosphere
of a vacuum space, through which the molecules receding
from a heated or an electrified surface may pass without
meeting other molecules named after William Crookes,
an English chemist - granular l. (*Anat*), the inner layer of
the gray matter of the cerebellum, containing numerous
small granule-like nerve-cells, a few larger cells, and neu-
roglia - Henle's l. (*Anat*), the outer layer of the inner
root-sheath of a hair, composed of a single stratum of cubical
cells - Huxley's l. (*Anat*), that portion of the inner root-
sheath of a hair which is made up of polyhedral cells with
well-marked nuclei named after Thomas H. Huxley, the
English anatomist - inversion l. (*Microsc.*), see INVERSE-



KEY 1: *ale*; *au* = out; *ell*; *id* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *jet*; *u* = sing; *so*; *ship*; *chin*, *this*; *agure*; *F. boh*, *düne*; *n* = loch, *t*, *obsolete*; *t*, *variant*.
 KEY 2: *bōrk*, *bōt*; *full*, *ryle*, *cōre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *dūll*, *bōy*; *e* = *k*, *ç* = *s*; *go*, *gem*; *ink*; *ç* = *z*; *thin*, *this*; *F. boh*, *düne*; *n* = loch.

lay
lead

LAL LAYER, under **ISOTHERMAL**—**lay'er-board**, *n.* Arch. A board supporting a leaden roof-gutter, a lead-board or gutter-board. **lay'board**, *n.* Zooph. A stromatopora, or hydrocoralline of the family *Stromatoporidae*. **lay'one**, *n.* 1. One who or that which lays on. 2. [Eng.] *Print*. One who lays the sheet on a printing-press. 3. *Arch.* An attachment which automatically supplies the blanks to the dies of a press—**lay'out**, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] One who prepares a corpse for interment. 2. [Ire.] One who lays out or expends money, a steward—**lay'over**, *n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A whip or other instrument of chastisement. **lay'o'ver**, *n.* 1. *reared*, *a. Hort.* Reared from a layer as distinguished from a cutting or a seedling—**lay'stool**, *n. Hort.* A root which forms the parent plant for a layer—**lay'stool**, *n. Anat.* 1. The superficial layer of the gray matter of the cerebellum. 2. One of the layers of the retina—**papillary** 1. (*Anat.*), the superficial layer of the true skin—**parietal** 1. (*Anat.*), the part forming the lining or inner wall of a cavity, as opposed to the enclosing or containing membrane surrounding an organ—**skeletogenous** 1. (*Embryol.*), a layer composed of mesoderm cells lying around the notochord of the vertebrate embryo and giving rise to the axial skeleton—**still** 1. (*Anat.*), that part of the blood-stream in which the leucocytes are seen to move slowly along the walls of the smaller vessels, while the red blood corpuscles move along rapidly in the center of the stream.

lay'er-age, *lay'er-aj*, *lay'er-ag*, *n. Hort.* A method of propagating plants by rooting parts of them.
lay'ered, *lay'erd*, *lay'erd*, *adj.* Arranged in or partitioned into layers, streaked in or as with layers, made layer-like in appearance. [*lay*, *v.*]
lay'er-y, *lay'er-i*, *lay'er-y*, *a.* [Rare] Disposed or growing in layers.
lay'ette, *lay'et*, *lay'et*, *n.* [F.] 1. An outfit for a newly born child, consisting of clothing, bedding, cradle, etc. 2. A box or tray used to carry powder in powder-mills.
lay'ing, *lay'ing*, *lay'ing*, *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which lays, or the thing so laid, as a layer, stratum, etc. 2. The eggs laid during one laying-period or season; also, the number laid by a flock in one day. 3. In plastering, the first coat of plaster in two-coat work. Compare **rendering**, 4. 4. In rope-making, the twisting of yarns into a strand, or of strands into a rope. 5. [*Brit.*] An oyster-bed.
lay'ing-hook, *n.* In a ropewalk, one of the hooks fastened to poles, in which the strands are laid as twisted. *Am. Mech. Dict.*—**lay'house**, *n.* A rope-factory, or building in which rope is manufactured or in which the laying of ropes takes place. **lay'ing**, *lay'ing*, *n.* 1. The preliminary painting of an object before decorating it in colors. 2. In seal-engraving, the outline of a design to be cut. **lay'machine**, *n.* A machine used for twisting yarns into strands, or these into ropes—**lay'ing table**, a table holding paper from which a printing-press is fed—**lay'ing tool**, a bookbinders' tip, or implement for applying gold-leaf to the edging or covering of a book—**lay'press**, *n.* A small screw-press for holding books tightly while cutting their edges with a plow-knife—**lay'tool** or **strowel**, *n.* A flat iron trowel used by plasterers in laying and smoothing—**lay'top**, *n.* A tapering piece of wood placed between the strands of a rope in process of manufacture, to keep the twist tight—**lay'walk**, *n.* A ropewalk.
lay'lock, *lay'lok*, *lay'lok*, *n.* [Prov.] A liac.
lay'londe, *lay'londe*, *lay'londe*, *n.* Same as **LELAND**, 2.
lay'man, *lay'man*, *lay'man*, *n.* [*LAYMEN*, *pl.*] A man, especially a church-member, who is not a clergyman; one of the laity, a man not a member of a particular profession, nor skilled in a particular pursuit, as, a Presbyterian layman, a layman in medicine or in law. When want of learning kept the laymen low. *Darwin Religio Lavin* 1. 372.

lay'ner, *lay'ner*, *lay'ner*, *n.* Same as **LANNER**, *lay'ner*.
lay'nes, *lay'nes*, *lay'nes*, *n.* Same as **LAINES**.
Lay of Havelok the Dane, *The*, *a. lay'lok*, *a. lay'lok*, *n.* A medieval English romance also, a French version of the same story. The life of the hero, Havelok, a son of Birkbe-k, king of Denmark, is saved by a fisherman named Grim, who, with the reward he obtains for this service, rounds the town of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, England.
lay'out, *lay'out, *lay'out, *n.* [New Jersey] Laid or stretched out said of a long fishing-line buoyed at each end, to which lines with hooks are fastened.
lay'out, *lay'out, *lay'out, *n.* [Colloq.] That which is laid out, a set of articles set out or provided, an outfit, a spread, as, a boot-black's layout, the layout at a banquet. 2. The space dragged over by a seine in fishing. 3. [Rare] A laying out or planning, a design, an arrangement. 4. Card-playing. The thirteen cards of a suit laid face upward or painted on the table at the beginning of the game of faro.****

lay'rock, *lay'rok*, *lay'rok*, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A lark.
lay'sert, *lay'sert*, *lay'sert*, *n.* Leisure. **lay'sourt**, *lay'sourt*, *lay'sourt*, *n.* 1. A layman. 2. The state of a layman.
lay'stall, *lay'stall*, *lay'stall*, *n.* 1. A place where milch cows or market-cattle are lodged. 2. A place where dung or offal is deposited, a heap of rubbish. **lay'stow**, *lay'stow*, *lay'stow*, *n.* Lazurus.
lay'sar, *lay'sar*, *lay'sar*, *n.* Loathsome afflicted, also, figuratively, foul, unclean, leprous.
lay'sar, *lay'sar*, *lay'sar*, *n.* A person, especially a beggar, afflicted with a loathsome disease; a leper. I marked a group of *lay'sars* in the marketplace. . . beggars, poor rogues . . . who never . . . dreamed of such a banquet. *Tennyson Becket* act 1, sc. 4.

[OF. < L. *lazarus*, leper, < L. *Lazarus*, < Gr. *Lazaros*, the beggar in *Luke* xvi, 20, < Heb. *El'azar*, he whom God helps] **lay'sard**; **lay'sar-mani**; **lay'sar-haunt'er**, *n.* A frequenter of lazars-houses, or associate of lazars—**lay'shouse**, *n.* A lazaretto. **lay'sar-like**, *n.* Covered with sores, leprous. **lay'sar-ly**; **lay'sar-ous**; **lay'sore**, *n.* A leprous or other loathsome sore.
lay'sar-ref, *lay'sar-ref*, *lay'sar-ref*, *n.* A natural harbor in Broughton Bay, E. coast of New South Wales.
lay'sar-ref, *lay'sar-ref, *lay'sar-ref*, *n.* Same as **LAZARETTO**.
 Politicians who happen to be taken sick on the road are carried forward, . . . until the party comes to a lazaret, or prison hospital. *GEO. KENNAN in Century Magazine* Sept., 1888, p. 734.
lay'sar-fer, *lay'sar-fer*, *lay'sar-fer*, *n.* A low fever suffered by inmates of lazarettoes where the air is overloaded with the exhalations of patients.*

lay'sar-ret, *lay'sar-ret*, *lay'sar-ret*, *n.* 1. A hospital or place of detention for diseased persons, especially for those having contagious diseases, a pest-house or pest-house. 2. A quarantine building. 3. A storehouse near a vessel's stern. [*L. lazaretto*, *lazaretto*, leper, < L. *lazarus*, see **LAZARUS**.] **lay'sar-house**, *n.* **lay'sar-rif**, *lay'sar-rif*, *lay'sar-rif*, *n.* 1. *tho* tho-rif *dē* *tā* *mō*, 2. *thā* *thā* *rif* *o* *tō* *rō* *mō*, The extravagant romantic hero and namesake of the earliest picaresque novel formerly wrongly attributed to Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, a roguish servant.
lay'sar-rif, *lay'sar-rif*, *lay'sar-rif*, *n.* A member of a Roman Catholic order (the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission) founded chiefly for the improvement of

the clergy and for rural mission-work in France, by St. Vincent de Paul, in 1634, but now extensively engaged in foreign missions. It is named from the College of St. Lazare, Paris, which it occupied from 1632 till 1792. **lay'sar-rif**, *n.* 1. *lay'sar-rif*, 2. *lay'sar-rif*, 3. *lay'sar-rif*, 4. *lay'sar-rif*, 5. *lay'sar-rif*, 6. *lay'sar-rif*, 7. *lay'sar-rif*, 8. *lay'sar-rif*, 9. *lay'sar-rif*, 10. *lay'sar-rif*, 11. *lay'sar-rif*, 12. *lay'sar-rif*, 13. *lay'sar-rif*, 14. *lay'sar-rif*, 15. *lay'sar-rif*, 16. *lay'sar-rif*, 17. *lay'sar-rif*, 18. *lay'sar-rif*, 19. *lay'sar-rif*, 20. *lay'sar-rif*, 21. *lay'sar-rif*, 22. *lay'sar-rif*, 23. *lay'sar-rif*, 24. *lay'sar-rif*, 25. *lay'sar-rif*, 26. *lay'sar-rif*, 27. *lay'sar-rif*, 28. *lay'sar-rif*, 29. *lay'sar-rif*, 30. *lay'sar-rif*, 31. *lay'sar-rif*, 32. *lay'sar-rif*, 33. *lay'sar-rif*, 34. *lay'sar-rif*, 35. *lay'sar-rif*, 36. *lay'sar-rif*, 37. *lay'sar-rif*, 38. *lay'sar-rif*, 39. *lay'sar-rif*, 40. *lay'sar-rif*, 41. *lay'sar-rif*, 42. *lay'sar-rif*, 43. *lay'sar-rif*, 44. *lay'sar-rif*, 45. *lay'sar-rif*, 46. *lay'sar-rif*, 47. *lay'sar-rif*, 48. 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Syn: be at the head of, conduct, convey, direct, escort, excel, go before, guide, lead, outstrip, precede, surpass. See **ACTUATE**. **Ant** ape, chase, come after, come behind, copy, follow, go after, go behind, imitate, obey, pursue, succeed - **Prop** lead by the hand, in, from, or out of the way, lead to a result, into a snare, up to a conclusion, away from, out of danger, through perils.

Lead out (*Naut*), an order given to lay out a rope on the deck ready to be manned - **to lead in**, or **into**, **heli**, to be an old maid, die unmarried - **to lead astray**, to draw into error, specify, to seduce - **to lead away**. 1. Same as **to lead astray**. 2. To cause to follow thoughtlessly generally in the passive, to be led away, beguiled, persuaded - **to lead fair**, to extend in a perfectly straight line without interference - **lead of a rope** - **to lead in**. 1. To introduce. 2. (*Prov Eng*) To put under cover, house, as grain - **to lead in prayer**, to offer public prayer aloud - **to lead away** (*Archaeol*) (*Naut*), to sail or take a course in a certain direction, as we led it away to Malta - **to lead off or out**. 1. To make a beginning, go or act first. 2. To take one's partner to the dance - **to lead on**. 1. To draw on or tempt, especially to evil. 2. To direct or draw to some desired theme, as conversation - **to lead the van**, to go first, be foremost - **to lead the way**, to act as guide - **to lead through** (*Card-playing*), to discount a second player's strength by a lead which forces him to take the trick with a high card or allow the third player to do so with a low one - **to lead up**, to go first, as, to lead up the ball to 1. up to. 1. To bring about gradually, as a result, introduce gradually, as a topic. 2. *Card-playing* (1) To play a card with a view to bringing out other cards. (2) To lead in a manner which will allow one's partner to take a trick with a weak card from a combination he holds.

Lead², 1 led, 2 led, v. 1. **to cover**, **fasten**, **fill**, **fill**, weight, or join with lead. 2. **Print** To separate, as lines of type, with thin metal strips, or leads. 3. *Ceram* To glaze with powdered metallic lead or. 4. To cause or smooth the lands of (a rifled gun) by a lead plug. 1. To clog or fill up with lead, said of rifle grooves. 2. To take soundings with the lead.

Leading in, the process of fastening panes together by leaden strips - **to lead up**, to put together, as the panes of a stained-glass window, by leaden strips.

Lead³, 1 led, 2 led, n. 1. Position in advance or at the head, leadership, precedence, priority, also, the distance, time, etc., by which anything precedes, as, to take the lead, to get a lead of twenty yards. 1. suspect they mean, that Ireland should take a sort of lead, and act an efficient part in this war, both with men and money. *Bureau Works, Letter Oct 8 1777 in vol v, p 461 in o a 1856* Specif, in steam-engines. (1) The amount of opening of a steam-port when the crank is on the center. See **LINEAR LEAD**. (2) Angular lead. (3) Crank-lead. See phrases. 2. The act of leading, guiding, or conducting, guidance, direction, as, to give a novice a lead in a hunting-field. 3. In cards and dominoes, the right to play first in a trick or round, the card, piece, or suit played first, as, it is your lead, trumps would be a good lead. 4. The leading rôle in a play, also, the actor of such a rôle. 5. A way or passage, especially, an open channel or passage through ice, made by the pressure of the wind and tides. There is no possibility of getting supplies unless a 'lead' opens in the ice and allows a steamer to get along the coast. *Kathu Bull North American Review June, 1891, p 718*

6. Mining A lode. In Australia the term is restricted to alluvial mining, and denotes an old river-bed where gold has been found.

The number of feet along the 'lead' which a claim may embrace, is decided by the miners, and varies greatly in different states. A D RICHMOND *Beyond the Mississippi* p 335 [in o a co]

7. Naut The course of a rope from one end to the other, as, a fair lead or a foul lead. 8. *Civ Engin* The distance a car must be hauled from a cut to a bank or fill, also, the sum of the distances covered in computing the cost of an earthwork. 9. *Elec* (1) A main conductor in electrical distribution. (2) See **ANGLE OF LEAD**, below. (3) In an alternating-current circuit, the precedence of phase of one electric wave over another. 10. *Mech* The overhang of a vertical saw-blade. 11. *Mus* (1) A short passage to be given by a single voice or part introductory to the others, usually consisting of the theme or subject, also, the execution of such a passage. 12. *Horol* The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or a pallet. 13. *Log-ging* A snatch-block with a hook by which it is fastened to stationary objects for guiding the cable by which logs are dragged. 14. *Hovling* The right to play first. 15. *Cricket* (1) The player who opens the game. (2) The stone with which the play is thus opened. (3) The course pursued by the stones in play. 16. Anything that leads or guides. Specif (1) A dog-chain. (2) An artificial watercourse, as a mill-race. (3) Some natural object by which one directs his course. (4) A railroad-track between a switch and a frog. 17. In business, something that leads to a prospective purchaser, as a card, pamphlet, etc. 18. A "harrow" or flock of wild fowl on the wing. 19. Heaviness, irregular motion. 20. *Mach* In screw-threads and spiral mechanisms, the distance (parallel to the axis) a given point moves upon one complete turn. 21. A following.

angle of lead (*Elec*), the angle expressing the displacement in the direction of rotation which has to be given to the brushes on the armature of a dynamo in order to compensate for the lag. This is known as a **positive lead**. The brushes of a motor are displaced in the opposite direction, giving what is termed a **negative lead**. 1. angular lead, the angular distance through which the eccentric moves, in opening a valve for the admission of steam, before the beginning of the piston-stroke. 2. angular lead, a lead through ice, marking the edge of the continental shelf of North America, where it sinks into the Arctic ocean.

Succes in the attainment of 90° North would not inevitably carry with it the safe return. We had learned that on recrossing the big lead in 1906.

ROBERT L. PERRY *The North Pole* p 41 [v a s co '10] - **blind** 1. A blind alley. See **BLIND**. 2. *Mining* A lead not appearing at the surface. **blue** 1. (*Mining*) the bluish auriferous gravel and cement deposit found in the ancient river-channels of California. **crank-lead**, n. The angular distance in excess of 90° by which one crank precedes another in the same shaft. - **deep** 1. (*Mining*) a lead, as in a former river-bed, discovered only in deep mining - **exhausted**, or **inside** 1. In a steam-engine, the distance that an ordinary slide-valve is opened for exhaust before the piston reaches the end of the stroke. 2. The time at which pre-release takes place - **forward** 1. (*Elec*) in a motor or generator, a movement of its brushes from the neutral position in the direction of rotation of the armature. **hysteresis** 1. (*Elec*) in an alternating current, the difference of phase existing between the magnetic flux and the magneto-motive

force, in consequence of which the lag of the current is less. **irregular** 1. (*Whist & Bridge*), a lead not in conformity with the laws laid down by authorities, as the 2 led from jack, 10, 9, 7, and 2 - **lead-bar**, n. A swing-bar to which are fastened the side-straps of a leader in a four-hand - 1. of a brush (*Elec*), same as **ANGLE OF LEAD** - 1. **off**, n. 1. A beginning, the first of a succession or series. 2. The opening or attacking move, especially in bouts of skill or strength. 1. of the ignition (*Mech*), in an internal-combustion engine, the distance which the piston lacks of completing the compression-stroke of the cycle, or the corresponding angular displacement of the crank, at the instant the charge is ignited - 1. **rail**, n. One of the rails of a railway lead - 1. **reins**, n. pl. The reins by which the leaders in a tandem or four-hand are driven - 1. **screw**, n. An accurate lengthwise screw on a lathe, for moving the tool-carriage regularly lengthwise - **lead-stone**, n. 1. Lead-stone - 1. **track**, n. A railroad track between the yards and the main line - **lead-way**, n. A path leading to a special spot or goal - **linear** or **outside** 1. In a steam-engine, the linear distance that a valve is moved to open its port before the stroke begins - **negative** 1. (*Steam-engine*), the angular distance through which the crank has to pass beyond a dead-center before the valve admits steam to the piston. **opening** 1. (*Whist & Bridge*), the selection of the suit by the eldest hand for the attack - **stringer** 1. (*Mining*), a small vein of ore which is supposed to lead to large deposits. **to throw the lead** (*Card-playing*), to force an opponent to take a trick, as to make him lead to his disadvantage.

lead¹, 1 led, 2 led, n. 1. *Chem* A soft, heavy, inelastic, malleable, ductile, bluish-gray metallic element. See **ELEMENT**.

Lead was known to the ancients, and is mentioned in the Book of Job. It is seldom found native, but its ores are common, especially the sulfid, the mineral galena, which, it is said, was used as a glaze for earthenware in the time of Solomon. The Romans smelted its ores and cast the metal into pipes, and water-pipes, weights, etc., of their manufacture are frequently found. It now finds extensive use in the manufacture of water-pipes, and its compounds are used in medicine and as pigments. Its ore occurs largely in Europe, notably in Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, while in the United States its frequent occurrence with silver makes its smelting one of the foremost metallurgical industries. 2. Any one of various articles made of lead or its alloys. 1. *Print* A thin strip of type-metal or brass, less than type-high, used in composition to separate lines. Leads are named according to their sizes, as **thick leads** and **thin leads**; or from their thickness in points, as **one-point leads** (1/2 of an inch), **two-point leads** (the most used), **three-point leads**, etc. 2. A mass of lead used in sounding depths at sea.

There's a shade of doubt on the captain's brow,
And the pilot watches the heaving lead.
WALTER MITCHELL *Tacking Ship Off Shore* at 2.

(3) *pl* Leaden sheets or plates used for covering roofs, as of churches, hence [*Eng*], a flat lead-covered roof. This tower consists of chamber upon chamber, the upper one of all opening on the leads above the gateway. *ELIZABETH BALCH Old English Homes, Berkeley Castle* p 170 [MACM. 1890]

(4) One of the games in a diamond-paned window. (5) [*Dial*] (a) A brewers' caldron dyers vat, or any other form of large kettle or boiler, formerly made of lead, but now of any material. (b) A milk-pail or pan or other dairy utensil made of lead. (6) A lead pipe. 1. **leader**. 3. Plumbago, graphite used in lead-pencils commonly called **black lead**. 4. A small cylinder of graphite for use as a pencil. 5. A mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide, used as a pigment, white lead. 6. The tin socket of a knitting-machine needle. [*< AS lead, lead*]

black lead, same as **LEAD**, 3 - **blue** 1. Same as **GALENA**. 2. Imperfectly carbonated metallic lead - **chemical** 1. lead suitable for assaying and for other purposes in which freedom from alloys is an essential - **chocolate** 1. a pigment made by calcining lead oxide with about one-third of copper oxide and reducing the mixture to a uniform tint by levigation - **corneous** 1. same as **PROSODITE**. - **corroding** 1. (*Metal*), refined, lead, sufficiently pure for the corroding process, by which white lead is manufactured. - **hard** 1. lead in the impure state in which it leaves the smelter, also lead containing up to 24 per cent of antimony.

Krems or Kremnitz 1. white lead, Vienna white - **lead acetate** (*Chem*), sugar of lead. See under **SUGAR** - **lead ash**, n. Slag of lead, litharge, lead monoxide. 1. **bath**, n. A furnace in which gold or silver ores are smelted with lead. 1. **burning**, n. *Plumbing* The uniting of two pieces of lead either by fusing them by a blowpipe-flame or by soldering them together with hot lead. 1. **color**, n. Painters' color. See **COLOR**. 1. **color**, n. A dull, bluish-gray color resembling that of lead. 1. **colored**, a - 1. **cumb**, a leaden haircomb, which tends to dye the hair. 1. **enter**, n. [*Prov Eng*] India-rubber. 1. **encephalopathy**, n. *Pathol* Disorder of the brain due to the poison of lead, saturnine encephalopathy. 1. **flat**, n. A flat roof covered with sheet lead. 1. **foot**, a. **Lead-footed** heavy, slow. 1. **glance**, n. Galenite, or lead sulfid. 1. **glaze**, n. A glaze produced by powdered lead ore - 1. **gray**, a. Having a gray color like that of lead. **lead-en-gray**, 1. **gray**, n. 1. **lap**, n. A gem-cutters' nap, of lead, copper, or iron, slowly, the entire machine. 1. **added**, a. Heavy-lidded brow. 1. **light**, n. A diamond-paned window. See **LEAD**, 2. (4) Also used attributively. 1. **line**, n. 1. *Naut* A line for taking soundings. The depth of water is shown by certain white or colored strips, called **marks**, twisted or knotted into the line at irregular intervals, or by knots in the line itself, as at 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 fathoms, etc. The intervening unmarked fathoms are called **deeps**. 2. The lower marginal rope of a net, to which the leaden sinkers are attached, foot-rope. 3. *Pathol* A bluish-gray line at the junction of the testis and the glands, a symptom of chronic lead-poisoning. 1. **inter**, n. Lead ore, used as a glaze for ceramic ware. 1. **marcasite** (*Mitral*), a native zinc sulfid (ZnS), identical with sphalerite and called by miners blende and mock lead or mock ore. 1. **mill**, n. 1. A mill for grinding white lead. 2. A leaden disk charged with emery for grinding gems. 1. **mail**, n. 1. A small nail for fastening leads on roofs. 2. A scupper-nail. 1. **ocher**, n. Muscovit. 1. **pale**, n. *Pathol* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the arm resulting from lead-poisoning. 1. **paper**, n. *Chem* Paper treated with lead, used as test paper for acids. 1. **paralysis**, n. Paralysis resulting from lead-poisoning. 1. **pencil**, n. A pencil made of black lead, usually incased in wood. 1. **plant**, n. *Bot* A low shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) of the bean family, found in the western part of the Mississippi valley, and said to prefer localities where lead ore is found. 1. **poisoning**, n. *Pathol* A morbid condition produced by the cumulative introduction of lead into the system. It is common among painters and lead-workers. The symptoms are very severe colic, anemia muscular paralysis, etc. The antidotes are Epsom salts, milk, and poultices. 1. **pot**, n. A pot or crucible

for melting lead. 1. **reeve**, n. *Mining* An officer before whom aggrieved miners lodge their complaints. 1. **rheumatism**, n. Neuralgia and spasmodic pains caused by lead-poisoning. 1. **shaving machine**, in white-lead manufacture, a machine fitted with rotary knives for shaving the metal. 1. **soap**, same as **DIAPHYLLON**. - **Leads of Venice**, cells in the attic of the Doge's palace in Venice where formerly political prisoners were confined, destroyed in 1797. 1. **spar**, n. Same as **CEAUMITE**. 1. **sugar**, n. A compound formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen upon brass. 1. **tracery**, n. The leaden comes in an ornamental window glazed in comes. 1. **tree**, n. 1. *Bot* A tropical American tree (*Leucana glauca*) of the bean family, cultivated for ornament in southern Europe and other warm climates. 2. A crystalline deposit of metallic lead on zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead. 1. **vitrol**, n. Same as **ANGLESITE**. 1. **water**, n. A diluted solution of lead subacetate as used in pharmacy. 1. **wash**, 1. **work**, n. *Plumbing* material and all work performed by plumbers in connection with buildings and house-decoration, particularly as applied to glazing - **marking**, n. Same as **LEAD**, 3 - 3 - **milled** 1. sheet lead - **mock** 1. (*Mining*), same as **SPHALERITE** - **orange** 1. a derivative of white lead used as a pigment (PbO₂) - **penicill**, n. Black lead - **pig** 1. commercial lead in large oblong masses, or pigs - **pot**, n. Graphite a misnomer - **pure** 1. brown oxide of lead (PbO) - **red** 1. minium - **sheet** 1. lead rolled into sheets - **silver** 1. lead containing silver - **to arm the lead**, to put talow in the cavity of a sounding-lead in order to ascertain the nature of the bottom from the substances adhering. **white** 1. 1. A pigment composed of approximately 75 per cent lead carbonate and 25 per cent hydrated lead oxide, and prepared by several processes, as the **Dutch**, or **stack**, process (the action of acetic-acid vapor, carbon dioxide, and moisture upon metallic lead), the **French** process (the precipitation of the basic carbonate of lead by the action of carbon dioxide upon a basic salt of the metal), the **German**, or **chamber**, process (by subjecting metallic lead plates to the action of steam, carbon dioxide, and acid vapor). 2. Native carbonate of lead, cerussite.

lead-a-bi (*er*), 1 led'-a-bi, 2 led'-a-bi, a. Capable of being led - **lead-a-bi** (*er*), n.

lead-age, 1 led'-age, 2 led'-age, n. The distance coal has to be hauled from the mine to its place of shipment. Compare **LEAD**, n. 8.

lead-back, 1 led'-bak, 2 led'-bak, n. [*Local, U S*] *Ornith* The American dunlin.

lead-beater, 1 led'-bi'ter, 2 led'-bi'ter, n. [*Austral*] A cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*). MORRIS *Austral English* pp 264, 265 [MACM. 1898] **lead-beater's** cockatoo.

Lead City, 1 led, 2 led, n. A town in Lawrence county, S Dak. **lead-color**, 1. **flat**, 1. **glance**, etc. See under **LEAD**, 3. **lead-ed**, 1 led'-ed, 2 led'-ed, pa. 1. Separated by leads, as type. 2. Set in lead, as, a **lead** window. 3. Covered with lead, as, a **lead** roof. 4. Covered or coated with graphite.

lead-en, 1 led'-en, 2 led'-en, v. I. **to** render heavy, dull, or **lead-en**, 1. **uninteresting**. II. **to** weigh down heavily, as if with lead.

lead-en, a. 1. Made or composed of lead, as, a **lead** pipe. 2. Having a color like that of lead; as, a **lead** sky. 3. Heavy, as in weight, movement, disposition, or manner, dull or sluggish, base in quality, as, an inert, **lead** mass, **lead** footsteps.

Lead is frequently used as the first element in compound adjectives, as, **lead**en-footed, 1. **gray**, 1. **hearted**, 1. **heeled**, 1. **paced**, 1. **stepping**, etc. I. **as lead**, **as with lead**, with the effect of lead, as, the blow fell **as lead**. **lead-en-ness**, n. The quality or condition of being leaden, also figuratively, as, the **lead**enness of his comprehension was disheartening.

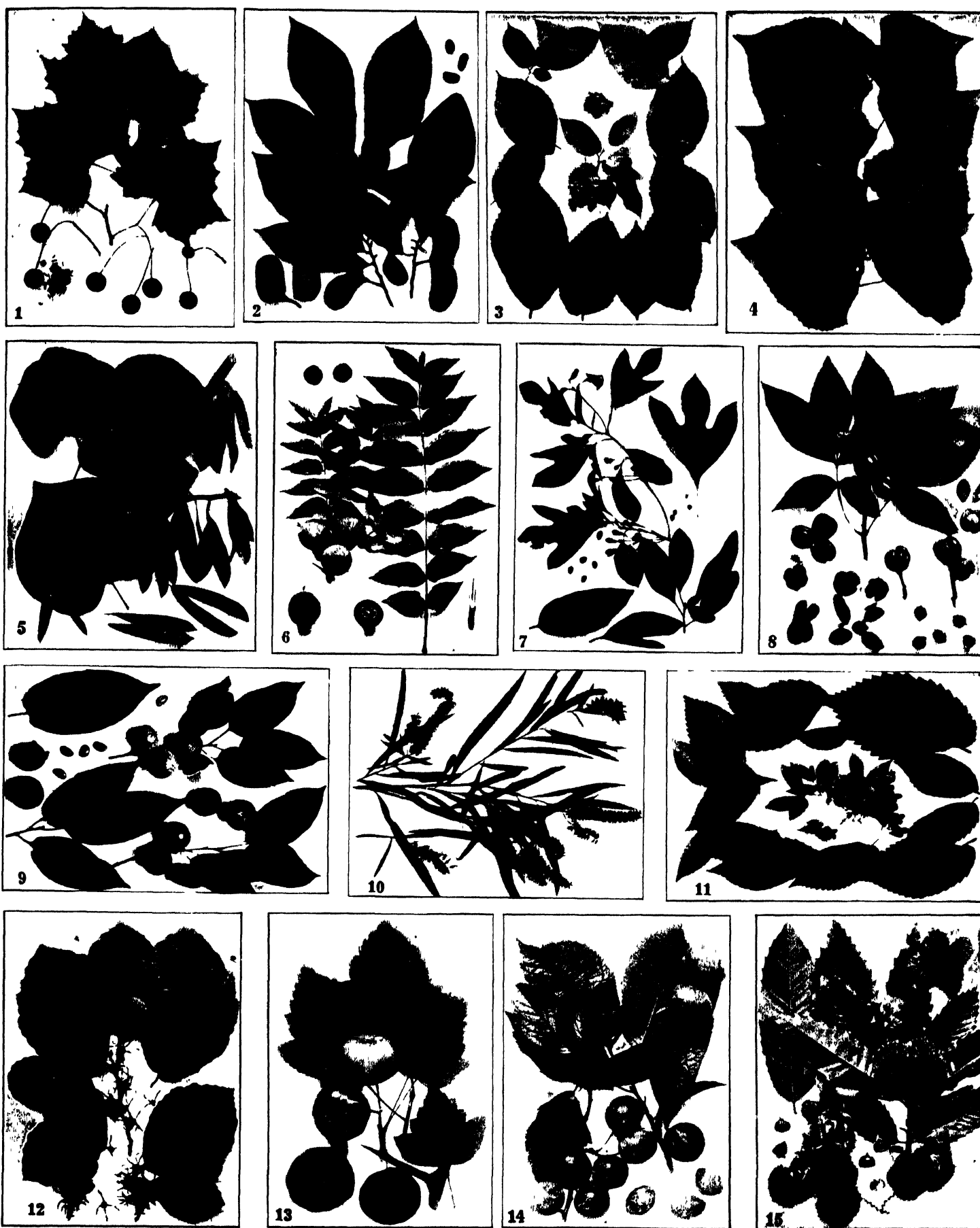
lead'er, 1 led'-er, 2 led'-er, n. 1. One who leads or conducts, one who occupies a chief or prominent place, especially, one fitted by force of ideas, character, or genius, or by strength of will or administrative ability, to arouse, incite, and direct men in conduct and achievement, a guide, director, commander, as, the **leader** of a political party.

I was generally a leader among the boys, and sometimes led them into scrapes. B FRANKLIN *Autobio*, vol 1, p 100 [in o a 1884] Specif (1) *Mus* (a) A director or conductor. (b) The player of the first or principal instrument in a brass band, in an orchestra, usually the head of the first violins. (c) The principal soprano singer in a chorus or choir. (2) *M E Ch* Same as **CLASSE-LEADER**.

2. That which leads or conducts, that which precedes, occupies a chief place, or forms the most important part. Specif (1) The chief editorial article of a newspaper. The leaders which characterized the Independent during his short editorial charge of the paper have never had their equal in kindling force in American journalism. LYMAN ABBOTT *Henry Ward Beecher* pt 1, p 127 [v a w 1883]

(2) The foremost horse, or one of the foremost pair of a team. (3) A pipe to carry water from the roof or upper part of a building to the ground. (4) *Mech* A principal wheel, a master-wheel. (5) *Mining* A small ore-vein or branch vein indicating the presence of a larger or better one. (6) *Print* A horizontal row of dots or hyphens, or a dot or hyphen of such a row, used to guide the eye from one side of a page or column to the other, also, a type containing such a character. (7) A guiding-ring or gripper fastened in an animal's nose. (8) In fishing (a) The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it, a casting-line. (b) A fence, net, or wall for leading fish into a heart-seine. (9) *Naut* A wooden block containing holes for the proper guidance of ropes. (10) *Surr* The forward one of the two chair-carriers. (11) A furrow from the eye or bosom of a millstone to the skirt. (12) In fireworks, a quick-match, enclosed in a paper tube for conveying fire more rapidly. (13) One of the long vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver car. (14) The terminal bud of an excurrent stem, as of a fir or spruce, also, the flexible climbing stem of a vine. (15) In agricultural drainage, a drain or its tributary. (16) *Eng Law* (a) A counsel who takes the lead in conducting a case before the court. (b) One of the King's counsel, because he leads other barristers when they are engaged in the same case. (c) The senior counsel of a circuit. 3. A tendon or sinew. 4. [*Cont*] An article of merchandise offered at a special price or rate to attract customers. [*< AS lædere, to lead*, see **LEAD**, v.]

Syn: see **CHIEF**, **MASTER** - **lead'er-boy**, n. In South Africa, a boy who guides oxen or bullocks. 1. **furrow**, n. Same as **LEADER**, 2 (11). - 1. **writer**, n. [*Eng*] An editorial writer. [*paper leader*]. **lead'er-ette**, 1 led'-er-et', 2 led'-er-et', n. A brief news- Write your articles over again and again, and never spoil a leaderette by drawing it out into a leader. J M BARNES *When a Man's Sinful* p 161. [in o a s. 1890.]



COMMON AMERICAN LEAVES.—I.

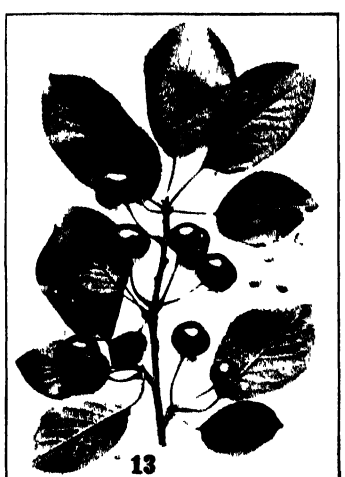
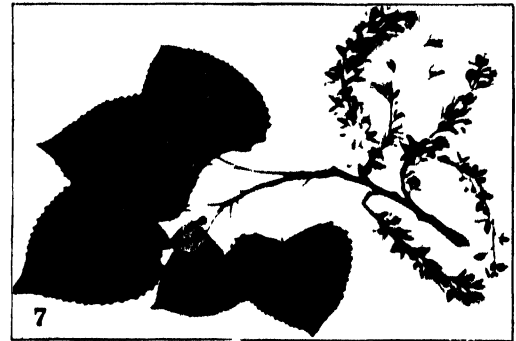
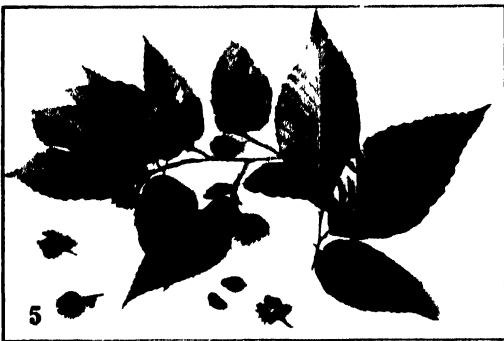
1. Sycamore.
2. Papaw.
3. Slippery elm.

4. Lombardy poplar.
5. Judas-tree.
6. Black walnut.

7. Sassafras.
8. Shagbark hickory.
9. Persimmon.

10. Sand-bar willow.
11. White elm.
12. Witch-hazel.

13. Fragrant crab.
14. American plum.
15. Chestnut.



COMMON AMERICAN LEAVES.—II.

1. Canoe-birch.
2. Wild black cherry.
3. Horse-chestnut.

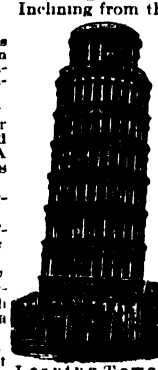
4. Shingle-oak.
5. Beech.
6. Honey-locust.

7. Cottonwood.
8. Basswood.
9. Box-elder.

10. Black ash.
11. Sugar-maple.
12. Live-oak.

13. Bitter cherry.
14. Ironwood.

den impulse. used both literally and figuratively; an



Kyr 1: alale; au = out; ell; lā = feud; chin; go; jet; p = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boñ, dñne; x = loch, t, obsolete; t, variant.
Kyr 2: bōk, bōt; full, ryle, cāre, bāt, bārn; āl, bōy; e = k; s = s; go, gem; ink; f = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñne; x = loch.

leaf-bar
leather

my blood leaps through my veins; their spirits leap with youth. 3. *Mus*. To pass from one tone to another over an interval of two or more diatonic steps. 4. [Colloq.] To thaw suddenly said of frost. 5. *Mining*. To disappear, as a vein of ore when broken by a fault. [*< AS. hlēpan, leap*]

Syn.: bounce, bound, caper, dance, frisk, gambol, hop, jump, skip, spring, vault. — *Prep.*: leap off or from the bank into the water, out of the chair, over the fence, upon the window, amid, among, or in among the enemy, upon a rock, upon a foe — *leap'ing-fish*, *n*. A small East-Indian biennial fish of the genus *Salarias*, which comes on shore and progresses by leaps — *leaping hare*, a jerboa or jumping hare — *leaping-head*, *n*. The lower of the horn-like projections, or pomells, on a lady's saddle, upon which she presses her left knee in leaping — *leaping-horn* — *leaping-house*, *n*. A brook — *leaping-on stone*, a mounting-block, horse-block — *leaping-pole*, *n*. A pole used in some games as aid in leaping — *leaping-timet*, *n*. The time of greatest activity of bodily vigor, youth — *leaping-well*, *n*. A well at the intake of an aqueduct for disposing of flood-water in excess of the normal flow — to leap out of one's skin. See *JUMP*

leap, *n*. 1. The act of leaping, a spring or bound, also, the space passed over in leaping, or the place from which a leap has been made, as, Fawn's leap, Maiden's Leap. 2. The act of copulation said of certain male beasts. 3. *Mus*. The passing from one tone to another over an interval of two or more diatonic steps. 4. An abrupt transition, sudden change, or motion. 5. A rapid or fall in a river, especially one up which salmon leap in the breeding-season. 6. [Rare] *Mining*. A fault. [*< AS. hlēpan, leap*] — *a leap in the dark*, a step taken in ignorance of the consequences. — *by leaps and bounds*, with extraordinary and unexpected rapidity, by sudden strides — *leap/Chris'tian*, *n*. An evildoer or notorious man of the world who professes sudden conversion to Christianity. — *1. day*, *n*. Any intercalary day introduced into the calendar, specif. in modern times, the extra day in February added every 4-year — *1. up*, *n*. A sudden movement or advance — *leap/work*, *n*. *Mach*. A device for producing intermittent motion — *leap*, *n*. 1. [Prov Eng] A snare or wicker trap for fish — *leap/wheel*, *n*. 2. [Prov Eng] A half-bushel. 3. A basket. — *leap/or*, 1 *hp/or*, 2 *lhp/or*, *n*. 1. One who or that which leaps, specif. a salmon, so called from its leaping over obstructions in the water. 2. A hook for untwisting old ropes, loper. 3. *Naut*. A wave that overlaps a vessel's bow, also, the spray from the small waves breaking against the bow. 4. An animal that progresses by leaping, as a frog. 5. A dancer, an irregular soldier. [*< AS. hlēpan, leap*] — *leap/frog*, 1 *lhp/frog*, 2 *lhp/frog*, *n*. 1. A boys' game in which one puts his hands on the back of another, who is stooping, and leaps over him. He can leap/frog with the best of you. It is a Persian game, brought from that country years ago. JANE ANDREWS *Ten Boys* p. 59 [L. & S. 1890]

2. *Croquet*. A stroke by which a ball is made to leap over another ball or hoop — *leap/frog*, *et al* — *leap/ing-ly*, 1 *lhp/ing-ly*, 2 *lhp/ing-ly*, *adv*. By leaps or leaping, in a leaping manner — *leap/or*, 1 *lhp/or*, 2 *lhp/or*, *n*. Tin ore of the poorest quality — *leap/year*, 1 *lhp/year*, 2 *lhp/year*, *n*. In the calendar, a year of 366 days, a bissextile year.

In the Julian and Gregorian calendars, every year whose number is exactly divisible by four, except those that are divisible by 100 and not by 400, is a leap-year so called probably because in that year an intercalary day, called bissextus, being added to February, the first of March (or any day of any month) is not simply pushed on one day of the week as in other years, but leaps over one day additional — *leap*, 1 *lhp/or*, 2 *lhp/or*, *n* & *v*. [Prov or Obs] 1. To teach, instruct. 2. To learn. *leapt*, *v*. Same as *leapt*. — *leap*, *n*. [Prov or Obs] Lore, a lesson. *leapt*, *v*. 1. *Cookery*. A rich sauce, as of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs. 2. A thickening for soups. 3. Tape. [*< Or. leure, < J. hō, bind*] — *leap*, *n*. [Dial. Eng] The color imparted to sheep and cattle by the qualities of the soil — *leap*, *n*. 1. Edward (9/12/11-1/1/1888), an English landscape-painter, traveler, writer, and humorist, author of *Book of Nonsense*. 2. In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, a legendary king of Britain, made insane by the ingratitude of his daughters — *leap/board*, 1 *lhp/board*, 2 *lhp/board*, *n*. A layer-board — *leap/chus*, 1 *lhp/chus*, 2 *lhp/chus*, *n*. [L.] A semimythical Grecian sculptor of Rhegium lived about 700 or 600 B. C. — *leap/rig*, 1 *lhp/rig*, 2 *lhp/rig*, *n*. [Scott or Dial.] A rig or ridge on meadowland, a grassy ridge, particularly on the outskirts of a plowed field — *leap/mont*, 1 *lhp/mont*, 2 *lhp/mont*, *n*. Same as *LEARMONT*. — *leap/er*, 1 *lhp/er*, 2 *lhp/er*, *n*. [L.] To acquire knowledge of or skill in by observation, study, or instruction; become informed about, receive and fix in the mind; as, to learn arithmetic, to learn the violin, to learn a text by heart. The primary and essential thing about all processes of learning is the establishment of improved systems of bodily and mental reaction to the ever more complex problems which abound in man's environment. Therefore, to learn anything is never a passive but always a more or less active, psychophysical process. 2. To teach, a use now considered erroneous, tho formerly common in good writing and speaking. And learn me how to lose a winning match. SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act ii, sc. 2.

3. To inform (a person) of. 4. To gain knowledge, receive instruction or information, acquire skill, as, he will not learn, she learns fast. [*< AS. leornan, learn*] *Syn.* acquire, commit, get, inform, instruct, know, master, memorize, teach, train. *Learn* refers to the process of getting knowledge, *know* to the result. What we once thoroughly learn we know. See *ACQUIRE*, *KNOW*. — *Ant.* forget, lose, miss, pass, pass by, pass over, skip — *Prep.* learn from a master, from a book, by rote, by heart for a purpose — to learn by rote, to memorize by constant repetition — to learn out [Dial.], to search out, find out — *learn-a-bite*, *n*. Capable of being learnt — *learn'er*, *n*. One who learns, a pupil — *learn'er-ship*, *n*. The position of learner, initiatory training, apprenticeship — *learn'ed*, 1 *lhp/ed*, 2 *lhp/ed*, *pa*. 1. Possessed of or characterized by learning or scholarship, pertaining to or acquired by learning or skill, erudite, as, *learned in the law*. 2. Showing technical knowledge due

to research; as, *learned drawing*. 3. Studied or used by learned men, as, a *learned language*.

Syn.: see *EDUCATED* — *the learned*, learned men collectively — *learn'ed-ly*, *adv* — *learn'ed-men*, *n*. — *Learn'ed*, 1 *lhp/ed*, 2 *lhp/ed*, *n*. Ebenezer (1728-1810) An American called in the Revolution was a learned man. — *Learn'ed Blacksmith*, the sobriquet of Elihu Burritt — *learn'ing*, 1 *lhp/ing*, 2 *lhp/ing*, *n*. 1. Knowledge obtained by study, or from instruction, especially in a high degree, knowledge of some special department or subject, erudition, as, a person of *learning*, scientific *learning*. 2. The act of learning. 3. Teaching. [*< AS. leornung < leornan, learn*]

Syn.: see *EDUCATION*, *KNOWLEDGE* — *the new learning*. 1. [Lug.] The studies prosecuted during the revival of learning accompanying the Reformation of the 16th century also, the doctrines of the Reformation. 2. The branches of Western learning, such as science, political economy, jurisprudence, law, etc., introduced into China by the Emperor Kangxi in 1692, and substituted for the Chinese classics in the civil-service examinations. 3. The latest critical views on the Bible and Biblical subjects — *learn'rod*, 1 *lhp/rod*, 2 *lhp/rod*, *n*. A lay-rod — *learn'y*, 1 *lhp/y*, 2 *lhp/y*, *a*. [Slang] Knowing, artful, tricky — *learn'ing*, 1 *lhp/ing*, 2 *lhp/ing*, *n*. An abandoned working — *learn-a-bite*, 1 *lhp-a-bite*, 2 *lhp-a-bite*, *n*. That may be learned — *learn*, 1 *lhp*, 2 *lhp*, *it*. [LEARNED, LEARN'T, LEARN'ING] 1. To grant the possession and profits of (lands or tenements) for an interest less than that of the grantor, usually in return for a fixed rent or compensation, let, demise, as, to lease a factory. 2. To take a lease of, take possession of or hold under a lease, as, he leases his neighbor's farm.

Also, a quoth she, 'ye know our fairy lives Are leased upon the fields faith of men. HOOD *Play of the Midsummer Fairies* act 12. [*< F. lasser, leave*, *l. lazo, loosen*, *< lazus, loose*] — *lease*, 1 *lhp*, 2 *lhp*, *n*. [Prov Eng] 1. To pick up or out, gather, glean. 2. To release. [*< F. lasser, loose*] — *lease*, 1 *lhp*, 2 *lhp*, *n*. 1. A contract for the possession and profits of lands for a determinate period, less than the time for which the lessor holds the same, in consideration of a recompense of rent. An estate for years. . . . is one that is created by a contract, technically called a lease, whereby one man, called the lessor, lets to another, called the lessee, the possession of lands or tenements for a term of time fixed and agreed upon by the parties to the same. ELMORY *WASHINGTON Act of Real Property* vol 1, bk 1, p. 384 [L. & S. 1898]. 2. The instrument by which such grant is made. 3. Any tenure by grant or permission; the term or duration of such a tenure, any period or time allotted for possession, as, the lease of life. 4. [Austral.] A piece of land leased for mining purposes. [*< OF. laiz, < laister (F. lasser), see LEAST*]

— *conditional lease* [New South Wales], a lease of crown lands based on the conditional purchase system, and in which the maximum leaseable area is extended to an area three times greater than that of the conditional purchase. The lessee has the right at any time to convert his lease, either wholly or partly into a conditional purchase. *Australian Year-Book*, 1909 p. 77. — *CONDITIONAL PURCHASE* — *homestead 1* [New South Wales], a lease restricted to land in the west division of the colony outside the limits of a town, and consisting of not more than 10,240 acres, not less than 2,560 acres. It is granted for a term of twenty-eight years and the rent is payable annually in advance. — *Improvement 1* [New South Wales], a lease held under improvement covenants, requiring the expenditure of fixed sums of money thereon, etc. The area held can not exceed 20,480 acres. — *1. and release*. 1. A mode of conveying freehold estates in England under the statute of uses, whereby the purchaser first received a lease by which he entered into possession, and being in possession he became capable of receiving a deed (release) for the freehold. 2. A form of conveying freehold estates, prior to the statute of uses, effected by the granting of a lease to a new, followed by a release of the freehold interest by the landlords, thus avoiding the necessity of feoffment with livery of seisin, and preserving secrecy as to the estate granted. See *BARGAIN AND SALE* — *lease/brand*, *n*. Weaving One of the hands of the warp above and below which the threads are alternately placed. — *1. in perpetuity* [New Zealand] (Law), the leasing of crown land for a period of 999 years, at a rental of 4 per cent. of its value, the actual valuation remaining unchanged. — *1. parole*, a lease made by word of mouth, not written or under seal. — *reversionary 1*, a lease which does not come into force till some future period held not to come within the statute of frauds. — *special 1*. [Austral.], a lease secured under provisions of sections 89, 90, and 92 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 — *lease/less*, *a*. Having no lease.

lease, *n*. In weaving (1) The plane in which the warp threads cross. (2) The system of crossing the warp threads. [Form of LEASH] — *lease/pin*, *n*. A warping-pin — *1. rod*, *n*. A cross-rod between the warp-bands — *lease*, 1 *lhp*, 2 *lhp*, *n*. [Prov Eng] A meadow, common — *lease/hold*, 1 *lhp/hold*, 2 *lhp/hold*, *n*. A field by lease — *lease/hold*, *n*. An interest in lands held as a dependent tenure by virtue of a lease for a term. — *heritable lease/hold*, *n*. Same as *EMPHYTEUTIC* — *lease/hold'er*, *n*. A tenant who holds by lease — *lease/hold'ing*, *a* & *n*. — *lease/mon'ger*, 1 *lhp/mon'ger*, 2 *lhp/mon'ger*, *n*. A dealer in leases — *lease'er*, 1 *lhp'er*, 2 *lhp'er*, *n*. A lessor — *lease'et*, *n*. A gleaner — *leash*, 1 *lhp*, 2 *lhp*, *n*. 1. To bind, hold, or secure by a leash. 2. To link one with another, or others — *leash*, *n*. 1. A line, thong, or cord, especially one by which a hunting-dog or a falcon is held. 2. A merlin set upon her wrist. Held by a leash of silken twist. SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act 5, sc. 2.

3. Sport. A brace and a half, three creatures of the same kind, as greyhounds, bucks, foxes, hares, or birds, hence, three in general. 4. *Warning*. (1) The cords collectively of a harness in a Jacquard loom united at the top in one neck-cord. (2) One of numerous cords stretched between the two bays forming the headle. The leash has an eye in the middle through which the warp-threads are passed. 4. A snare. 5. A pack of hounds. [*< F. laizet, < L. laza, < J. laza, lazus, loose*] — *leash't*, *leash'ing*, *n*. Hunting One of a leash. — to have or hold in l., to hold in restraint, control — *leash't*, *pp*. Leashed — *leash'ing*, 1 *lhp/ing* or *lhp'ing*, 2 *lhp/ing* or *lhp'ing*, *n*. [Archale.] Lying or a lie, falsehood. [*< AS. leasung, < leas, false*] Now, Mercury. SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act 1, sc. 5. — *leash'ing-corn*, *n*. Wheat obtained by gleanings. — *1-maker*, *n*. [Rare] One guilty of lying or leashing-making.

— *1-making*, *n*. *Scots Law*. The libelling of the sovereign, his court, ministers, or family.

All approaches of truth to the throne were barred by the ridiculous law against leashing-making.

leash'ing, 1 *lhp/ing*, 2 *lhp/ing*, *n*. [Prov Eng] A gathering, gleaming, an armful gathered or gleamed — *leash'owit*, *v* & *n*. Pasture — *least*, 1 *lhp*, 2 *lhp*, *a* superl. 1. Smallest in size, degree, value, etc., less than all others, most trivial or insignificant, as, the least sum, the least anger.

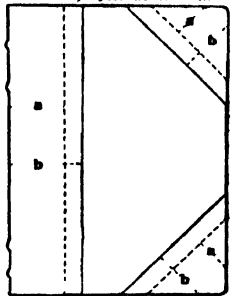
Some grammatical critics object to the use of *least* where only two objects are compared, and their objection has no doubt induced a tendency to say "the less or lesser of the two", but it has always been common English usage to employ the superlative to express the extreme of a comparison, whether the objects compared were two or twenty and there is no obvious reason why it should not be so used. 2. Any, as, the least sign of relenting. [*< AS. leas't, ult. < Lat. less*]

— *at least*, at the l., at the very lowest estimate, at any rate in any event nevertheless. In the l. in l., in the smallest degree — *1. and most*, the whole number one and all, all. 1. *darter*, a very small percid fish (*Microperca punctulata*) of streams tributary to the Great Lakes of N. America. 1. *squares* (*Math*), a method of obtaining the most probable value of a quantity from a set of observations made to determine it, in accordance with the principle that the sum of the squares of all the errors is to be made a minimum used especially in astronomy and geodesy. See *ERRORS* — *least*, *adv* superl. In the lowest or smallest degree, in a degree below all others — *least*, *conj*. [Rare or Obs.] — *least*, *adv* superl. [*< Colloq.*] At least. *least'ways*, *n*. [*< Colloq.*] To look — *leat*, 1 *lhp*, 2 *lhp*, *n*. [Prov Eng] 1. To leak — *leat*, *n*. [Archale or Prov Eng] 1. An artificial watercourse, especially, a flume for bringing water to a mill-wheel. 2. A crossroads. *leat/road*, *n*. [*< AS. leadan, lead*] — *leath*, *v*. [Dial. Eng] 1. To render pliable. 2. To abate — *leath*, 1 *lhp*, 2 *lhp*, *n*. [Dial.] Lithic — *leath*, *n*. [Dial or Obs.] 1. Temporary intermission or interval of rest, discontinuance, ease, respite, lull. 2. *Mining*. Any comparatively soft part of a vein. — *leath'er*, 1 *lhp'er*, 2 *lhp'er*, *n*. 1. To make or leath'er, change into leather. 2. To furnish with leather, apply leather to. [*< C*] 3. [Colloq.] To flop or beat with or as with a leather thong. 4. 1. [*< Colloq.*] To beat or strike, flog. 2. [Prov Eng] To work hard.

leath'er, *n*. 1. The skin or hide of an animal, or any portion of such skin when tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed for use, dressed skins or hides collectively. It is more or less flexible according to the animal from which obtained, and is of great tensile strength and durability. Leather is commercially distinguished from skins (the skin of an animal dressed with the hair or fur on) and *pelt* (untanned skin or hide). But leather obtained from certain animals is in combination called skin as, *alligator-skin*, *dogskin*, *sheepskin*, *sheepskin*. Leather from the skins of some large animals is called *hid*, as, *cowhide*, *horsehide*. Some kinds of leather are named (1) from their use, as, *belly-leather*, *saddled*, or (2) from the principal ingredient employed in their manufacture, as, *alum*, *chrome*. See *phrases and compari TAN*.

Names of tools or machines for working in or for performing various processes on leather, mostly self-explaining, are, *leather-awl*, *1. buffer*, *1. creaser*, *1. cutter*, *1. dresser*, *1. grainer*, *1. grinder*, *1. polisher*, *1. presser*, *1. punch*, *1. roller*, *1. splitter*, *1. softener*, *1. stripper*, etc. 2. A piece, part, or article consisting of made of leather, as a pair of breeches, a football, cricket-ball, etc. 3. *pl* [*< Colloq.*] A person who works leather. 4. The flap of a dog's ear, as, thin in leather (thin-eared) or heavy in leather (thick-eared). 5. Humorously, the human skin. 6. Figuratively, stupidity, lack of sympathy, power of resistance, as, a man of leather. 7. A soldier so called by sailors from their leather stocks. [*< AS. letha, leather*] — *acid leather*, leather from which the acid used in tanning has not been entirely removed, rendering it objectionable for many uses because of its corrosive action — *alum*, *1*, leather tanned white with alum and salt — *American*, *1*, enameled cloth made in imitation of leather used for covering furniture for wagon-tops, etc. An English name for what in the United States is called enameled cloth. — *artificial 1*. 1. A fabric made of ground leather scraps and a solution of indiarubber and glue. 2. An enameled cloth, in imitation of leather, leatherette, or leatheroid. — *Avignon*, *1*, colored and gilded embossed leather. — *bastard 1*, a leather of strong fiber but of delicate surface, marked by flaws used in bookbinding. — *boiled 1*, cut-bottled — *buckskin*, *1*, oil-dressed or brand-dressed deer-skin or sheepskin. — *chrome*, *1*, leather prepared by steeping in a solution of potassium dichromate and of ferrous sulfate. — *Danish*, *1*, strong willow-tanned sheepskin or other light skins for glove-making — *enameled 1*, split hides coated with lampblack and oil, and varnished rather lustrous than the so-called patent leather. — *fair*, *1*, leather having its natural color. — *full*, *1*, (bookbinding), designating a binding in which the leather completely covers the back and sides of a book. — *whole*, *1*, *half*, *leath'et*, *n*. — *Bookbinding*. Having only the back and corners bound with leather, which usually extends to 1/4 the width of the sides, while the triangular corner-pieces have a similar perpendicular height. Compare *HALF-BINDING*, under *HALF*.

— *Bungarian*, *1*, white tawed leather softened by oil and heat. — *Japanese*, *1*, patent leather enameled leather. — *Kaspiene*, *1*, a white leather obtained by tanning with an one-fourth of side, three-quarters leather, covering one-third of side. — *lacquered*, *1*, patent leather enameled leather. — *leath'er-back*, *n*, a bookbinding. Having the back only covered with leather which extends far enough to grip the hinge. — *leath'er-back*, *n*. Bot. Any plant of the spurge-leaved family. See *THYMELACEAE* — *1. beetle*, *n*. A dermestid beetle (*Dermestes rubripes*), destructive to leather. — *1-board*, *n*. Imitation sole-leather made of scrap-leather and paper. — *1-brown*, *n*. An anilin coloring-matter. Compare *BIMARCK BROWN*, in table under *BROWN*.

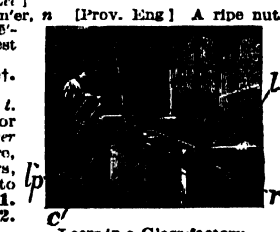


Leather Binding
a one-half leather binding covering one-fourth of side b, three-quarter leather, covering one-third of side

— **1. leath'ing**, *a*. Giving leather a soft, velvety surface — **1. leath'ing**, *n*. Name as LEATHERWOOD — **1. leath'ing**, *n*. A scaleless or nearly scaleless variety of carp. See CARP 1. **1. cloth**, *n*. 1. Cloth coated with water-proof varnish. 2. A fabric made of leather scraps brought to a pulpy mass and then molded and rolled. **leath'er-coat'**, *n*. Anything, as an apple, covered with a tough rind or skin, specif., the golden russet. **1. dresser**, *n*. One who finishes leather. **1. dressing**, *n*. The finishing operations, collectively, to which leather is subjected after tanning, or any one of such operations, especially glazing — **leath'er-ear'**, *n*. [Local, U. S.] The long-eared sunfish. **1. finishing machine**, *n*. A machine which prepares leather for the market by rolling, glazing, pebbling, etc. — **1. fish**, *n*. Ich. Same as FLAMMINGO. **leath'er-flower**, *n*. A species of climatis (*Clematis flornia*) of the northeastern United States, remarkable for the very thick leathery sepals of its large, solitary, purple, long-stalked flowers. — **1. gouge**, *n*. A tool for making a channel in leather to receive stitches. **leath'er-head'**, *a*. 1. The friar-bird. 2. A stupid person block-headed. — **1. headed**, *a*. Intensely dull or obtuse, unskillful, wooden-headed. **1. headedness**, *n*. **1. hunting**, *n*. [Blank.] Cricket. Hunting after a ball at cricket, holding throughout a long inning when batsmen have the mastery of the bowling of their opponents. **1. jack**, *n*. A leathery jug. — **1. jacket**, *n*. 1. One of various fishes. (1) A triggerfish or ballfish. (2) The common triggerfish (*Haliotis carolinensis*) of warm seas on both coasts of the Atlantic; (3) of the genus *Monacanthus* in Australia, etc. (2) A carangid fish (*Oligotichia saurus*) of warm seas. 2. *Hot*. An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*). 3. [Austral.] A thin pancake made of flour and water and baked with fat. 4. *Hot*. Any one of several trees with a very tough bark, as the hickory-eucalypt (*Eucalyptus punctata*), cooper-wood (*Alphitonia excelsa*), couchwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*), and others. 5. *Patom*. A larva of a crane-fly. — **1. knife**, *n*. See KNIFE. **1. lap**, *n*. A disk covered with leather for polishing gems. **leath'er-leaf'**, *n*. A low evergreen shrub (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*) of the family *Ericaceae*, with shining dull, leathery leaves and terminal leafy-ovoid racemes of white flowers found in wet places in the United States, from the Great Lakes to Georgia. — **1. lunged**, *a*. Having strong lungs able to shout continuously. — **1. man**, *n*. A dealer in leather. — **1. measuring machine**, *n*. A mechanical device for ascertaining the area of a hide. — **1. mill**, *n*. A mill or factory for the conversion of hides into buff-leather. — **1. mouse**, *n*. A but. — **1. mouthed**, *a*. Having a mouth smooth and tough like leather, and without teeth, as the chub and other cyprinoid fishes. — **leath'er-neck'**, *n*. A friar-bird (*Troglodytes aedon*) of Australia. — **1. or prunella** (Colloq.). A small matter, circumstance or quality of little importance or value. In interpretation of Pope's words quoted below. The context refers to the difference of rank between a cobbler and a parson, *prunella* being used as a symbol of the parson's gown. — **1. and prunella**.
Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow.
The rest is all but leather and prunella.
— *Pope Essay on Man* iv. 304.
1. paper, *n*. 1. Paper made with a grained surface imitating leather. 2. A smooth, transparent paper, resembling hogskin. — **1. paring machine**, *n*. A machine for paring leather, especially on the edges. — **1. paste**, *n*. A paste used for binding leather to other materials. — **1. plant**, *n*. Any New Zealand plant of the genus *Celmatis*, of the aster family. — **1. powder**, *n*. A fertilizer made from ground leather scraps. — **1. seat**, *n*. A dust-guard bearing leather. — **1. side**, *n*. A small North-American cyprinoid fish (*Tigoma tenuis*). — **1. sided minnow**, *n*. A fish (*Leuciscus alatus*) of the carp family in the Great Basin of Utah, and Wood river, Ida. — **1. skin**, *n*. The corium, or true skin. — **1. skinned**, *a*. 1. Thick or dark outside a minute. 2. blower, skinned. 3. Not sensitive, callous. — **1. skinner**, *n*. A machine for carving out dust. — **1. stuffer**, *n*. A machine for leather undergoing tanning in which hides are well worked with the clamping of with dubbing to render them pliable. — **1. tree**, *n*. Same as LEATHERWOOD. — **1. turtle**, *n*. 1. A leatherback. 2. [Local, U. S.] Any turtle of the family *Trochelydidae*, having a soft shell. — **1. ware**, *n*. Articles made of leather. — **leath'er-wing'**, *n*. 1. A bat. 2. See LEATH'RING. — **1. winged**, *a*. Possessing a wing-membrane which has a texture not unlike leather said of bats. — **leath'er-wood'**, *n*. 1. *Hot*. A North-American low shrub or bush (*Dicra pterygia*) of the family *Thymelaeaceae*, with a white soft, brittle wood, but a very tough fibrous bark, used by the Indians for thongs, etc. whence the name. 2. The Tasmanian plankwood (*Pucryphia billardieri*). 3. The wood of this tree. 4. Any of several ironwoods. 5. The Australian couchwood *maroquin*. — **1. wattle**, *n*. A North-American dried Morocco leather not dressed nor dyed. — **1. Morocco**, *n*. See MOROCCO. — **1. muscovy**, *n*. Same as MUSCOVY HIDES. — **1. neat**, *n*. 1. leather made from the hides of neat cattle. — **nothing like** 1. every one praises his own trade, and thinks it best of all an allusion to the currier who recommended leather as the best material for the walls of a beleaguered town. — **oil**, *n*. or oiled 1. leather prepared by an oil gourd, an oiled goat-skin. — **oole**, *n*. a variety of leather made soft and flexible by the forcing of ooze through its pores, and sometimes given a "velvet finish" on the flesh side. — **over-laid**, *n*. An upper-leather, as of a shoe. — **Pannonia**, *n*. leather-cloth. — **patent**, *n*. leather covered with a glossy black varnish-like coat. — **pebbled leather** or lacquered leather. — **pebble-grain**, *n*. leather which has been irregularly grained. — **russet**, *n*. 1. Unfinished and unpollished leather. 2. Finished natural-colored leather. 3. A yellowish or brownish leather. — **Russia**, *n*. fragrant cowhide leather which is made by a special dressing process (long a secret in Russia) and resists moisture and ravages of insects, such as *satén*, *n*. in shoe-manufacture, black upper-leather finished on the flesh side of the hide. — **Spanish**, *n*. uncolored shoe-leather. — **split**, *n*. leather split from the hide by machinery to double the amount of surface. — **spruce**, *n*. a Prussian leather formerly used for decorative dressing. — **tawed**, *n*. leather tanned or prepared by treatment with a mixture of alum and salt instead of with tan-liquor or its equivalent. — **three-quarter**, *n*.

(Bookbinding), having the strip of leather over the back and corners projecting farther over the sides than in half-binding, usually 1/3 of the width of the sides while the triangular corner-pieces have a similar perpendicular height. — **to lose** 1. [Blank], to abrade the skin. — **to pull** 1. [Local, U. S.], to hold on to the saddle, show oneself a poor horseman. — **transparent**, *n*. alum-tanned skins treated with glycerin to make them translucent. — **manometer** — **vegetable** 1. 1. A material somewhat like leather, made of waste cotton. 2. Linen cloth with an india-rubber coating. 3. A West-Indian spurge (*Euphorbia pulchra*) bearing coriaceous leaves and scarlet bracts. — **white** 1. 1. tawed leather. — **leath'er-back'**, *n*. 1. leth'er-bak', 2. leth'er-bak', *n*. 1. The leathery or soft-shelled turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) of warm seas, having the carapace flexible like leather, with bony deposits arranged like mosaic, and paddle-shaped limbs. Its sometimes exceeds 1,000 pounds in weight. 2. [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck. — **leath'er-berd'**, *n*. 1. leth'er-berd', 2. leth'er-berd', *n*. 1. The leathery or soft-shelled turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) of warm seas, having the carapace flexible like leather, with bony deposits arranged like mosaic, and paddle-shaped limbs. Its sometimes exceeds 1,000 pounds in weight. 2. [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck. — **leath'er-berd'**, *n*. 1. leth'er-berd', 2. leth'er-berd', *n*. 1. The leathery or soft-shelled turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) of warm seas, having the carapace flexible like leather, with bony deposits arranged like mosaic, and paddle-shaped limbs. Its sometimes exceeds 1,000 pounds in weight. 2. [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck. — **leath'er-berd'**, *n*. 1. leth'er-berd', 2. leth'er-berd', *n*. 1. 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Empty (1) Not occupied or engaged; specif., riderless, as, a *leer* horse. (2) Void of contents, as, a *leer* stomach.



... a Roman legion said to have been composed entirely of

which greatly assisted the Romans in their combat with the Quadi in A.D. 174.

le-gion-a-ry, 1 l'jən-ə-ri, 2 l'gən-ə-ry, a 1. Pertaining to or consisting of a legion or legions, as, a *legionary* force. 2. Containing a great number, innumerable. 3. Indicating a specific Roman legion, as, a *legionary* mark [*L. legionarius*, < *legio* (n.), see *LEGION*].

le-gion-a-ry, n. [-RĪ-ri, 2 -rĭ, pl] A soldier of an ancient or modern legion, or a member of the French Legion of Honor.

le-gion-ise, 1 l'jən-iz, 2 l'gən-iz, vt. [-IZ-iz, -iz-iz] To form in a legion.

le-gion-naire, 1 l'gən-nār, 2 l'gən-nār, n. [Fr.] 1. A legionary. 2. A member of the American Legion.

le-gion-ry, n. A body of legions.

le-gis-late, 1 l'ej-is-lāt, 2 l'ej-is-lāt, v. [-LAT-ēd; -LAT-ing] 1. To bring about or affect in any way by an act of legislation, as, to *legislate* a man out of office. 2. [Rare] To make laws for. II. To make or enact a law or laws.

le-gis-la-tion, 1 l'ej-is-lā-shən, 2 l'ej-is-lā-shən, n. 1. Enactment of laws, or business incidental thereto, also, a part or the whole body of laws enacted by a legislative power. 2. A legislature [*L. legislatio* (n.), < *legis* (v.), law, & *latio* (n.), a bearing].

Syn. code, economy, jurisprudence, law, polity. A code is a system of laws, *jurisprudence* is the science of law, or a system of laws scientifically considered, *legislation*, and interpreted, *legislation*, primarily the act of legislating, denotes also the body of statutes enacted by a legislative body, an *economy* is a body of laws and regulations, with the entire system, political or religious, especially the latter, of which they form a part, as, the *code* of Draco, Roman *jurisprudence*, British *legislation*, the *Mosaic economy*. The *Mosaic economy* is known also as the *Mosaic law*, and we speak of the English common law, or the law of nations. *Polity* (or *politeia*, from *polis*, a city) signifies the form, constitution, or method of government of a nation, state, church, or other institution, in usage it differs from *economy* as applying rather to the system, while *economy* applies especially to the method, or to the system as administered. An *economy* might be termed a *polity* considered with special reference to its practical administration, hence commonly with special reference to details or particulars, while *polity* has more reference to broad principles. *Law*, as a collective noun, includes not only all special laws, but the principles on which they are based — *legis-lā-tion*, a.

le-gis-lā-tive, 1 l'ej-is-lā-tiv, 2 l'ej-is-lā-tiv, a 1. Having the power to legislate, that makes or enacts laws.

2. Of, pertaining to, or suitable to legislation, resulting from legislation, as, a *legislative* act. 3. Of or pertaining to a legislature, as, a *legislative* session — *Legislative Assembly* (F. Hist.), the legislative body of 1701–1792, that succeeded the National Assembly of 1789–1791, also, the legislative body of 1849–1851 — *legis-lā-tive* (e-ly), adv.

le-gis-lā-tive, n. The lawmaking power in government; distinguished from *administrative* and *judicial*.

le-gis-lā-tor, 1 l'ej-is-lā-tor, 2 l'ej-is-lā-tor, n. One who legislates, a lawgiver, also, a member of a legislature. [*L. < leg-* (v.), law, & *lātor*, bearer, < *latūs*, borne]

le-gis-lā-tor-i-al, a 1. Of or pertaining to legislation, or a legislature; as, *legislatorial* usurpation. 2. Enacting laws, having the power of a legislator or legislature — *legis-lā-tor-i-al*, adv. *legis-lā-tor-i-al-ship*, n. — *legis-lā-tress*, n. A female legislator *legis-lā-trix*.

le-gis-lā-ture, 1 l'ej-is-lā-tūr, 2 l'ej-is-lā-tūr, n. 1. A person or body that makes laws, especially, the duly constituted body of men in a state or nation empowered under the constitution to enact, amend, or repeal the laws.

A legislature usually consists of two branches separately organized and variously designated. In the Congress of the United States and in many of the States they are called the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the Parliament of Great Britain, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. In France, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

TABLE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT LEGISLATURES.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS				
C = Council	Ex = Executive	Pres = President		
Ca = Central	H = House of	Repr = Representative		
Ch = Chamber of	N = National			
Com = Committee	Nat = Nationalities	S = State		
Dep. = Deputies	P = Parliament	U = Union		

In the following list the figures following the entries under Upper House and Lower House indicate the normal number of members.

STATE	Official Head	Legislative Body	Upper House	Lower House
Abyssinia	Negus	State C		
Argentina	Pres	N Congress	Senate, 30	H Dep, 158
Australia	King	Federal P	Senate, 36	H Repres, 76
Austria from Nov. 1918	King	N Constl Assembly	165	
Belgium	King	Colonial C		
Congo	King	Chambers	Senate, 153	Ch Dep, 186
Belgium	King	Congress	Senate, 16	Ch Dep, 70
Bolivia	Pres	N Congress	Senate, 63	Ch Dep, 212
Brazil	Pres	N Congress	Senate, 63	Ch Dep, 212
Bulgaria	Czar	N As'by		
Canada	King	Parliament	Senate, 96	H Commons, 245
Chile	Pres	N Congress	Senate, 45	Ch Dep, 132
China	Pres	Yi-Yuan		
Colombia	Pres	Congress	Senate, 48	H Repres, 113
Costa Rica	Pres	Ch Repres.		
Cuba	Pres	N Congress	Senate, 37	H Repres, 118

STATE	Official Head	Legislative Body	Upper House	Lower House
Czechoslovakia	Pres	N P	Senate, 150	Ch Dep, 300
Denmark	King	Rigsdag	Landsting, 76	Folkething, 149
Ecuador	Pres	Congress	Senate, 32	Ch Dep, 48
Egypt	King	Parliament	Senate	Ch Dep
Estonia	4 Head	N As'by		
France	Pres	N As'by	Senate, 314	Ch Dep, 616
German Republic	Pres	N As'by	Reichstag	
Great Britain	King	Parliament	House of Lords, 720	House of Commons, 615
Greece	Pres	Boule	C of State, 7	H Repres, 21
Guatemala	Pres	N As'by	C of State, 21	
Haiti	Pres	Ch Dep		
Honduras	Pres	Congress of		
Hungary	Regent	Parliament		
Iceland	King	P. 42		
India	Emperor	P. 8 to 12		
Italy	King	Parliament	Senate, 358	Ch Dep, 400
Japan	Emperor	Imperial Diet	H Peers, 407	H Repres, 404
Jugo-Slavia	King	N As'by		
Latvia	Pres	P. 100		
Lithuania	Pres	Diet		
Luxembourg	Grand Duke	Ch Dep.		
Mexico	Pres	Congress	Senate, 58	H Repres, 7
Morocco	Sultan	States-General	1st Cham-ber, 50	2d Cham-ber, 100
Netherlands	Queen	General Assembly	Legislative, 40	H Repres, 80
New Zealand	King	Congress	Senate, 24	Ch Dep, 43
Nicaragua	Pres	Storting		
Norway	King			
Panama	Pres	Ch Dep.		
Paraguay	Pres	Congress	Senate, 20	Ch Dep, 40
Peru	Shah	Cabinet	Senate, 35	H Repres, 110
Poland	Pres	Parliament	Senate, 111	Ch Dep, 444
Portugal	Pres	Chambers	Senate, 71	Ch Dep, 104
Romania	King	Parliament	Senate, 170	Ch Dep, 347
Salvador	Pres	Congress	Senate, 12	Ch Dep, 24
Santo Domingo	Pres	National Congress		
Sierra Leone	King	Legislative C		
Soviet Russia	Pres	U C Ex C	C of the Nat., 450	Congress, 2d Cham-ber, 230
Spain	King	Com Cortes	Senate, 180	Ch Dep, 198
Sweden	King	Diet		
Switzerland	Pres	Bundesversammlung	Stände-rath, 44	National-rath, 198
Turkey	Pres	N As'by	Senate, 40	H of As'by, 148
U of South Africa	King	Parliament	Senate, 96	H Repres, 435
United States	Pres	Congress	Senate, 10	Ch Repres, 124
Uruguay	Pres	Parliament	Senate, 10	Ch Dep, 40
Venezuela	Pres	Congress	Senate, 40	Ch Dep, 40

Composed of the more important *rajes*, the political institutions of Abyssinia are essentially feudal. One member to every 20,000 inhabitants. One member to every 30,000 inhabitants. A English financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers. Suffrage is universal plus a residential qualification. *Narodna Skupshchina* One member to every 60,000 inhabitants. See vocabulary. One member to every 60,000 inhabitants.

*Prior to November, 1918, the supreme direction of political and military affairs was vested in the King of Prussia, who in this capacity had the title of German Emperor. The crown of Prussia was hereditary and legislative authority was shared with a Landtag composed of an upper and lower house. The upper house, or *Herrenhaus*, consisted of a varying number of princes and nobilities; the lower house, or *Abgeordnetenhaus*, consisted of 441 members elected by general suffrage for a term of five years.

2. [L.] [U S.] Specific, the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress. 3. [Archaic] The lawmaking power.

Sovereignty and legislature are indeed convertible terms, one cannot subsist without the other.

BLACKSTONE Commentaries intro. § 2, p. 46 [*L. lex* (gen *legis*), law, & *l. latura*, a bearing, < *L. latus*, borne] **Syn.** see CONGRESS

le-gist, 1 l'jĭst, 2 l'jĭst, n. One learned or skilled in the law, a writer on law, lawyer. [*L. < F. legis*, < *L. legis*, < *L. lex* (v.), law] *le-gist-er*.

le-gist, n. The right to benefit of clergy on account of ability to read a sentence or verse of the Bible.

le-gis-tim, 1 l'ej-is-tim, 2 l'ej-is-tim, n. Legitimacy.

le-gis-ti-ma-cy, 1 l'ej-is-ti-mā-si, 2 l'ej-is-ti-mā-si, n. 1. The condition or quality of being legitimate, accordance with law, regular sequence, logical deduction, genuineness, as, the *legitimacy* of a conclusion, or of a government. 2. Hence, lawfulness of birth, condition of being born in lawful wedlock opposed to *bastardy*. 3. Of the title of a sovereign, the condition of being derived by regular descent, the principle of lineal royal descent, as a political principle.

le-git'i-mate, 1 l'jĭt'i-māt; 2 l'ej-is-ti-māt, vt. [-MAT-ēd; -MAT-ing] 1. To render lawful, make legitimate or regular. 2. To establish the legitimacy of, cause to become legitimate, as a child born out of wedlock.

In some places, if the parents of a child intermarry after his birth, this marriage legitimates him. *PARSONS Contracts* vol. ii, p. 113 [L. & A. CO 1860]

3. To justify, show to be lawful, serve as justification for. [*L. legitimus*, pp of *legimus*, < *L. legitimus*, lawful, < *lex* (v.), law] *le-git'i-ma-tise*; *le-git'i-mise*; *le-git'i-mise*.

le-git'i-mate, 1 l'jĭt'i-māt; 2 l'ej-is-ti-māt, a. 1. Having the sanction of law or established custom; lawful, authorized, regular, or proper, as, a *legitimate* govern-

ment. 2. Born in wedlock, lawfully begotten. 3. Based strictly on hereditary rights, or sovereignty. 4. Following in regular or natural sequence, logically deduced, as, a *legitimate* result or conclusion.

A system which involves among its legitimate consequences the denial of known truth, is thereby effectually disproved. G. P. FISHER *Supernatural Origins Christianity* p. 562. [A. 1887]

[< *L. legitimus*, see *LEGITIMATE*, v.] *leg'i-tim-ē*.

legitimate drama, the standard drama, as distinguished from the ephemeral productions of the stage, such as farces, comedies, burlesques, and extravaganzas — *le-git'i-ma-tate*, adv. In a legitimate manner, genuinely — *le-git'i-ma-tate-ness*, n.

le-git'i-mate, n. 1. *Theat.* Classical tragedy, usually with the definite article. 2. A child born in wedlock. 3. A legitimate ruler. 4. A supporter of a legitimate sovereign, or of the rights of such sovereign.

le-git'i-ma-tion, 1 l'jĭt'i-mā-shən, 2 l'ej-is-ti-mā-shən, n. 1. The act of making lawful or legitimate, *speci*, the act of legitimating a bastard. 2. In some European countries, permission to reside and do business in a particular place, together with proof of identity, etc. 3. Authenticity as being the work of a reputed author, as, by this he proved the *legitimation* of Poe's posthumous volume. [*L. legitimatus*, see *LEGITIMATE*, v.]

le-git'i-ma-ture, 1 l'jĭt'i-mā-tūr, 2 l'ej-is-ti-mā-tūr, n. An office held by legitimate claim or title.

leg'i-tim-ē, a 1. Real genuine. 2. Lawful. 3. Law-abiding. 4. In accordance with a standard. 5. Logically grounded.

leg'i-time, 1 l'ej-is-tim, 2 l'ej-is-tim, n. In civil law, the portion of a man's personal property that he can not prevent his children from inheriting. In Roman law it amounted to one-fourth of the estate. In Scots law (there called *legitim*) it amounts to one-third when there is a widow, or half when there is not. It is recognized also by the law of Louisiana. [*L. legitimus*, < *L. legitimus*, see *LEGITIMATE*, v.] *leg'i-time*.

le-git'i-mist, 1 l'jĭt'i-mist, 2 l'ej-is-ti-mist, n. One who supports legitimacy or legitimate authority. *Speci*: [L.] (1) In French history, a follower of the elder Bourbon line of Louis XIV. as opposed to the younger branch of Orleans, descended from his brother. See *BOURBON*, ORLEANSIST. (2) In Spanish history, a Carlist. See *CARLIST*. 2. [*L. legitimus*, < *L. legitimus*, see *LEGITIMATE*, v.]

le-git'i-ma-tist, 1 l'ej-is-ti-mā-tist, 2 l'ej-is-ti-mā-tist, n. The principles or views of the Legitimists. *le-git'i-ma-tist*, a.

le-git'i-ma-tist, 1 l'ej-is-ti-mā-tist, 2 l'ej-is-ti-mā-tist, n. [*L. legitimus*, < *L. legitimus*, see *LEGITIMATE*, v.] *leg'i-tim-ē*.

leg'less, 1 l'ej-lis, 2 l'ej-lis, a Having no legs. *leg'let*, 1 l'ej-lēt, 2 l'ej-lēt, n. An ornamental band for the leg above the calf. Compare *ANKLET*, *ARMLET*; *WRISTLET*.

Their ornaments are enclosures of brass wire round the loins, (and) armlets and leglets of brass. *BRANLYN Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 113 [A. 1878]

Leguano, 1 l'ej-u-āno, 2 l'ej-u-āno, n. A town in Verona province, and one of the four fortified towns of northern Italy forming what is known as the Quadrilateral.

Leguano, 1 l'ej-u-āno, 2 l'ej-u-āno, n. A town in Milan province, Italy.

legu, 1 l'ej-u, 2 l'ej-u, n. [Sp.] 1. A layman. 2. A lay brother, as in a monastery, a person admitted for the service of a religious body. The term *legu* was especially applied by the friars in the Philippines to a lay brother of an order employed as bailiff on corporation lands.

leg'of-mu-tion, a Shaped like a leg of mutton, as, a *leg-of-mutton* tail or sleeve — *leg-of-mutton* school, (Grub-street scribbles and impetuous authors whose encomiums of patrons in verse or prose, were penned in anticipation of some direct reward, even if no more than a meal).

le-gu'it'er-a-ry, a [Rare] Pertaining to law-literature [*L. lex* (v.), law, & *LITERARY*].

Le-gu'v'e, 1 l'ej-u-vē, 2 l'ej-u-vē, n. 1. Ernest Wilfrid (b. 1807–1893), a French dramatic author, essayist, and critic, elected to the Academy, 1866. *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. 2. Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste (b. 1764–1812), a French dramatist and poet.

Le-gu'v'e, 1 l'ej-u-vē, 2 l'ej-u-vē, n. Same as *SPECTULARIA*.

leg'plek, 1 l'ej-plēk, 2 l'ej-plēk, n. [S-Afr. D.] A kraal-like pen for cattle.

Le-grand, 1 l'ej-grān, 2 l'ej-grān, Jacques Guillaume (1743–1807). A French architect.

Le-gree, 1 l'ej-grē, 2 l'ej-grē, Simon. In Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a cold-blooded and cruel slave-trader, the exemplification of brutality.

Le-gros, 1 l'ej-grō, 2 l'ej-grō, n. 1. Pierre (1629–1714), a French sculptor who greatly beautified the palace of Versailles. 2. Pierre, "the Younger" (1656–1719), a French sculptor, son of the above.

le-guan, 1 l'ej-gwān, 2 l'ej-gwān, n. An iguana, any large iguanid. [*L. Iguana*].

A few lizards are more or less aquatic, one, the *leguan* of the Galapagos, even enters the sea.

Leg'u-a-ti-a, 1 l'ej-u-ā-ti-a, 2 l'ej-u-ā-ti-a, n. *Paleon.* The genus including the giant rail. [*L. F. Leguat*, Huguenot exile].

leg'u-le-an, 1 l'ej-yu-lē-an, 2 l'ej-yu-lē-an, or -an [Rare] 1. A Of or pertaining to an inferior lawyer. II. An inferior lawyer. [*L. leguleus*, *lex* (v.), law]

leg'ume, 1 l'ej-yūm or l'jĭ-yūm, 2 l'ej-yūm or l'jĭ-yūm' (xiii), n. 1. The fruit or seed of any leguminous plant.

The legumes, such as beans, lentils, and peas form an important part of our food, containing more nitrogen even than the cereals. H. THOMPSON *Food and Feeding* p. 15 [F. W. & CO.]

2. Bot. A 1-celled, 2-valved, generally dehiscent, seed-vessel or pod formed of a simple pistil having the seeds arranged along an inner or ventral suture, as in beans and peas. Indehiscent legumes, breaking at maturity into 1-seeded joints, are called *loment*.

A *Legume* is a pod of a simple pistil, which splits into two pieces. *ANA GRAY How Plants Grow* pt. i, p. 80 [L. & A. CO 1876].

[< *F. legumen*, < *L. legumen*, < *lego*, gather. *le-gu'men*, — *le-gu'mi-ni-form*, a. *Hot* Shaped like a legume.

le-gu'me-lin, 1 l'ej-gū'mi-lin, 2 l'ej-gū'mi-lin, n. A mixture of proteins found in members of the bean family, mostly nucleosubstans. [*L. legumen*, bean]

le-gu'min, 1 l'ej-gū'min, 2 l'ej-gū'min, n. *Chem.* A proteid compound resembling casein, contained in leguminous and many other seeds.



Legume of the Pea

le-gu'mi-nar, 1 le-gu'mi-nar, 2 le-gu'mi-nar, a. Of or like a legume.

le-gu'mi-no'sar, 1 le-gu'mi-no'sar, 2 le-gu'mi-no'sar, a. *pl* Bot. A form of vast family of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, and trees — the bean family — with alternate, stipulate, usually compound leaves, and papilionaceous or some-times regular flowers, with usually 10 monadelphous, diadelphous, or rarely distinct stamens, and a simple pistil becoming generally a legume in fruit. It embraces 3 well-marked suborders, 24 tribes, 427 genera, and 7000 species. Present-day taxonomists have divided the *Leguminosae* into three families, *Fabaceae*, *Crotalariae*, and *Mimosaceae*, and have placed these new families in the order *Rubiales*. [*l* = *legumina* (*min*), see *legume*].

le-gu'mi-nous, 1 le-gu'mi-nous, 2 le-gu'mi-nous, a. Bot. 1. Of or pertaining to the *Leguminosae*. 2. Producing legumes. 3. Relating to legume-bearing plants. [*l* = *legumina* (*legumina*), see *legume*; *gu* = *legumina*].

Leh, 1 le, 2 le, n. A walled commercial town, capital of Ladakh province, Kashmir, has active business in rugs. Le-ha-bim, 1 le-ha-bim, 2 le-ha-bim, n. *pl* Gen. 1, 13. Le-ha-man, 1 le-ha-man, 2 le-ha-man, n. *pl* (Douai). Le-hi, 1 le-hi, 2 le-hi, n. 1. *pl* Judges xv, 9. 2. A city in Utah county, Utah.

Le-high, 1 le-high, 2 le-high, n. 1. A river in E. Pennsylvania, 120 mi to Delaware river. 2. A county in Pennsylvania, 128 sq mi in county-seat, Allentown. 3. A city in Coal county, Okla.

Le-high-ton, 1 le-high-ton, 2 le-high-ton, n. A borough in Car-lehm, n. [*l* = *le*; *g* = *g*; *h* = *h*; *t* = *t*].

Leh-mann, 1 le-mann, 2 le-mann, n. 1. Lilli. Mme. Paul Kalleh (1844-1910), a German operatic soprano, most widely known as a singer of Wagnerian roles. 2. Liza, (1802-1910), an English song-writer and composer.

Lehr, 1 le, 2 le, n. Same as *Lehr*.

Lehr-bach-ite, 1 le-ha-bi-ite, 2 le-ha-bi-ite, n. *Mineral* A black brittle lead-mercury silicide, (Pb₂Hg)₂Se, found massive [*l* = *Lehrbach*, in the Harz].

Le-hi, 1 le, 2 le, n. See *Le-hi*.

Le-hi, 1 le, 2 le, n. A karland wreath.

Le-hi, 1 le, 2 le, n. A commercial town in Dera Ismail Khan district, Punjab, British India. *Le-hi*.

Leib-nitz, 1 leib-nitz, 2 leib-nitz, n. Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von (1646-1716), a German scholar, mathematician, philosopher, inventor of differential calculus, a friendly rival of Newton, author of many profound philosophical works, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, London. *Leib-nitz*.

Leib-nitz, 1 leib-nitz, 2 leib-nitz, n. A formula expressing the derivative of a product as any desired degree.

Leib-nitz, 1 leib-nitz, 2 leib-nitz, n. 1. A. Of or pertaining to the German philosopher and mathematician Leibnitz. 2. A follower of Leibnitz.

Leib-nitz, 1 leib-nitz, 2 leib-nitz, n. The philosophical system of von Leibnitz developed in opposition to the claim of Locke that nothing exists in the form of thought which has not its origin in the senses. To this claim Leibnitz answered in his *Nouveaux Essais* with the dictum *nihil nisi tractatus typi* (nothing except the intellect itself), or the doctrine that the very constitution of the faculty of thought determines the nature of human knowledge. This doctrine of knowledge by apprehension, instead of knowledge derived solely from sense-perception, was developed by Kant in his *Critique of Pure Reason*, as a so-called transcendental logic. The metaphysical tenets, or theory of reality, of the system of Leibnitz were chiefly set forth in his doctrine of the monads. This doctrine aims to explain the world as the resultant, so to say, of different orders of self-active beings, each of which, in greater or less degree, possesses the power of reflecting in itself, or mirroring the rest of the universe. Above the physical elements with their chemical affinities and the plants and animals with their dream-like or sentient life, rise the monads who have obtained the power of thought and are human souls. The latter form a sort of "Society with God," and are members of the City of God. "The name Leibnitz has been connected with a rather weak and inconsequential kind of optimism, which maintained by an a priori argument that this is the best possible world, and also with the doctrine of preestablished harmony as accounting for the relations of body and mind. Among mathematicians the name of Leibnitz is famous as the inventor of the form of infinitesimal calculus now most generally in use. See *MONAD* and *MONADOLGY*. Leibnitz-Wolffian system, Leibnitzianism as developed and systematized by Christian Wolff (1679-1754)."

Leicester, 1 leicester, 2 leicester, n. 1. Earl of: (1) See *MONTFORT*, SIMON DE. (2) See *DUBLEY*, ROBERT. 2. See *LEICESTERSHIRE*. 3. A borough and market town, county town of Leicestershire, England. 4. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 5. A variety of long-wooled sheep, so called because originally bred in Leicestershire. See *plate of sheep* compare *1* *LEICESTERSHIRE*. 6. A variety of long-horned cattle.

Leicester, 1 leicester, 2 leicester, n. A variety of long-horned cattle.

Leicester, 1 leicester, 2 leicester, n. A variety of long-horned cattle.

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Le-lah, 1 le-lah, 2 le-lah, n. In Persian romance, the type of feminine beauty, chastity, and ardent affection, whose love for Mejnoun compares with that of the bride for the bridegroom in The Song of Solomon.

Le-lah, 1 le-lah, 2 le-lah, n. In Persian romance, the type of feminine beauty, chastity, and ardent affection, whose love for Mejnoun compares with that of the bride for the bridegroom in The Song of Solomon.

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Le Jay, 1 le jay, 2 le jay, n. Guy Michel (1688-1674). A French scholar. *Polyglot Bible*.

Le-jume, 1 le-jume, 2 le-jume, n. A French general and painter.

Le-k, 1 le-k, 2 le-k, n. (Dial. Gt Brit.) To sport, play. See *Le-k*.

Le-k, 1 le-k, 2 le-k, n. A coming together of grouse.

Le-k, 1 le-k, 2 le-k, n. A river in the Netherlands, length, 75 m to Maas.

Le-kain, 1 le-kain, 2 le-kain, n. A lake in the Olonets govern-ment, Russia, 24 by 3 m.

Le-kal, 1 le-kal, 2 le-kal, n. The dog-salmon.

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Lemming 1/1

northern latitudes or among cold mountains and dwell in underground holes, where some species hibernate, while others move about under the snow in search of roots, bark, etc. For this purpose a remarkable alteration takes place in the feet of the northern Canadian species of *Dicrostonyx*, enlarging and strengthening them for winter digging, these, exposing themselves in winter, turn white at that season, while the Scandinavian lemmings do not change color. Ordinarily, the term refers to the lemming (*Lemmus lemmus*) of Scandinavia, which inhabits the mountains of Lapland and southward. At intervals of a few years, irregularly, it becomes excessively numerous and migrates into the lowlands, following the river-valleys right down to the coast, and doing great damage to farms and gardens. Nearly all perish under a gathering host of enemies before the end of the year. [*Scand. Lemming*, < *lemja*, beat.]

lem'ing-mouse, 1 lem'ing-maus, 2 lem'ing-mous, n. An arvicoline rodent (*Synaptomys cooperi*) of western North America.

lem'mont, n. Lemon.

lem'mon-gau, n. Same as LAMONGAN.

lem-na'ceus, 1 lem-nā'ce-ŭs, 2 lem-nā'ce-ŭs, n. pl. Bot. A small family of minute stemless plants - the duckweed family - of the order *Arcales*, floating free in the water, or submerged, without obvious stem or foliage, each one being a simple frond-like body that produces one or two monocotyledonous flowers at its edge. *Lemna*, n. (l. g.) [*Gr. lemna*, water-plant] - *lem-na'ceus*, a.

lem'nad, 1 lem'nād, 2 lem'nād, n. A plant of the duckweed family, in the plural, with the definite article, the duckweeds, the same as the family. [*LEMNA*].

lem'nān, 1 lem'nān, 2 lem'nān, n. Belonging or relating to the island of Lemnos, in the Aegean sea - *Lemnian earth*, emollient - *L. ruddle*, a variety of red chalk found in Lemnos, probably an impure emollient.

lem-nis'cate, 1 lem-nis'cat, 2 lem-nis'cat, n. A curve having the general form of a figure 8. The equation of the simplest form is $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$. Also, the locus of the intersection of the normals from the origin with the tangents to an equilateral hyperbola. If the equation of the hyperbola is $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$, the equation of the lemniscates is $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$. *New York Nat. Hist. Soc. Trans.* 110 (p. 2) 1905.

lem-nis'cus, 1 lem-nis'cus, 2 lem-nis'cus, n. [*Gr. lemna*, water-plant] - *lem-nis'cus*, a. [*LEMNA*].

lem-nis'cus, 1 lem-nis'cus, 2 lem-nis'cus, n. [*LEMNA*].

lem-nis'cus, 1 lem-nis'cus, 2 lem-nis'cus, n. [*LEMNA*].

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lem-nis'cus, 1 lem-nis'cus, 2 lem-nis'cus, n. [*LEMNA*].

a. Scented with or like lemon - *1-scented gum*, an ornamental tree (*Eucalyptus maculata* *viridiflora*) cultivated in southern California, and distinguished by a long slender trunk, smooth, white bark, and drooping branches bearing narrow lemon-scented leaves and white flowers. It yields a volatile oil used in perfumery and a strong durable wood employed for gliders and wharf-piling.

1-scurry-grass, same as *SCURRY-GRASS*, 1 - *1-scurry*, n. Any of various grasses, edible but of inferior quality, as, specif., the British smear-dab (*Hyptis phaeocephala*).

1-squash, n. [*Eng.*] A lemonade made with soda-water.

1-squeezor, n. An instrument for expressing the juice of lemons - *1-thyme*, a lemon-scented variety of the common creeping thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*).

1-tree, n. 1. Same as *LEMON*, 2. The lemon-plant - *1-verbena*, a South-American shrub (*Lippia citrifolia*), cultivated in gardens for the fragrance exhaled by its flowers and bruised leaves.

1-walnut, the white walnut or butternut - *lem-on-wood*, n. A flutrold polyroan - *lem-on-wood*, n. A New Zealand tree (*Phytolobum cupressoides*) the hedge-loured or tarata - *sweet l.*, a European species (*Citrus limetta*) whose oblong yellow-tinged fruit with a curved point has a very sweet pulp.

water-l., n. The product of either of two tropical American trees of the genus *Pastiflora* as (1) *Pastiflora aurifolia*, a lemon-shaped yellow fruit having a watery pulp of agreeable flavor (2) *Pastiflora maliformis*, a smaller fruit of similar qualities - the sweet calabash of the West Indies. The wild water-lemon is yielded by *Pastiflora foetida* and is about the size of a cherry. It has a very delicately flavored pulp - *wild l.* [*Gr.*] [*LEMNA*].

1-wood, n. A timber tree (*Canthium latifolium*) of the family *Rubiaceae* - *lem-on-leaf*, n. Like a lemon, having the flavor or fragrance of a lemon - *lem-on-leaf*, n. A noted English novelist, humorist, and first editor of *Punch*.

lem-on-ade, 1 lem-on'ād, 2 lem-on'ād, n. A drink of lemon-juice and water with sugar. [*Gr.* *limonade*, < *limon*, < *LEMNA*].

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those with about 36 teeth, moderate tarsi, elongated hind limbs, and long tails, true lemur. [*LEMMA*].

lem-u-ri-form, 1 lem'u-ri-form, 2 lem'u-ri-form, n. [*LEMMA*].

lem-u-ri-form, 1 lem'u-ri-form, 2 lem'u-ri-form, n. [*LEMMA*].

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lem-u-ri-form, 1 lem'u-ri-form, 2 lem'u-ri-form, n. [*LEMMA*].

lem-u-ri-form, 1 lem'u-ri-form, 2 lem'u-ri-form, n. [*LEMMA*].



Ring-tailed Lemur (*Lemur catta*) is a small

Len-co'ran, 1 len-kō'ran, 2 len-kō'ran, n. A town in Hugu government, Transcaucasia, Russia, has sulfur-springs, mineral-springs, and a government. [*LEMMA*].

Len-co'ran, 1 len-kō'ran, 2 len-kō'ran, n. A town in Hugu government, Transcaucasia, Russia, has sulfur-springs, mineral-springs, and a government. [*LEMMA*].

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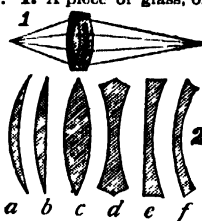
Len-co'ran, 1 len-kō'ran, 2 len-kō'ran, n. A town in Hugu government, Transcaucasia, Russia, has sulfur-springs, mineral-springs, and a government. [*LEMMA*].

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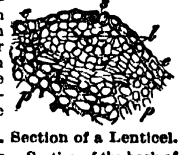
Len-co'ran, 1 len-kō'ran, 2 len-kō'ran, n. A town in Hugu government, Transcaucasia, Russia, has sulfur-springs, mineral-springs, and a government. [*LEMMA*].

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en'ti-ro'nus, 1 len'ti-kō'nus, 2 lēn'ti-cō'nūs, *n* *Pathol* An unusual curvature of the crystalline lens, its surfaces being conoidal, particularly at the back [*< L lens, lentil, + conus, cone*]



Cross-sections of Common



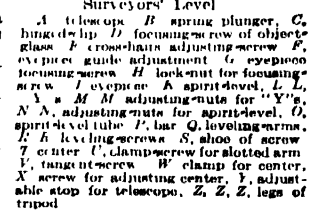
yellow powdery and white patches common on the oak. 2. [1.-] A former supposed genus of lichens embracing those

daytime at a reduced rate, subject to the possibility of delay descending 1. a letter some part of which descends below the short letters, as *p, y* — **double-l**, two or more letters cut on one type-body and usually having the faces joined, as, *f, g, h, m, n* — **Jerusalem letters**, letters tattooed as on a pilgrim to Jerusalem in remembrance of the pilgrimage **letter-half-ance**, *n* A letter-scale 1. **blindness**, *n* Same as **ALEXIA** — **l-board**, *n* 1. **Print** A board upon which matter in type is placed for keeping or for convenience of handling 2. **New** A name-board — **l-book**, *n A book of the letters and figures of the alphabet printed and marked by rigid adherence to the letter **l-box**, *n A box for letters — **l-card**, *n A folding card, with perforated gummed edging by which it is closed, thus keeping the contents private, sent through the mail as an ordinary letter after receiving its proper stamp Used first in Belgium in 1842, in Great Britain in 1892, and since in other countries — **l-carrier**, *n* A postman, especially one who delivers letters — **l-case**, *n* A portable writing-desk — **l-corporal**, *n* One whose duty is carrying and delivering letters — **l-cutter**, *n* A maker of letters — **l-finder**, *n* A finding 1. **cutting**, *n* The business or occupation of a letter-cutter 1. **drop**, *n* A slot through which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car — **l-file**, *n* Any device for filing letters 1. **founder**, 1. **found** **ing**, 1. **foundry**, a type-founder, etc — **l-head**, *n* 1. A printed heading at the top of a sheet of letter-paper, or a sheet that bears such a heading 2. [U S] A postage stamp 1. **high**, 1. **Print** As high as ordinary printing-type — **l-lichen**, *n* A lichen An epiphytic orcid, the genus (*Grammatophyllum* was named in its remembrance of the leaves 1. **plant**, 1. **learned**, *n* A learned in books — **l-cleaning**, *n — **l-lichen**, *n* *Hot* Any lichen of the tribe *Graphidaceae* especially of the genera *Graphis* and *Opegrapha* so called from the script-like form of the fructification 1. **man**, *n* 1. [Colloq.] U S A mail-carrier 2. A pensioner of the Emperor who drew an extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign 1. **missive**, 1. **Ecd** An official letter sent to several persons churches, or other bodies, with reference to some matter of common interest 2. **Eng** A letter from the sovereign, communicating a wish, permission, or command in reference to an ecclesiastical promotion 3. **Eng Law** A summons to appear in court 4. A letter from the chancery to a peer, peeress, or bishop, in summons to a meeting, *n* **Eng Hist** A letter of funds received by Charles I. in answer to his personal letter to his name (*Muz*) a letter used as a name or symbol for a tone, note, key, or degree 1. **of advice**, 1. **Com** A letter giving special information, as from a consignee to a consignee, or from an agent to a principal, or from drawer to drawee of a bill of exchange 2. **Same** as **ADVICE** 3. **l. of attorney**, **same** as **POWER OF ATTORNEY** 1. **of delegation** (**Com**), a letter authorizing one to collect a debt, or otherwise transferring authority to a representative 1. **office**, **l. of** A post-office 1. **of India** (**Com**), a letter of advice which serves to identify the signature of the holder of a letter of credit or circular note 1. **of license**, a document in which creditors agree to permit a debtor to continue business, or to pay in such amounts or at such times as are therein specified — **l. of marque**, **l. of marque and reprisal**, a commission issued by a government authorizing a private person to take the property of a foreign state, or of its citizens or subjects, as redress for an injury done by such state or its citizens or subjects — **l. of orders**, a certificate given to persons named, closed by a seal, to holy orders or ordained 1. **of recall**, a letter presented by an ambassador to the government to which he is accredited in which his recall is officially notified 1. **of recredentials**, the official reply given to an ambassador presenting his letter of recall — **l. of request** (**Eng Ecd Law**), the waiver, by a lower court, of jurisdiction over a cause with the request to a higher court to hear it 1. **ornament**, an ornamental design made from letters parts of letters or words, as in Moorish, Byzantine, Russian, or Anglo-Saxon art — **l-paper**, *n* Paper for writing letters upon, especially a size of writing-paper close to the margin, closed by a seal, as upon a letter in a foolscap See **PAPER** 1. **perfect**, *n* A having thoroughly memorized, as a speech said especially of actors — **l-plant**, *n* **Same** as **LETTERHEAD** 1. **press**, *n* A copying-press See **PRESS** Compare **LETTERPRESS** — **l-punch**, *n* A steel punch with a letter in relief on one end used for making matrices for type and for cutting on metal — **l-rack**, *n* 1. A rack for holding large types 2. A device for holding letters for convenient reference — **l-scale**, *n A scale on which to weigh mail-matter **letters clause**, **letters clause**, *n* A clause in a treaty or agreement relating to particular persons in the name of the sovereign, as *letters of pardon* **letters patent** 1. **sheet**, *n* 1. A sheet of writing-paper of letter-size 2. A sheet of stamped letter-paper furnished by the Post-office Department to be written upon folded, and mailed without an envelop — **letters of administration**, a document issued by a court having jurisdiction, appointing and authorizing a person named therein to act as administrator of an intestate estate — **letters of administration with the will annexed**, a document issued by a court appointing and authorizing a person to act as administrator of an intestate estate with the will provided by the testator — **letters of safe-conduct** (*Eng Law*), letters issued by a belligerent power to citizens of a country with which it is at war exempting them from molestation and their merchandise from seizure The ambassadors of most powers now have the authority to issue such passports — **letters overt**, **letters patent** **letters patent**, an open document, under seal of the government, granting some special right, authority, privilege or property to a person named the exclusive right to use, make, or sell some invention — **letters regulatory**, **letters rogatory**, a written request from a court asking a court in another jurisdiction to secure evidence or ascertain facts for use in a case before the first court — **l-stamp**, *n* 1. An implement for defacing or canceling postage or other stamps 2. A stamp for imprinting, as on a letter, the place at which it was mailed, etc — **letters testamentary**, the document by which the proper court authorizes the executor or administrator to take charge of and administer the testator's estate — **l-winged**, *n* Ha A bird with distinctive markings on the wing, as in the case of the letter-winged kite of Australia (*Elanus scriptus*) — **letter-wood**, *n* Same as **LEOPARDWOOD** — **l-worship**, *n* Undue regard for the letter of a law or commandment — **l-writer**, *n* 1. One who writes letters especially, one who writes letters for hire 2. A book that gives directions and examples for the proper writing of letters — **man of letters**, a man who follows literature as a profession a literary man also a man of learning a scholar — **Be** Not merely a letter, but a letter, as in the case of a surviving son of your name (but not constitute the coat, or fill the escutcheon!) [Consult *Works*, *Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, p. 320 [S. 1855]]*****

porus, who reigned nearly forty years, from 308 to 353 B. C.

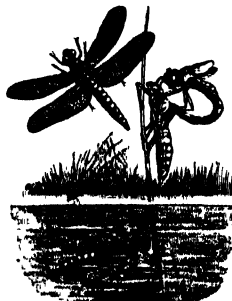


Such levels usually consist of a device having an air-bud-



2. One whose religion does not prompt him to charity; a hypocrite in allusion to the conduct of the Levites in the parable of the good Samaritan. *Luke x. 32*

lib'er-al-i-zā'(or -sā')tion, n. — lib'er-al-iz'er or -is'er, n.



Libellulids

parallaxic 1. caused by the position of the observer, being the result of the parallax of the moon, disclosing its western edge after rising and its eastern edge before setting.

Libretto, 1 lib-rē-to, 2 lib-rē-to, n. A libretto, like a balance oscillating balancing. **Libretto**, 1 lib-rē-to, 2 lib-rē-to, n. One who writes. **Libretto**, 1 lib-rē-to, 2 lib-rē-to, n. One who writes. **Libretto**, 1 lib-rē-to, 2 lib-rē-to, n. One who writes. **Libretto**, 1 lib-rē-to, 2 lib-rē-to, n. One who writes.

The libretto to 'I Puritani' is one of the poorest ever furnished to Bellini but the music is some of his best. G. P. Upton Standard Opera p. 62 [n. a. c. 1891].

[It. dim. of libro, < L. liber, book.] **Libretto**, 1 lib-rē-to, 2 lib-rē-to, n. A libretto, like a balance oscillating balancing.

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license system, a mode of regulating the traffic in alcoholic drinks by imposing a fee for the privilege of selling, the persons to whom the privilege shall be granted and the conditions attached being usually determined by law. It is administered by an excise board or other officials. It is called **low** 1. when the fee charged is comparatively low. **high** 1. when the fee is comparatively high. usually adopted for the increase of the public revenue or some other special purpose. 1. tax [Wisc. insin. U. S.], an income tax imposed on corporations. — no 1. [U. S.], the absolute denial of the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage equivalent to prohibition. — special 1., a document conferring exceptional privileges, as, in England, a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry at any time and place.

Licensee, 1 li-sen-sē, 2 li-sen-sē, n. Permitted by legal authority, authority, having a license, as, a licensed saloon.

That temperance is dreadfully multiplied by the number of licensed shops for the retailing of spirits we all know. CHANNING Works, Temperance p. 114 [A. U. 1843].

Licensee, 1 li-sen-sē, 2 li-sen-sē, n. The act of licensing, used more particularly with reference to clerical or professional licenses.

Licensee, 1 li-sen-sē, 2 li-sen-sē, n. 1. A person licensed to preach or practice a profession. Specif. (1) In many Protestant churches, a person licensed to preach, after an examination, while yet unordained.

In connection with that one mission we have six native licentiates. J. L. NEVINS China p. 376 [1869].

(2) (a) In British use, a person holding a certificate of competence in some profession, as that of medicine, dentistry or music. He rank of licentiate is granted by the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Academy of Music, the Society of Apothecaries, the College of Preceptors, and by the University of Durham (in theology only). (b) In Continental universities, a person who has received the *licentia docendi*, the rank between bachelor and master or between master and doctor, whereby he is authorized to teach. (3) [Archaeol.] R. C. C. A friar with papal authority to perform certain duties independent of the local priests.

For of his order he was licentiate. CHAUCER C. T., Prologue l. 220.

2. The condition of having a license, a licentiate's degree. 3. One who behaves licentiously. [*L. licentia*, pp. of *licentia* see LICENSE, p. 1] — **licen-ti-ship**, n. The condition or office of a licentiate.

licen-ti-ship, 1 li-sen-ti-ship, 2 li-sen-ti-ship, n. The condition of having a license, a licentiate's degree.

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Pertaining to lichens — **lichen-al**, 1. A. Of or pertaining to lichens. 2. n. A lichen. **lichen-ate**, n. Chem. A salt of lichenic acid — **lichened**, a. Bot. Covered or overgrown with lichens — **lichen-ous**, a. Bot. Of or relating to lichens — **lichen-ous**, a. Bot. Same as **lichen-ous**. 3. **lichen-ic**, a. Of, relating to, or derived from lichens — **lichenic acid**, same as **lumaric acid** — **lichen-ic-ous**, a. Dwelling on lichens parasitically — **lichen-ic-ous**, a. Bot. Assumption of condition resembling lichen said of the skin — **lichen-iform**, a. Bot. Similar to or having the form of a lichen — **lichen-ing**, n. **lichen-ism**, n. Bot. The state of union of a fungus and an alga, constituting what is known as a lichen — **lichen-ist**, n. Same as **lichenologist** — **lichen-ly-ous**, a. Lichen-eating — **lichen-ize**, v. To cover with lichens, as, the weathered and lichenized surfaces of the sandstone — **lichen-less**, a. Without lichens — **lichen-old**, a. 1. Med. Resembling lichen. 2. Bot. Licheniform — **lichen-y**, a. Covered with a growth of lichens, lichen-covered.

lichen, 1 li-chen, 2 li-chen, n. 1. A lichen. 2. A lichen.

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Key 1: *aisle*; *au* = out; *oll*; *lū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *jet*; *u* = sing; *so*; *ship*; *Chin*, this; *agure*; *F. boū, dūne*; *n* = loch †, *obsolete*; †, *variant*.
 Key 2: *bōok*, *bōot*; *full*, *ryle*, *cāre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōll*, *bōy*; *e* = *k*, *ç* = *s*, *gō*, *gēm*, *ink*; *ç* = *z*; *thin*, *this*; *F. boū, dūne*; *n* = loch.

Ligarius light-year

devoted to the maintenance of lighthouses, light-dues — 1. of nature. 1. The capacity for apprehending truth that is natural or innate to man, independently of sense-experience, especially as used by Descartes and his followers. 2. Theol. The ability to perceive religious truth without supernatural revelation — 1. of one's eyes, a person deeply beloved, a special favorite. 1. of the countenance, favorable chiefly a scriptural use — 1. of the world, Jesus Christ. John viii, 12 — 1. organ, a. An organ in the thorax or abdomen of an insect, by which it makes itself luminous — 1. pillar, *n. Meteor*. A luminous column sometimes seen extending vertically from the sun or moon, when either of these bodies is near (above or below) the horizon, a form of halo — 1. port, *n.* An opening to let light into a vessel's hold. 1. pressure, *n.* Pressure exerted by light where it falls, and also on the source of light by reaction — 1. ratio, *n. Astron*. A number, 2512, used to multiply the light of a star of a given magnitude, so that it may equal the light of a star in brightness precisely one magnitude brighter — 1. room, *n. 1. Naut*. A small room next the powder-magazine in a war-vessel, having in the partition between them thick glass panes through which the latter is illuminated, thus avoiding the danger of explosion; light-box. 2. The chamber containing the lighting-apparatus of a lighthouse, lantern — 1. seat, *n. Old Eng Law*. A tax, payable three times a year, of a halfpenny per hide of land, for providing altar-candles — 1. shot, — 1. screen, *n. Forestry*. A frame for the partial shading of a seed-bed. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Treatise on Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61 (gov. pro. 05) — 1. spot, *n. 1. Bot*. A cell-cytoplasm back-wall area which is susceptible to illumination by sunlight. 2. Same as CONE OF LIGHT. See CONE — 1. standard, *n.* See CANDLE and STANDARD — 1. struck, *a. Phot*. Injured by exposure to actinic rays, fogged said of a sensitized plate when spoiled by undue exposure — 1. light, *a.* Impermeable by light-rays — 1. vector, *n.* A vector or line showing the magnitude direction of the light-disturbance at any point in a region traversed by polarized light — 1. vessel, *n. Naut*. A light-ship. 1. wave, *n.* A wave or undulation of light — northern lights, the aurora borealis — oxy-calcium, *n.* A lime-light — oxyhydrogen, *n.* The light formed by directing two mingling streams of oxygen and hydrogen, while burning, upon a cylinder of lime. Drummond L.; lime-l.; oxyether l.; oxygas l.; patent l., a window made of extra thick glass used in vaults and pavements — platinum standard l., the light given out by a square centimeter of platinum at solidifying temperature — position, *n.* A ship's light light when in sight of other vessels or quarters — 1. *n.* A side window in a closed vehicle, distinct from that in the door — revolving l., a lighthouse light that, by means of revolving reflectors, alternately disappears and then reappears and shines with increasing brightness — ruby l. (Phot), a non-actinic red dark-room light — running lights, the lights carried by a vessel between sunset and sunrise, red on the port, green on the starboard side showing ahead. If moving, a steam-vessel carries, in addition, a white light at the foremast-head (two if towing one or more vessels or rafts) — secondary l., an accessory light in a picture, as a light from a lantern in a moonlit scene shining l., one who possesses exceptional intellectual attainments, an eminent person, luminary — spot, *n.* [U. S.] Light concentrated and directed upon some person or thing, as an actor, hence, figuratively, a conspicuous position, prominence — stay l., *n.* A light depending from the fore-stay of a vessel at anchor — the lights, 1. *Gr Ch*. The feast of the Epiphany. 2. *Jewish Ch*. The feast of the Dedication. 3. *the l. of the countenance*, kindly recognition, favor. 4. *to come to the l.*, to be discovered or comprehended — to see l., to see a possible way out of a difficulty, begin to understand something, begin to apprehend the truth of anything — to see l. 1. To come into notice, come into view. 2. To be born, be published — to stand in one's own l., to obstruct that which is to one's own advantage — to throw l. on, to make clear — voltaic l., an arc-light.

Light, adv. 1. Not with full weight or value. 2. Without exertion or effort, easily [*Ab* *lichte*, < *lecht*, light]

Light-hall, 1. *dues*, etc. See under LIGHT, *n.*
Light-brain, 1. *lū'brēn*, 2. *lū'brān*; *n.* One of weak intellect
Light-coursers, 1. *lū'kōrs*, 2. *lū'kōrs*; *n. Slang* — making a copper band about 1 1/2 feet deep around the top of a sugar-clearing pan, to prevent the sirup from boiling over
Lightet, *imp.* of LIGHT, *v.*
Light-en, 1. *lū'tn*, 2. *lū'tn*, *v.* 1. *l. t.* 1. To make light or more light, illumine, as, to lighten a room by opening the shutters. 2. To make clear or understandable, enlighten, as, to lighten the mind. 3. To make lighter in shade, or add high lights to, as, to lighten a painting. 4. [Archaic] To relieve of gloom or sadness.

They looked upon him, and were lightened. Ps. xxiv, 5
 5. [Rare] To emit or radiate, as, to lighten forth an angry flash.

II. 1. To become or grow lighter, as, the sky lightens, the fabric lightened in the wash. 2. To display a sudden light, as lightning, emit lightning
Light-en, *v. l. t.* 1. To reduce in weight, make less heavy, relieve of weight, as, to lighten a ship by throwing the cargo overboard. 2. To make less burdensome, render less oppressive, alleviate, as, to lighten grief.

Hitherto it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being.
 MILL *Political Economy* bk. iv, ch. 4, p. 518 [A. 1888]

3. To relieve from distress, gladden
II. 1. To become less burdensome or heavy.

Light-en, *v. t.* To settle down, descend

Light-end, *pp.* Lightened

Light-en-er, *n.* [Rare] An illuminator, that which flashes lightning

Light-en-ing, 1. *lū'tn-ing*, 2. *lū'tn-ing*, *n.* 1. A becoming bright, dawnbreak. 2. *Metal*. A peculiar brightening of molten silver, indicating that maximum purity has been attained. 3. [Rare] A cheering up. 4. Lightning

Light'er, 1. *lū'ter*, 2. *lū'ter*, *v. l. t.* To transport in a lighter or in a similar manner. **II.** 1. To be in the business of transporting by lighters

Light'er, *a. comp.* More easily.

Light'er, *n.* 1. *Naut*. A barge, or similar vessel, especially one used in loading and unloading ships, etc.

The depth and the supply of water for a navigable canal must be proportioned to the number and tonnage of the lighters, which are likely to carry goods upon it. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. I, bk. v, ch. 1, p. 371 [W. L. A. C.]

2. A barge for transporting railroad-cars

Light'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which lights or illuminates. Specif.: (1) A mechanical device for lighting a gas-jet. (2) A twisted piece of paper, a torch, or the like, for lighting. 2. *Woolen-manuf.* Any one of successive layers of wool that are to be blended

Light'er-age, 1. *lū'ter-ij*, 2. *lū'ter-aj*, *n.* 1. The price for unloading a ship by lighters, or for the use of lighters. 2. The removal of a cargo by lighters

Light'er-d, *pp.* Lightered

Light'er-man, 1. *lū'ter-mān*, 2. *lū'ter-mān*, *n.* [MEN, pl.] *Naut*. A man managing or employed on a lighter

Light'er-screw, 1. *lū'ter-skrew*, 2. *lū'ter-skrew*, *n.* A screw for adjusting the distance between millstones

Light'er-stair, 1. *lū'ter-stair*, 2. *lū'ter-stair*, *n.* Milling A lever by which the adjustable end of a bridge-tree may be raised or lowered

Light'er-than-air, *a.* Less in weight than the air displaced, said of an air-ship

Light'er-tered, 1. *lū'ter-terd*, etc. See under LIGHT, *a.*

Light-foot, 1. *lū't-foot*, 2. *lū't-foot*, *n.* [Old Slang] Venison

Light-foot, 1. *lū't-foot*, 2. *lū't-foot*, *n.* 1. *Hannah*, an English Quakeress, alleged to have been secretly married to George III. about 1758. 2. *John* (1760-1837), an English divine and Hebraist. 3. *John* (1735-1788), an English botanist and curate. 4. *Joseph Barber* (1782-1889), Biblical critic, Bishop of Durham

Light-footed, 1. *lū't-footed*, etc. See under LIGHT, *a.*

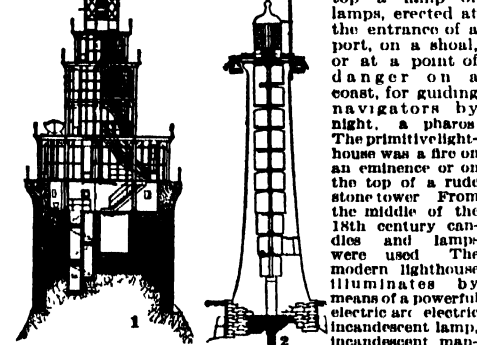
Light-full, *a.* [Rare] Full of light, bright — *ness*, *a.*

Light-full, *a.* [Rare] Light of heart, cheerful — *ness*, *a.*

Light-heeled, 1. *lū't-hēld*, 2. *lū't-hēld*, *a.* Walking or running with little apparent effort. See LIGHT, *a.*

Light-Horse *Harry*, Sobriquet of General Henry Lee (1756-1818), commander of cavalry in the Revolutionary war, father of General Robert E. Lee

Light-house, 1. *lū't-haus*, 2. *lū't-haus*, *n.* A tower or other structure bearing at the top a lamp or lamps, erected at the entrance of a port, on a shoal, or at a point of danger on a coast, for guiding navigators by night. A pharos. The primitive light-house was a fire on an eminence or on the top of a rude stone tower. From the middle of the 18th century candles and lamps were used. The modern light-house illuminates by means of a powerful electric arc electric incandescent lamp, incandescent mantle lamp using oil, gas, acetylene gas, or a multiple electric arc. A light-house, from which the light is gathered and directed toward the horizon by some form of optical apparatus like the Fresnel lens. The light produced may be white or colored, fixed, flashing intermittently, or occulting according to the type of optical apparatus or lamp mechanism used. By the differences so produced individual lights can be identified, and the part of the coast known. Many modern light-houses are constructed of hard stone, such as granite, or of cement-concrete faced with stone, others are constructed of steel, on a foundation of stone or concrete, or are iron skeleton structures on iron piles driven directly into coral reefs, or supported on and drawn into sand should by disk-like screws (screw-piles). The Bell Rock light-house at Skerryvore, off the coast of Scotland, is 138 feet high to the base of the lantern, the new Eddystone light-house in the English Channel, 132 feet high from high-water level to the focal plane of the lantern, the Minot Ledge light-house, Massachusetts Bay, 85 feet high. The distance at which lights can be seen is, in some instances, very great. The heliophotal light (an all-light) of Alleppey at Travancore is visible, on a clear night, at a distance of 45 miles. The tower of Navesink, N. J., has a light-equipment equal to 90,000,000 candle-power. Its light might be seen for a distance of 140 miles, but, owing to the earth's curvature, sailors do not "pick it up" until they come within a distance of about 22 miles. See *ILLUS* under PROJECTOR



Lighthouses

1. Lighthouse of concrete and steel construction. Minot Ledge, San Francisco, Cal.

2. Lighthouse of concrete construction. Eddystone Rock, England

The light is gathered and directed toward the horizon by some form of optical apparatus like the Fresnel lens. The light produced may be white or colored, fixed, flashing intermittently, or occulting according to the type of optical apparatus or lamp mechanism used. By the differences so produced individual lights can be identified, and the part of the coast known. Many modern light-houses are constructed of hard stone, such as granite, or of cement-concrete faced with stone, others are constructed of steel, on a foundation of stone or concrete, or are iron skeleton structures on iron piles driven directly into coral reefs, or supported on and drawn into sand should by disk-like screws (screw-piles). The Bell Rock light-house at Skerryvore, off the coast of Scotland, is 138 feet high to the base of the lantern, the new Eddystone light-house in the English Channel, 132 feet high from high-water level to the focal plane of the lantern, the Minot Ledge light-house, Massachusetts Bay, 85 feet high. The distance at which lights can be seen is, in some instances, very great. The heliophotal light (an all-light) of Alleppey at Travancore is visible, on a clear night, at a distance of 45 miles. The tower of Navesink, N. J., has a light-equipment equal to 90,000,000 candle-power. Its light might be seen for a distance of 140 miles, but, owing to the earth's curvature, sailors do not "pick it up" until they come within a distance of about 22 miles. See *ILLUS* under PROJECTOR

From the dim headlands many a light-house gleams
 LONGFELLOW *A Summer Day by the Sea* l. 5

Lighthouse Board. 1. [U. S.] A board formed in 1789 and reorganized in 1862, having control of the construction and management of all lights, buoys, sea-marks, etc., on the coast. This board was abolished by act of Congress, June 17, 1910, and its place taken by the L. Bureau. 2. [Brit. & Ir.] (1) A corporation, known as Trinity House of London, which was chartered in 1514, and is the general light-house authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, with 11 districts under its jurisdiction. (2) The Northern Lighthouse Board of Scotland, chartered in 1786. (3) The Irish Lighthouse Board chartered in 1786

Light-house-keeper, *n.* An employee having charge of a light-house

Light-ing, 1. *lū't-ing*, 2. *lū't-ing*, *n.* 1. The science, theory, system, or means of providing natural or artificial illumination in a building. 2. *Metal*. Annealing

Central-station lighting, the lighting of several buildings or places by currents from a single station, as distinguished from isolated lighting, in which each place is supplied with a current from its own source

Light-ing, *n.* The act of alighting or descending to the ground, as from horseback

Light-iron, 1. *lū't-irōn*, etc. See under LIGHT, *n.*

Light-ish, 1. *lū't-ish*, 2. *lū't-ish*, *a.* Somewhat light

Light-less, 1. *lū't-lēs*, 2. *lū't-lēs*, *a.* Having or giving no light; dark — *light-less-ness*, *n.*

Lightless eyes, *lately* dark-filled with love
 BUTLER *Lyonesse* *Lost Tales of Melusina*, *Ordeal's Son* at 114

Lightly, 1. *lū't-lī*, 2. *lū't-lī*, *adv.* [Scot.] To make light of

Lightly, *adv.* 1. With little weight or pressure, softly; as, his trials affect him lightly. 2. Without heaviness of spirit, cheerily, light-heartedly, airily, playfully. 3. With levity, carelessly; heedlessly, also, frivolously, irreverently, or wantonly. 4. In a slight degree. 5. On grounds of little weight. 6. With light step or motion, nimbly. 7. Without effort or strain, easily, readily

By an almost universal law of our nature, money lightly gained is lightly spent. T. ARNOLD *Modern Hist. lect.* iii, p. 166. [A. 1874]

8. Usually

Light-man, 1. *lū't-mān*; 2. *lū't-mān*, *n.* 1. A light-keeper. 2. A linkman.

Light-ness, 1. *lū't-nēs*; 2. *lū't-nēs*, *n.* The condition or quality of being light or bright, clearness, brightness, as, the lightness of day, lightness of hue.

Light-ness, *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being light or not heavy, levity, as, the lightness of a feather. 2. Ease or elasticity of movement, agility; grace, facility, as, lightness of touch. 3. Levity of mind or conduct, frivolity, dissoluteness. 4. Buoyancy, volatility, sprightliness. 5. In cookery, sponginess

Light-ning, 1. *lū't-nīng*, 2. *lū't-nīng*, *n.* 1. A sudden flash of light caused by the discharge of electricity between two electrified regions of cloud, or between a cloud and the earth, the discharge itself. When the discharge is between a cloud and the earth, it may destroy any poorly conducting materials it encounters

The disruptive lightning-discharge differs from an artificially produced discharge by being at the same time of very great quantity and very high potential, sometimes crossing an interval of a mile or more. In other respects it is like the spark from a Leyden jar, following a sinuous path, producing its light by heating the dielectric along that path to incandescence, and causing a detonation. See THUNDER

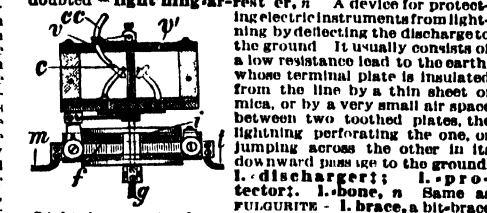
If you are near a person who has been struck by lightning, try to stimulate the respiration and circulation, and do not cease in the effort to restore animation for at least one hour

A. McADAM in *Popular Science Monthly* Aug. 1893, p. 463.

2. A lightning or brightening, a growing bright, illumination

In the golden lightning Of the sunken sun
 SHAKESPEARE *To a Skylark* at 8.

— beaded, chapleted, or pearl lightning, lightning that appears as a string of brilliant beads — chain l., a long flash of lightning occasionally branched at one or both ends, and then called forked l., passing between clouds or a cloud and the earth, and appearing to follow a zigzag course — fillet or ribbon l., lightning in which several parallel discharges together appear like a band or ribbon — globular, or ball l., a supposed electric meteor resembling a moving ball of fire destructive to objects in its path, and sometimes disappearing with an explosive sound. Its reality is doubted — light-ning-arrest er, *n.* A device for protecting electric instruments from lightning by deflecting the discharge to the ground. It usually consists of a low resistance lead to the earth, whose terminal plate is insulated from the line by a thin sheet of mica, or by a very small air space between two toothed plates, the lightning perforating the one, or jumping across the other in its downward passage to the ground. 1. *discharger*; 1. *protector*; 1. *bone*, *n.* Same as FULGURITE — 1. *brace*, a bit-brace consisting of two principal parts, a rod and a nut, analogous to a bolt and nut. The threads being of extremely coarse pitch, the rod may be rapidly rotated by moving the through the lead fuse, *f.*, to sleeve back and forth upon it. The carbon *c* then to the — 1. *bug*, *n.* [U. S.] A freely curved carbon rod forming an L-shaped conductor. A lightning-rod are between the carbons — 1. *pains* (*Mérid*), severe shooting pains that occur in locomotor ataxia — 1. *print*, *n.* A mark impressed by lightning, especially on the human body, commonly ready for the next day's use, assumes a tree-like form, and is the superfluous current popularly supposed to be a photograph of a feature of the landscape the wire *g* is an insulator — 1. *proof*, a Protected or proof lightning-block *m.* wire leading against lightning 1. *recorder*, to motor *n. Meteor*. An instrument, working on the principle of wireless telegraphy, for recording electrical storms. 1. *rod*, *n. 1. l'er*. A metallic conductor extending from a short distance above a building or other structure to a point where it makes good electrical connection with a body of water or of moist earth. Its upper extremity is sharp-pointed, so as to insure quiet discharge of strong electric currents toward or from the earth — 1. *stone*, *n.* 1. A lightning-tube or fulgurite. 2. A primitive stone weapon or tool, as an ax-head popularly so called — 1. *tooth*, *n.* The tooth of a lightning saw. See under SAW — 1. *tube*, *n.* Same as FULGURITE. rocket l., a rare form of lightning in which a luminous trail appears to shoot up from a cloud like a rocket and then disappear in a clear sky — sheet l., a lightning caused by the reflection of forked lightning heat-lightning. See HEAT — stellar l., lightning that appears to radiate in several directions from one point — summer l., heat-lightning. See under HEAT — volcanic l., lightning attending a volcanic eruption zigzag l., sinuous or irregularly branched lightning, popularly represented as moving in a zigzag manner



Lightning-arrester for a Trolley-car

If the lightning runs down the trolley, it reaches the arrester by the wire *t* passes through the lead fuse, *f*, to sleeve back and forth upon it. The carbon *c* then to the — 1. *bug*, *n.* [U. S.] A freely curved carbon rod forming an L-shaped conductor. A lightning-rod are between the carbons — 1. *pains* (*Mérid*), severe shooting pains that occur in locomotor ataxia — 1. *print*, *n.* A mark impressed by lightning, especially on the human body, commonly ready for the next day's use, assumes a tree-like form, and is the superfluous current popularly supposed to be a photograph of a feature of the landscape the wire *g* is an insulator — 1. *proof*, a Protected or proof lightning-block *m.* wire leading against lightning 1. *recorder*, to motor *n. Meteor*. An instrument, working on the principle of wireless telegraphy, for recording electrical storms. 1. *rod*, *n. 1. l'er*. A metallic conductor extending from a short distance above a building or other structure to a point where it makes good electrical connection with a body of water or of moist earth. Its upper extremity is sharp-pointed, so as to insure quiet discharge of strong electric currents toward or from the earth — 1. *stone*, *n.* 1. A lightning-tube or fulgurite. 2. A primitive stone weapon or tool, as an ax-head popularly so called — 1. *tooth*, *n.* The tooth of a lightning saw. See under SAW — 1. *tube*, *n.* Same as FULGURITE. rocket l., a rare form of lightning in which a luminous trail appears to shoot up from a cloud like a rocket and then disappear in a clear sky — sheet l., a lightning caused by the reflection of forked lightning heat-lightning. See HEAT — stellar l., lightning that appears to radiate in several directions from one point — summer l., heat-lightning. See under HEAT — volcanic l., lightning attending a volcanic eruption zigzag l., sinuous or irregularly branched lightning, popularly represented as moving in a zigzag manner

Light-nīng, *n.* [Rare or Obs.] A making or becoming light or less heavy.

Light-nī-ave, 1. *lū't-nō-lūv*, 2. *lū't-nō-lūv*, *n.* 1. An old dance-tune. 2. A coquettish or wanton woman

Light, 1. *lū'ts*, 2. *lū'ts*, *n. pl.* Lungs, especially of mammals. LIGHT, *a.*

Light-ship, 1. *lū't-ship*, 2. *lū't-ship*, *n.* A vessel with a warning light, usually fitted with fog-signals and bells, and moored where a light-house would be impracticable

Light-some, 1. *lū't-sēm*; 2. *lū't-sēm*, *a.* Of a light, gay, or cheerful mood or character, blithesome, playful, airy

Then was Christian glad
 Light-ship at Sandy Hook
 and light-ship BUNYAN *Works*, *Pilgrim's Progress* pt. 1, ch. 6, p. 104 [in A. C. 1874]

— light-some-ly, *adv.* — light-some-ness, *n.* Cheerfulness, gaiety

Light-some, *a.* Full of light, luminous, light of color — light-some-ness, *n.* Luminousness

Light-struck, 1. *lū't-strūk*; 2. *lū't-strūk*, *a. Phot*. Blurred by accidental exposure to light

Light-weight, etc. See under LIGHT, *a.*

Light-wood, 1. *lū't-wūd*; 2. *lū't-wūd*, *n.* 1. [Ro. U. S.] Resinous pine, commonly the heart of the yellow pine.

Light-wood, 2. An Australian acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*) yielding a very valuable timber so called from its lightness of weight. See BLACKWOOD, 1

Light-yt, *a.* Full of light, illuminated

Light-year, 1. *lū't-yēr*, 2. *lū't-yēr*, *n. Astron*. The space traversed in one year by a ray of light, which in air travels at the rate of about 186,000 miles per second. It is employed



Li'ma-sol', 1 li'ma-söl', 2 li'ma-söl', n The chief seaport of 8 Cyprus
li-ma'tion, 1 li-ma'shan 2 li-ma'shon, n [Rare] The act of filling or polishing apertures, a dental operation for separating crowded or overlapping teeth by filling [*< L. limatio(n)-, a diminishing, < L. lima* file]

li-ma-ture, n [Rare] 1. Limation 2. Filings [*< L. limatura, a lima, file*]
li-mas, 1 li-ma's, 2 li-ma's n 1. *Conch* A genus typical of *Lima* 2. [i] A gastropod of this genus, a slug at present restricted to certain injurious garden-slugs See slug, n [*< L. lima, slug*]

limb, 1 limb, 2 lim, et 1. To tear or cut off the limbs of, to dismember 2. *Loggany* To remove limbs from (a felled tree) 3. [Rare] To supply with limbs

limb', n 1. One of the articulated appendages of the *limb*, body of an animal, used for locomotion or prehension, as a leg, arm, wing, or paired fin
Then nail my head on yonder tower — Give every town a limb — And God who made shall gather them I go from you to him
ARTURO Execution of Montrose at 12.

2. A branch of a tree growing out from the trunk and dividing into smaller branches and twigs 3. A person or thing forming a part of something else, a member, an arm or branch of anything, as, a limb of the river.
Their noblest limbs of counsel well disjoint.
And, mocking, now one of our own appoint.

4. The part of a bow on either side of the grip or handle
5. [Colloq.] A roughish young person, a scapegrace, a mischievous child [*< AS lim, limb*] Syn see branch

limb-girdle, n That portion of the skeleton by which the limbs are attached to the trunk, the shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle — **lim-guard**, n Armor to protect the legs and arms — **lim-meal**, adv Limb from limb so as to tear the limbs apart 1. of the devil, a servant of the evil one applied often playfully to children given to mischief 1. of Satan, 1. of the law [Colloq.] a lawyer, or any officer of the law — **lim-ray**, n The limb of a vertebrate an inclusive term

limb', n An edge, or part, as of a disk or surface
rainbow, vivid as Niagara's was painted in the air Its southern limb came down before the group of trees, and enveloped the fair vision
HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales* p. 259 [i. a. r. 1857]

limb (1) *Antrom* The edge of the disk of the moon or other heavenly body (2) *Bot* (a) The upper expanded portion of a gamophyllous perianth or of a petal (b) The lamina or blade of a leaf or petal (c) *Crest* The lateral area on either side of the glabellum in trilobites (4) The graduated portion of a leveling-rod or instrument for determining angles, as in surveying, etc. [*< L. limbe, < L. limbus* edge] — **limb-light**, n *Antrom* The faint encircling border of light about a planet due to absorption of the planet's atmosphere

lim-bach, 1 lim-ban, 2 lim-ban, n A town in the Free State of Saxony, 7 m N W of Chemnitz — **lim-bach-ite**, n *Mineral* A greasy light-green hydrated aluminum-magnesium silicate that is found massive, and is closely related to deweyite

lim-bat, 1 lim-bat 2 lim-bat, n Same as **limbat**
lim-bate, 1 lim-bek, 2 lim-bat, n A bordered, as a leaf or flower lining the margin of a different color from the rest [*< L. limbatulus, < L. limbus* edge]

lim-ba'tion, 1 lim-ba'shan, 2 lim-ba'shan, n *Zool.* A border, margin

lim-beck, 1 lim-beck, 2 lim-bek, n To distill
lim-bek, 1 lim-bek, 2 lim-bek, n 1. *Her* A bearing representing an alembic 2. A still [Contr of **ALEMBIC**] **lim-beck**

limbed, 1 limd, 2 limd, a Possessing limbs often used **limd**, in compounds, as, stunted-limbed, long-limbed
lim-ber, 1 lim-ber, 2 lim-ber, v 1. *t* To attach the lumber to, as a gun-carriage often used with up

The gunners are quick to lumber up their pieces and make their escape
CORBIN *Drumbeat of the Nation* p. 307 [i. 1888]

II. *t* To fasten the lumber to a cannon, lumber up, as, the artillery lumbered up speedily

lim-ber, n To make lumber or plant

The steepest of arms can be limbered
F. MARION CHAFFORD *Mr. Isaac* p. 164. [MACM 1882]

lim-ber, a Having little or no stiffness, easily bent, pliant, limp, as, the limber branch of a willow-tree

The Pakima's clothes are made of reindeer skins, so nicely dressed that they are as soft and limber as velvet
SCHWATKA *Children of the Cold* p. 15 [i. a. r. 1886]

[*< LIMP*, a] — **lim-ber-ness**, n

lim-ber, n 1. *Ordnance* The fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of a chest mounted on two wheels and having a pole for the horses See **FIELD-BATTERY**

The assailants fell back... carrying off the limber and gun-team
A. FORBES *Afghan Wars* pt. 1, p. 87 [i. 1892]

2. *Naut* A lengthwise gutter on each side of the keelson to permit water to pass into the pump-well, also [pl], the gutters including the holes in the floor-timbers, through which the water passes 3. *pl* [Prov Eng] The shafts of a carriage, thills [*< L. limar, limbs, < limr* limb]

— **lim-ber-board**, n *Naut* A plank over a limber-passage in a vessel's hold, to protect it from being filled up or clogged — **lim-box**, n The ammunition-box or chest on the limber of a field-gun — **lim-chest**, — **lim-chain**, n 1. *Naut* A chain lying in a vessel's limber, drawn to and fro from time to time to keep the limber free from dirt 1. *clearest*

2. *Ordnance* A chain confining the trail to the limber — **lim-gunner**, n A field-artilleryman who rides on a limber — **lim-ham**, n 1. One who is supple-jointed, hence, figuratively, a fawning or servile person 2. [i.] In Dryden's play *The Kind Keeper*, the weak, foolish keeper of the mistresses — **lim-hole**, n *Ship-building* A hole, as in the partitions or flooring of the limbers, to permit bilge-water to flow into the pump-well See **LIMBER**, n 2 — **lim-hook**, n Same as **PINTLE-HOOK** — **lim-jack**, n [Colloq. U.S.] A person having pliable limbs, a contortionist — **lim-kentledge**, n A kentledge used above the limber-passage — **lim-passage**, n *Naut*, The limber-space in a vessel's hold, each side of the keelson — **lim-pine**, n The Rocky Mountain white pine — **lim-pit**, n *MU* A place hollowed out for the purpose of sheltering a gun-limber — **lim-plate**, n Same as **LIMBER-BOARD** — **lim-rope**, n *Naut* A rope drawn through the limbers of a ship to prevent their being choked, as by dirt — **lim-saddle**, n A cart-saddle — **lim-strake**, n *Naut* The strake next to the keelson [limbs from felled trees]

lim-ber, 1 lim-ber, 2 lim-ber, n *Loggany* One who cuts the limber, *pp* limbered S 8

lim-bi, 1 lim-bi, 2 lim-bi, n [i.] Plural of **LIMBUS**

lim-bic, 1 lim-bic, 2 lim-bic, a Of, pertaining to, or forming a limbus or border — **limbic lobe** (*Anat.*)

An elongated ring-like area on the mesial and tentorial surfaces of each cerebral hemisphere, almost enclosing the corpus cal-

losum and comprising the callosal, hippocampal, and dentate convolutions
lim-bif-er-ous, 1 lim-bif-er-us, 2 lim-bif-er-ös, a Provided with a margin or border

limb-less, 1 lim-less, 2 lim-less, a Destitute of limbs

lim-bo', 1 lim-bo, 2 lim-bo, n 1. *R. C. Theol* An intermediate border region in the intermediate state, nearer hell or heaven according to the class of souls there detained **lim-bus**, 2. A place, real or imaginary, to which things worthless or foolish may be relegated 3. [Slang] A place of confinement, a prison
I had mistered the scoundrelly dragons ten minutes ago in order to beat up Hurley's quarters and get you out of limbo
SCOTT *Old Mortality* p. 240 [i. a. w. 1873]

[*Abt* of *L. limbus*, edge, used after *in*]

— **limbo of fools** (*limbus fatuorum*), a fools' paradise — **limbo of infants** (*limbus infantum* or *infantium*), the dwelling-place of the departed souls of unbaptized infants — **limbo of the fathers** (*limbus patrum*), a limbo near heaven where the souls of the pre-Christian saints were supposed to be retained until Christ's descent into Hades

Hell was also partitioned off the place of devils and the damned and the various subterranean regions as Purgatory, *Limbus Infantum* and *Limbus Patrum*

New Schaff-Herzog Encyc vol. iv, p. 176.

lim-bo', n A variety of coarse cotton-wool fabric worn by the natives of South Africa [*< Zulu umbu, web*]

lim-borch, 1 lim-börh, 2 lim-börh, Philip van (1563-1617) A Dutch Remonstrant, Arminian theologian and professor at Amsterdam, *Theologia Christiana*

lim-bourg, 1 lah-bör', 2 lah-bör', n A province in Belgium, 931 sq m., capital, Hasselt. **Lim-burg**

lim-bous, 1 lim-bus, 2 lim-büs, a Having a border or well-marked edge — **limbous suture**, a suture whose interlocking edges alternately overlap

lim-bu, 1 lim-bü, 2 lim-bu, n A member of a Nepalese race of Mongolian origin found chiefly in eastern Nepal, and speaking one of the Indo-Chinese dialects

lim-burg, 1 lim-bürh, 2 lim-bürh, n 1. A manufacturing and mining province in the Netherlands, 851 sq m., capital, Maastricht 2. A manufacturing town in Illesee-Nassau province, Prussia, on the Lahn river

lim-burg-er cheese. See **CHEESE**.

lim-burg-ite, 1 lim-börh-üt, 2 lim-börh-üt, n *Petrol* A dark-colored igneous rock, containing olivin, augite, and glass, with magnetite and apatite. [*< Limburg, Germany*] **lim-burg-yte**

lim-bus, 1 lim-bus, 2 lim-büs, n [*-bi*, 1 -bi; 2 -bi, pl]

[i.] 1. *Anat* A border or edge 2. Same as **LIMBO**, 1

lime, 1 lim, 2 lim, et [*LIMED*, **LIMING**] 1. To apply lime to in any way Specif (1) To disinfect by sprinkling with lime, as, to lime a cellar (2) To steep, as hides, in lime-water to aid in the removal of hair (3) To throw lime into, as a pond or stream, to kill fish (4) To manure with lime 2. To daub with birdlime so as to aid in catching birds, hence, to entangle, ensnare

Or give me joy that thou hast reaped the snare
That might have been used to snare thee

H. H. MUHAM *Anne Holm* no. 10, st. 1.

3. To cement [*< AS liman, < lim, glue*]

lime, n 1. A white earth-like calcium oxide (CaO) It is produced artificially by calcining a mineral calcium carbonate, as limestone, marble, or sea-shells, yielding the anhydrous calcium oxide called quicklime, which with water forms slaked lime (Ca(OH)₂) It also readily absorbs moisture from the air, forming air-slaked lime
The total absence of lime from food, may stop the formation of a mammal's skeleton thus dwarfing, if not eventually destroying, the mammal and this no matter what quantities of other useful colloids and crystalloids are furnished
H. H. MUHAM *Science* vol. 1, pt. ii, p. 119 [i. a. 1891.]

2. *Birdlime* 3. *Lime-water* 4. *Leather-making* A vat in which hides are steeped See **LIME**, s. 1 (2) [*< AS lim, glue*] — **caustic lime**, calcium hydrate, slaked lime sometimes, calcium oxide or quicklime — **dead lime**, 1. dead-burnt lime See under **DEAD** — **hydraulic lime**, a variety of calcined limestone which, when pulverized, absorbs water without swelling or heating, and affords a paste or cement that hardens under water — **lime and hair**, cement for plastering which contains hair in order to bind the mixture more firmly

lime-ash, n [Prov Eng] A mixture for rough floors, composed of lime and ashes — **lime-ball**, n A ball of lime used in a calcium-light See under **CALCIUM** — **lime-cylinder**, — **lime-box**, *Dyeing* A treatment, as of calico, with milk of lime

lime-burner, n A person who burns limestone to make lime — **lime-bush**, n A bush smeared with birdlime for catching birds — **lime-cast**, n A covering of mortar — **lime-catcher**, n A filtering apparatus for extracting lime-salts from the feed-water of a steam-boiler, thus preventing the deposit of scale in the boiler — **lime-chalk**, n Quicklime — **lime-cracker**, n A mill for breaking up and mixing crude plaster and calcined lime — **lime-rail**, n [Scott] Limestone rock as it stands in the quarry, the face of a deposit of such rock

lime-spar, n That member of the plagioclase or trichite feldspar series which is a silicate of aluminum and calcium, without sodium, anorthite — **lime-singer**, n A given to piffing trichite — **lime-floor**, n A floor made of lime mortar — **lime-kiln**, n A kiln or furnace for burning lime from limestone or shells — **lime-light**, n 1. Same as **CALCIUM-LIGHT** 2. That part of a stage in a theater within the range of the limelight, usually occupied by a star performer, or the scene of important action, hence, prominence, notoriety, the public gaze, as, some men crave for the limelight — **lime-liquid**, n **lime-jul-e** — **lime-machine**, n A chamber filled with lime, used for purifying illuminating-gas — **lime-milk**, n Same as **MILK** of lime See under **MILK** — **lime-mortar**, n A mixture of slaked lime, sand, and oil-soluble — **lime-pit**, n 1. A lime-kiln, especially one on the brow or side of a hill 2. A limestone quarry 3. A pit in which hides are limed — **lime-powder**, n Air-slaked lime — **lime-puffy**, n Lime after it has been passed through a fine-meshed sieve — **lime-rock**, n *Geol* Limestone — **lime-rubbish**, n Broken-up plaster sometimes used as a fertilizer — **lime-shells**, n *pl* Unslaked quicklime — **lime-sink**, n A depression or sink found in limestone regions, as in Sinking Valley, Pennsylvania — **lime-slab**, n A smooth paste of slaked lime and water used in plastering — **lime-sour**, n In bleaching calico, same as **CAUSTIC**, under **GRAY** — **lime-spreader**, n A perforated box, on wheels, through which lime is sifted over a field — **lime-tower**, n *Chem* A device employed in chemical laboratories for drying gases or purging them of acid gases or vapors, by bringing them into contact with a large surface of lime — **lime-twig**, n To catch or entangle by means of a lime-twig, as a bird — **lime-twig**, n A twig on which birdlime has been smeared to aid in catching birds hence, a snare, a trick 1. **lime-rod**, — **lime-vial**, n An incense-vial of quicklime possibly intended to be represented by the bulb on the end of arrows in some medieval pictures — **lime-wash**, n To whitewash — **lime-water**, n 1. An aqueous solution containing not less than 0.14 per cent of calcium hydrate, official in the United States and British Pharmacopoeias, used in medicine as an antacid, tonic, and

astringent 2. *Sugar-making* A solution of lime in water used in clarifying sugar — **lime-wavellite**, n *Mineral* An impure variety of wavellite that contains calcium — **lime-white**, n To wash or whiten with lime — **lime-wort**, n [Prov Eng] A catchfly, as the clammy lychnis (*Lychnis viscaria*) — **potash-lime**, n *Chem* A compound of quicklime and hydrate of potassium

lime, n A cultivated West-Indian tree (*Citrus medica acida*) of the family *Rutaceae*, also its ovate or roundish pale-yellow fruit The pulp is very juicy, acid, and slightly bitter used as a beverage and an anti-scorbutic Several varieties, including the Imperial Mexican, Persian, Rangpur, and Tahiti, are grown in the United States [*< Per lima*] — **lime-bug**, n An insect found on lime-trees — **lime-juice**, n The juice of the lime a preventive of and a remedy for scurvy — **lime-julicer**, n [Slang, U.S.] *Naut* A sailor in the British navy

Limejuicers, British sailors are called, from the fact that the law requires that the crews be furnished with a weekly allowance of the extract of lime or lemon, as a preventive of scurvy

Nonstopper Merchant Vessel p. 143, note [i. m. a. co.] — **lime-plant**, n Same as **MAT-APPLE** — **lime-punch**, punch made with lime-juice — **lime-tree**, n 1. Either of two base-woods, *Tilia americana* and *T. heterophylla* 2. The orange plum-tree (*Nyssa ogeche*) 3. The tropical lime-tree (*Citrus sinensis*), now naturalized in Florida and California

lime-tree, n 1. Either of two trees of the same genus, (1) the common lime, *Citrus aurantiaca*, and (2) *Citrus australasica* finger l. — **Ogechee**, l. 1. A tree (*Nyssa capitata*) of the dogwood family (*Cornaceae*), growing along the Ogechee and other rivers of the southern United States 2. The small, plum-like, dark-red, acid fruit of this tree 3. A conserve prepared from this fruit — **wild lime**, 1. Name as **HOG-PLUM** 2. Same as **HASTARD BANDALWOOD**, 1. under **BANDALWOOD** 3. The fruit of an East-Indian tree (*Alstonia monophylla*) of the family *Rutaceae*

lime, n The linden

The lime has in all ages been celebrated for the fragrance of its flowers and the excellence of the honey made from them W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees*, *The Linden* p. 93 [i. a. l. 1881]

lime't, n A leash for a dog — **lime-hound**, n A blood-hound

lime-ade', 1 lim-äd', 2 lim-äd', n A drink composed of water, lime-juice, and sugar

lime-ber-ry, 1 lim-ber', 2 lim-ber'y, n [*-ries*, 1 -is; 2 -is, pl] 1. A prickly tropical shrub (*Trichapha trifoliata*) bearing edible red berries 2. The fruit of such shrub

Lime Creek Pass. A pass in Colorado, altitude, 11,314 ft

lime-house', 1 lim-haus', 2 lim-hüs', n [Slang, Eng] In politics, to deliver a violent or libelous electioneering speech, calculated to arouse prejudices

lime-house, n A shining district of London

lime't, 1 lim't, 2 lim't, n 1. *Anat* The narrow convolution connecting the island of Reil with the base of the brain 2. *Psychophys* (1) The point at which the least amount of a given stimulus, or the least difference between two stimuli, becomes just perceptible, and below which there is no perceptible conscious effect (2) The imaginary line between the non-appreciable and the barely appreciable excitement of the sensory organism The point where a stimulus begins to be felt is called **limen conscientiae**, or **threshold of consciousness**, the point where the difference between two stimuli begins to be appreciated is the **limen discriminativum**, or **threshold of discrimination** The word was introduced into psychology by Herbart, and its meaning extended by Fechner In English psychologies the use of **threshold** is gradually superseding that of **limen** [*L. sill*] — **difference limen**, the increment of stimulus which is just sufficient to make a noticeable difference in the resulting sensation

1. *nasal*, a curved prominence within the nose, between the vestibule and the nasal fossa, caused by the projection of the lower border of the lateral cartilage — **limiting line**, the upper or lower limit of the stimulus which will produce a just noticeable sensation, or just noticeable difference in the sensation — **mixture** 1. the limen as modified by a mixture of quantitative and qualitative changes in the stimuli or by adding other stimuli

limen't, n Same as **LIME** — **lymeret**.

li-men'e-an, 1 li-men'-en; 2 li-men'-en I. a. Pertaining to Lima, Peru, or its inhabitants II. n A native or inhabitant of Lima

lim'er, 1 lim'er, 2 lim'er, n One who uses lime to catch birds, or for limewashing, also, a brush for limewashing

lim'er-ik, 1 lim'er-ik, 2 lim'er-ik, n 1. A nonsense word of 5 anapestic lines, of which the first, second, and fifth lines are vowels-stress, and rime and the third and fourth are two-stress and rime

There was an old man of Tobago,
Who lived on rice, gruel, and sago
Till much to his bliss
His physician said this,
To a leg, Sir, of mutton you may go

Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes.

Limericks were usually extemporary compositions produced at convivial parties in Ireland by each individual in turn, while the entire party joined in singing a chorus in which were the words "Will you come up to Limerick", from this it is supposed the name is derived It is sometimes written with a capital initial letter

2. A fish-hook

lim'er-lect, n 1. *Parl* of, Thomas Dongan: British Administrator, at one time Governor of New York, gave New York city its first charter 2. A county in Munster province, Ireland, 1,064 sq m 3. Its capital, a seaport at head of the Shannon estuary — **Limerick lace**, see **LACE**

lim'er-ick-ite, 1 lim'er-ik-ät, 2 lim'er-ik-ät, n *Petrol* A very dark violet oolitic rock found in the meteorite of Ochanak.

lim'er-ick-yte.

lim'es, 1 lar'mēs, 2 lim'es, n [*LIM'-TES*, 1 lim'-tis; 2 lim'-tis, pl] 1. A boundary or outline 2. *Anat*. One of the two tracts (limes alba and limes cinerea) at the attachment of the olfactory lobe [*L. cross-path, limit*]

lime'stone, 1 lum'stön, 2 lim'stön, n 1. A rock composed wholly or in part of calcium carbonate When containing magnesium carbonate, it is dolomitic or magnesian; when clayey, argillaceous; when sandy or quartzose, siliceous. Crystalline limestone is called **marble**

Limestone includes a great variety of stones. Although there are no chemical differences, it is customary to call those limestones possessing especial value in fine building or decorative work **marbles**, and the ordinary dull-colored non-crystalline and oolitic varieties suitable only for building and lime-burning, **limestones**

On structural grounds certain varieties are designated as **freestone** and **oolites** Others are known commercially, from their sources, as **Bath stone**, **Bedford oolite**, **Cæn stone**, etc

Minute limestone-encased creatures float in the water while they live, and at their death give their skeletons to the sediments of the sea-floor, in which way massive **limestones**, such as the chalk deposits of England, have been produced

N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth*, *Caverno* p. 102, l. 1889.]



American Linden

Key 1: aisle; an = out; oil; in = feud; chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. bon, dline; n = loch +, obsolete; †, variant.
Key 2: bōk, bōt; fūl, ryle, cūre, bāt, bār; ōl, lōy, e = k; s = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. bou, dline; n = loch.

Ilmoncto line

his work; age lines the face, specif., to make up (an actor's face) for the stage by marking with lines. 2. To adapt or train to a particular kind of work, as, to line an actor to certain parts. 3. To put in proper relationship, as the parts of a machine. 4. To read out, line by line, to be sung by a congregation, as, to line a hymn: a custom formerly in vogue when printed books were scarce. 5. [Scot.] To fix the boundaries of by measuring with a line, as, to line a farm. 6. To shorten the pace of, as a mile, by tying the fore foot to the hind foot on the same side. 7. In animal-breeding, to cover. See COVER, v. 1, 10.

These last deduce him from th' Helvetian kind,
 Who near the Leman lake his consort lined.

Dryden *Hind and Panther* pt. 1, l. 170.

8. [Rare.] To draw; paint.
 11. v. [Rare, U. S.] 1. To use a fish-line, as the squel-tongue is taken by both lining and seining. 2. To form in line or in position for playing, as in football, hockey, basketball, etc.

After an intermission of ten minutes the [football] team lined up again.
New York Tribune Nov. 27, 1891, p. 2, col. 2
 [*< l. Unger, < l. Uneo, < l. Unea, line, < l. Unam, flux*] — to line bees, to follow wild bees to their nests by watching their line of flight — to line up. 1. *Mach.* To adjust so as to operate easily, as line. 2. Same as LINE, v. 11, 2.

Line, n. [LINED, LINING] 1. To put a covering, usually of a lighter and different material, on the inside surface of, as, to line a pot with zinc, to line a garment with silk. 2. To cover or fill the inside of, stuff, wad, as, to line a house with pictures, or a purse with money.
 The justice, in fair round belly, with good capon lined.
Shakespeare As You Like It act II, sc. 7.

3. To marshal or arrange persons or things along, as, the riverbank, or the street, was lined with people, the troops were lined up. 4. [Rare.] To aid. 5. In cabinet-making, to apply a molding (to the top of a piece of furniture). 6. *Tech.* To test with or cut to a line. 7. In bookbinding, to reinforce the back of folded sections of (a book) with cloth or paper. 8. *Baseball.* To hit or throw (a ball) so that it travels fast and very close to the ground. 9. To pad. 10. To fortify or reinforce. [Prob. orig. 'cover with linen,' < LINE, n., linen.] — lined gold, gold-foil backed with other metal — to line one's jacket, to fill one's stomach with food or drink — to line out. 1. *Mech.* To indicate by lines on a piece of work the extent to which it must be cut down. 2. Same as LINE, v. 11, 2, also to line up. 3. *Forestry.* To transplant seedlings from the seedbed to rows in the forest nursery.

GIFFORD PINCHOT *Notes Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61* [copy, p. 90] "One of the most important lines in the forest is the line of the seedbed."

4. A string or cord, a slender rope, a cord, wire, or the like used for some specific purpose, as, a carpenter's line for marking, a clothesline, fish-line. It is instructive to see that our term straight line still shows traces of such an early practical meaning: line is linen thread, and straight is the participle of the old verb to stretch.

5. *B. T. L.* *Traveller's Anthology* p. 310 (A 1881) "Line is often used by English fishermen to indicate the depth of water where their industry is carried on, as in the expression great-line fisherman, short-line yawl."

6. A mark drawn by a pen, pencil, or graving-tool, to indicate direction or form, stroke, as, a shaded line.

The great freedom and force of the etched line, its immense power of firm and rapid indication, are exactly the qualities in which mensoline is most deficient.

HAMBERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. iv, p. 205 (x. nos. 1876) "3. Any slender mark or band, a streak, as, a red line, lines on the surface of, or in, stratified rock. 4. Shape of contour, edge of a figure, outline, also, a lineament, or a crease or wrinkle, as, the lines of a ship, lines of care, to tell fortunes by the lines of the palm. 5. A place of separation, dividing edge, limit, as, a boundary line. 6. Hence, a limit in classification, a bound in thought or conduct, as, we draw the line there. 7. A course in which anything proceeds, or direction of situation, route, as, the line of march, the line of a mountain range, a line of travel. 8. A course of thought or action, a sequence of acts or of ideas, as, a line of evidence. 9. A series of objects, row, especially a straight row, as, a line of trees, house standing all in a line. 10. A row of written or printed words. (1) One bounded by the margins of a page or column. Hence, (a) a short letter a note, as, drop me a line. (b) pl. [ing.] Verse or prose given to a schoolboy to learn or to copy, as a punishment. (2) A metrical verse by extension, a verse longer than the printed line, but with the overrun indicated and without the initial capital. (3) pl. (a) The words of a play or of an actor's part. (b) Same as MARRIAGE LINES. 11. Kinship in direct descent, or a series, as of persons, thus related, as, the royal line of England, succession in the male line. 12. (1) A transportation system operating in a route under one management, as a series of public conveyances, carriages, or vessels, as, a stage-line, a steamship-line, a railroad-line, the Cunard Line. (2) The roundabout of a railroad, whether applied to a single track thereon, as, the up line, the down line, or to the entire road as forming one part of a system, as, the main line, the branch line, the loop line. (3) The system of wires and poles comprising a telegraph or telephone connection between two points; as, the Western Union lines were all down. 13. *Com.* (1) A branch of mercantile business, as, a man in the hardware line. (2) An order received by a traveling agent for goods, or the goods so ordered. (3) A particular class or stock of goods, as, a heavy line of ribbons. 14. *Mil. & Naval* (1) A row of soldiers drawn up in an extended front, as when deployed for battle.

Why, that's the day we broke their line at Spottsylvania — a line! HAMPTON *The Old Major Explains* pt. 3

(2) A trench or rampart or a row of fortifications, as, a first line of defense. (3) The aggregation of combatant troops including officers as distinct from the various departments constituting the staff. Compare STAFF, 4. Specif., in the United States, the aggregation of officers in line to succeed to a command, and who automatically assume command in order of seniority when in action, even in the presence of a staff officer of higher rank.

He retired with the rank and pay of an admiral but not as an admiral of the line.
New York Times Jan. 13, '11, p. 1, col. 2

15. *Mach.* The adjustment of a machine or its parts in working order. 16. *Math.* (1) That which is conceived to have length without any other dimension, as the boundary of a surface, or the trace of a moving point. (2) In higher geometry, a curve of the first order,

a right line, ray, or axis. 17. *Naut.* The equator: with the definite article the equinoctial line.

The naked Negro, painting at the line. *Goldsmith Traveller* l. 60.
 18. *Insur.* The limit or amount a company will write on a risk. 19. pl. [U. S.] The reins of a harness. 20. A measure of length, one-twelfth inch. 21. *Script.* (1) A cord for measuring land. Ps. xvi, 6. (2) Hence, rule, direction. 22. *Mus.* One of the parallel horizontal strokes that form the staff. 23. *Phys. Sci.* (1) A curve, as on the earth's surface or on a diagram, connecting all points having a common property, as, the achline line; an adiabatic line. (2) In spectroscopy, a narrow region in a spectrum, of high absorption or of great emissive power, appearing to the eye as a fine transverse black or shining stroke: often resolved into a group of such strokes by higher dispersion; in the solar spectrum these are known collectively as Fraunhofer's lines.

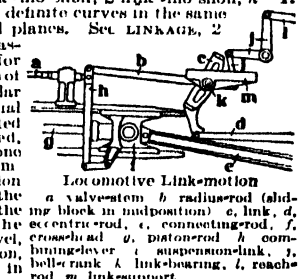
The chief lines observable with low dispersion in the solar spectrum, now known to be very complex groups, are named from the letters of the alphabet: others from substances whose vapor produces them, others from their position according to some arbitrary scale, or their wavelength, as the G line, the green thallium line, line 1,574 k. (Kirchhoff's scale). See SPECTRUM.

(3) A line of magnetic force: a contraction. 24. The plan or outline of a building. 25. A certain method employed in a work of any kind, as, he departed from the line of his earlier novels. 26. A ray of light resulting from a peculiarity in the crystallization of the calcareous.

27. *Yachting.* An imaginary line, fixing the beginning or end of a course. 28. *Art.* The representation of objects, action, or decoration indicated by line, instead of by shading or coloring. 29. *Palmyry.* One of the furrows in the palm of the hand as the life line. 30. *Geog.* A marking on a map with which a circle of latitude or longitude is indicated. 31. *Fencing.* (1) The alignment in which a fencer's right arm, sword, and feet should always be maintained when engaged, as, he is in his line. (2) pl. Imaginary marks on a fencing-jacket determined as being the quarter of attacks and parries. See diagram. 32. A spider's thread. 33. Scope or field of activity or opportunity, as, give him plenty of line and he will accomplish his purpose. 34. Mode or fashion of life, and conduct. 35. *Sport.* A particular mark beyond which the ball or player may not go. 36. *Measure.* (1) One thousandth of an inch. (2) [U. S.] A measure for the diameter of buttons, the fortieth of an inch. (3) Same as MANZANA. (4) A measure of Paraguay, equal to 1.85 axes. (5) Same as LINE, n. 37. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 38. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 39. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 40. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 41. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 42. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 43. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 44. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 45. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 46. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 47. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 48. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 49. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 50. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 51. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 52. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 53. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 54. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 55. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 56. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 57. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 58. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 59. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 60. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 61. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 62. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 63. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 64. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 65. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 66. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 67. *Optics.* Same as LINE, n. 68. *Optics.* Same 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ling'ster, 1 liq'ster, 2 ling'ster, n. Same as LINGUISTER
ling'thorn", 1 liq'thörn", 2 ling'thörn", n. A European
starfish (*Lundia fragilissima*).

Lin-chen, Lin-chi & Lin-chi John (1892-?/1882). An English landscape and portrait-painter



Linnet, 1 lin'et, 2 lin'et, n. 1. One of various fringillid

singing birds of *Linola*, *Acanthis*, and related genera, especially the common European or gray **linnet**, or **gorse-linnet**. (*Linola canadensis*), the male of which in summer has the breast and crown bright crimson-red. The European **mountain-linnet**. (*L. flarvirostris*) and the **redpoll-linnet**. (*Acanthis flarvirostris*) are other species. In some parts of the western United States the housefinch is called a linnet.

2. An colored like the linnet, of lead phosphate and carbonate. [*< AN linnet, < L. linum, flax*] — **green linnet**, the greenfinch.

Lin'net-hole, 1 lin'et-höl, 2 lin'et-höl, n. **Glass-making**. In the side of a furnace, a hole admitting smoke and flame to the arch. Compare **LUNETTE**.

Lin'nie, 1 lin'ni, 2 lin'ni, n. A sea-loch in Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, W. Scotland, length, 21 m.

Lin'ole, 1 lin'le, 2 lin'le, n. [*fr*] An outhouse or shed for housing produce, tools, etc. **lin'ny**.

Lin'no, 1 lin'no, 2 lin'no, n. 1. Linotype, linoleum.

Lin'no, 1 lin'no, 2 lin'no, n. A silk gossamer stuff.

Lin'no-ra-phy, 1 lin'no-ra-fi, 2 lin'no-ra-fi, n. The process of producing on cloth the outlines of a picture to be filled in with oil-paint. [*< L. linum, flax*] — **lin'no-ra-phy**, 1 lin'no-ra-fi, 2 lin'no-ra-fi, n. [*fr*] A chemical process, of obtaining from linseed-oil. [*< L. linum, flax, + oleum, see oil*] — **lin'no-leic**, 1 lin'no-lei, 2 lin'no-lei, n. A thin, yellow, oily compound (*C₁₈H₃₄O₂*) found in various drying-oils, as linseed, poppy, and hemp. It combines with bases and forms **linoleates** (salts of linoleic acid), also with glycerol to form the glycerid **linolein** (glyceryl ester of linoleic acid), to which compound is due the drying of linseed and similar oils.

Lin'no-le-um, 1 lin'no-le-um, 2 lin'no-le-um, n. A preparation of linseed-oil which is hardened by an oxidizing process, as by exposure to heated air, or by treatment with a sulfur chloride, and used as a substitute for india-rubber. When mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas it is used as a floor-cloth or oilcloth. [*< L. linum, flax, + oleum, see oil*]

Lin'no-m-ter, 1 lin'no-m'ter, 2 lin'no-m'ter, n. **Print**. That part of a linotype machine which records the number of ems set up. [*lin*, *< L. linum, flax*]

Lin'ou, 1 lin'ou, 2 lin'ou, n. A lawn or trade word. [*< L. linum, flax*]

Lin'op-ter-is, 1 lin'op'ter-is, 2 lin'op'ter-is, n. **Palatohal**. A genus of fossil ferns common in the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) period. [*< Gr linon, an island, + pteris fern*]

Lin'ou-sa, 1 lin'ou-sa, 2 lin'ou-sa, n. An island of Girgenti province, Italy, 85 m. W. of Malta.

Lin'ou-type, 1 lin'ou-type, 2 lin'ou-type, n. **Linotype**. 1. A line of type cast in one piece, a type-body or type-slug. 2. A machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc., as a substitute for typesetting. [*< L. linca, LINE, + n. + oi + -type*] — **lin'ou-type**, n. & m. **lin'ou-type-er**, n. **lin'ou-type-er**, n. **lin'ou-type-er**, n.

Lin'ous, 1 lin'ous, 2 lin'ous, n. [*fr*] Relating to or in a line.

Lin'ous-in, 1 lin'ous-in, 2 lin'ous-in, n. **Chem**. An oxidized product (*C₁₈H₃₄O₂*) of linseed-oil, made by spreading the oil in thin layers and exposing it to the air or other oxidizing influences. [*< L. linoleic + oxygen*] — **lin'ous-in**, n.

Lin'pin, 1 lin'pin, 2 lin'pin, n. [*fr*] The operation of the key-board. [*Prov Eng*] — **lin'pin-in**, 1 lin'pin-in, 2 lin'pin-in, n. When enough matrices are arranged to form a line they are called **lin'pin-in**. 2. That part carried to the left and a line is then of a sword-hilt which over-comes automatically by the stereotyping the mouthpiece of the arch. [*< L. linum, flax*]

Lin'qued, 1 lin'kwet, 2 lin'kwet, n. 1. A tongue. 2. That part carried to the left and a line is then of a sword-hilt which over-comes automatically by the stereotyping the mouthpiece of the arch. [*< L. linum, flax*]

Lin'rang, 1 lin'rang, 2 lin'rang, n. [*fr*] A (very) like carnivor, whitish or yellowish, with brown or black markings and a very long tail. *Trionodon gracilis* is the common running of Borneo and Java. *Poliana poensis* is the African running.

Lin'seed, 1 lin'sid, 2 lin'sid, n. Flaxseed. [*< AS linseed, (lin see LINE, n.) + seed*] — **lin'seed-cake**, n. The residuum from flaxseed after the oil has been expressed. 1. meal. 2. Powdered linseed-cake. 1. mill. 2. A mill in which flaxseed is ground. 1. oil. 2. A drying-oil expressed from flaxseed the most valuable of paint-oils.

Lin'sey, 1 lin'sey, 2 lin'sey, n. 1. **Linsey**. (1) A particular kind of clay rock, bind. (2) [*Eng*] A streaky sandstone. 2. A fabric of linen and wool linsey-woolsey. [*< OF linseil, ult < L. linum, flax*]

Lin'sey-wool'sey, 1 lin'sey-wöl'sey, 2 lin'sey-wöl'sey, n. 1. Made of linen and wool mixed. 2. Hence, made of unsuitable components, ill-assorted.

Lin'sey-wool'sey, n. 1. **Fabric**. A cloth (1) with linen warp and woolen filling, or (2) with cotton-and-linen warp and woolen filling.

Modesty in linsey-wool'sey is as sweet as in muslin. **LOUISA M. ALCOCK** *A Garland for Girls* p. 101 [*n. paos*, 1888]

2. Any fabric of unknown mixture and inferior material. 3. Anything unsuitably mixed, a motley composition, medley of absurdities, balderdash, jargon, gibberish. [*< LINSEY + WOOL*]

Lin'sey, 1 lin'sey, 2 lin'sey, n. **Joel Harvey** (1790-1868) An American lawyer and Congregational clergyman, president of Marietta College, Ohio.

Lin'stock, 1 lin'stok, 2 lin'stok, n. An iron-shod pike with a crotch designed to hold a top match for firing a gun in the old-fashioned way. [*< L. linstock, < lunt, match, + stock, stick*] — **lin'stock**, n.

Lin'su-gur, 1 lin'su-gur, 2 lin'su-gur, n. A district in South India, in the state of British India, 4,007 sq m.

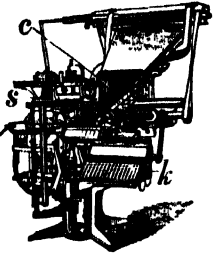
Lin't, 1 lin't, 2 lin't, n. 1. **Serp**. The soft down of raveled or scraped linen used in dressing wounds. 2. The netting of a scene or similar net. 3. A net for the hair, any net. 4. [*So U S*] Cotton-fiber either on the seed or after being ginned and before baling.

This year's crop 7,500,000 bales, will furnish 3,000,000,000 pounds of lint which would clothe in a cotton suit every human being on earth. [*W W GRADY New South* p. 210 [*n. n*, 1890]

5. Soft downy feathers, nap or down, fluff. 6. [*Local*] Flax. [*Prob < ME lin, flax, < AS lin, see LINE, n.*] — **lin'net**, [*fr*] — **fairy lint**, the dwarf flax (*Linum catharticum*) — **lin't-bells**, n. The common flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) — **lin't-bells**, n.



Linnet 1/2



Linotype

stium) — **lin't-box**, n. A receptacle in a cotton-baling press in which the lint, or ginned cotton, is packed. — **lin't-doctor**, n. A scraper for removing projecting fluff from fabrics that are to be printed. — **lin't-doctor**, n. A lined — **lin't-white**, n. White as lint, flaxen — **patent lin't**, cotton batting, sheet 1.

lin'tel, 1 lin'tel, 2 lin'tel, n. [*fr*] LIN'TELED or LIN'TELED, LIN'TELED, LIN'TELED or LIN'TELED-LING. To provide or furnish with linets.

lin'tel, n. Arch. 1. The horizontal top piece of a doorway or window-opening. 2. Any horizontal beam resting at both ends on vertical supports used in the phrase **lin'tel construction**, to contrast masonry of this type with **arched construction**. [*OF < L. lintellus, dim of L. limex, boundary*] — **lin'tern**, n.

lin'tel-ing, 1 lin'tel-ing, 2 lin'tel-ing, n. Material used in making linets. — **lin'tel-ing**, n.

lin'ter, 1 lin'ter, 2 lin'ter, n. 1. A machine for removing linters from cotton-seeds after they have been ginned. 2. pl. Fleecy fibers from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in length, which adhere to cottonseed after it has been passed once through a cottongin they are removed from the seed by a second ginning.

lin'ter, [*fr*] Same as **lin'ter**.

lin'twaite, 1 lin'twaite, 2 lin'twaite, n. A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, on Colne river.

lin'tle, 1 lin'tle, 2 lin'tle, n. [*P. I*] 1. A thunderbolt. 2. Lightning. [*fr*]

lin'tle, 1 lin'tle, 2 lin'tle, n. [*fr*] The linnet a diminutive. — **lin'tle**, 1 lin'tle, 2 lin'tle, n. Staple of flax, hemp, etc., of even length. [*< LINT*]

lin'ton, 1 lin'ton, 2 lin'ton, n. 1. Elizabeth Lynn (1822-1898), an English-American novelist, wife of William James Lynn, *Acacia*. 2. William James Lynn (1822-1898), a wood engraver and illustrator of artistic books, born in England, but residing after 1866 in the United States. He wrote copiously on wood-engraving and several volumes of verse. 4. A town in Greene county, Ind.

lin'ton-ite, 1 lin'ton-ite, 2 lin'ton-ite, n. A mineral. A green variety of thomsonite. [*< Miss L. A. Lin-ton*]

lin'tree, n. Same as **LINDEN-TREE**.

lin'ting, 1 lin'ting, 2 lin'ting, n. A city in Shantung province, China, on the Yoho canal. — **lin'ting**, n.

lin'twhite, 1 lin'twhite, 2 lin'twhite, n. [*Prov Eng & Scot*] The linnet. — **lin'twhite**, n.

lin'ty, 1 lin'ty, 2 lin'ty, n. Like flax or lint, fluffy.

lin'ty, 1 lin'ty, 2 lin'ty, n. A large genus of plants of the flax family (*Linaceae*) with alternate narrow entire leaves and terminal or axillary clusters of fugacious blue or yellow flowers. 1. *usitatissimum* yields common flax, and its seeds linseed-oil. [*< L. flax*]

lin'ty, 1 lin'ty, 2 lin'ty, n. 1. *Gr Myth* A musician or poet, son of Apollo and Calliope or Parnache, or of Amphimachus and Urania. Killed by Apollo or Heracles. 2. *Lin'ty* [*fr*] 2. A lamentation, the "Lin'ty song" probably a harvest-song of regret for the passing of summer. 3. *Saint Lin'ty*, 789, first bishop of Rome after the Apostle Peter.

lin'ty, 1 lin'ty, 2 lin'ty, n. A manufacturing borough in Canterbury province, South Island, New Zealand.

lin'ty, 1 lin'ty, 2 lin'ty, n. A full of lines streaky, lined.

The narrow long clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapory streaks along the horizon, lighted up with a golden splendour. *MARY R. MITCHELL Our Village* May 2, 1814.

lin'typh, 1 lin'typh, 2 lin'typh, n. A theryd spider (genus *Lin'typh*). [*< Gr lin'typhos, weaving linen, linon, flax, + typh, to weave*]

lin'ty, 1 lin'ty, 2 lin'ty, n. 1. A fortified commercial city, a capital of Upper Austria. 2. A Prussian town on the Rhine.

lin'typh, 1 lin'typh, 2 lin'typh, n. A South-American terrestrial lizard of the genus *Lin'typh*. [*< Gr letos, smooth, + typh, poet for derma, see DERM*]

lin'typh, 1 lin'typh, 2 lin'typh, n. A Pothol A shining surface on the skin. [*< Gr letos, smooth, + derma, see DERM*]

lin'typh, 1 lin'typh, 2 lin'typh, n. 1. *Conch* A section of octopod cephalopods without a lingual ribbon as *Chitrothulid*. [*< Gr letoglossos, < letos, smooth, + glossa, tongue*] — **lin'typh**, n.

lin'typh, 1 lin'typh, 2 lin'typh, n. 1. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 2. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 3. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 4. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 5. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 6. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 7. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 8. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 9. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 10. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 11. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 12. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 13. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 14. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 15. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 16. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 17. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 18. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 19. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 20. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 21. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 22. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 23. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 24. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 25. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 26. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 27. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 28. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 29. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 30. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 31. *Conch* Same as **CONCH**. 32. *Conch* 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of porous texture, found at Nolenhofen, in Bavaria, and the expense of handling it, since, and of late years, aluminum,



Common Loach 1/8

Common Loach 1/2

loath'some, { 1 *loath'som*; 2 *loath'som*, *a*. Adapted to **loath'sum**, } produce loathing, exciting extreme aversion or disgust detectable **loath's**! [*Archae*]
In that **loathsomeness** den two hundred wretched beings were rotting in their chains

ARCH. FORMER CHANCE Gordon p 170. [*Ar*. & *W*. 1889]
SYN. See **ABOMINABLE** - **loath'some-ly**, *adv.* - **loath'some-ness**, *n*

loave, 1 *lov*, 2 *lov*, *et* [*Eng*] To expand into a head, as a cabbage

loaves, 1 *lovz*, 2 *lovz*, *n* Plural of **LOAF** - **loaves and loaves**, *it* *em* of personal gain or advantage in religion, temporal benefits in allusion to the miraculous distribution of bread and fishes by Christ to the multitude (*John vi*, 26), in politics, official appointments or opportunities for pecuniary gain, the spoils" control of public patronage 1. of proposition [*It* *em*] the showbread

lob, 1 *lob*, 2 *lob*, *v* [*LOBBED*, *LOB'D*, *LOB'ING*] 1. *t* 1. To pitch with slow and deliberate aim, toss gently, or throw with an underhand delivery, as the ball in cricket 2. *Lawn-tennis* To strike (a ball) well into the air and send the full distance of the opponent's court. 3. [*Prov. Eng*] To kick II *Dict*

II. 1. To be tossed gently, or pitched with slow and deliberate aim, as a cricket-ball 2. *Lawn-tennis* To make or play a lob.

lobb, *v* [*LOBBED*, *LOB'ING*] 1. *t* 1. To cause to droop or hang heavily. 2. To use lob in brewing

II. 1. To hang or move languidly or heavily, droop, prowl [*Var* of *LOAF*, *v*]

lobb, *et* *Mining* Same as *LOAF* 2 (1)

lobb, *n* 1. A lobworm. 2. The pollack 3. A soft lumpy mixture 4. [*Loc*] Some thick or unwieldy substance, a lump 5. *Lawn-tennis* A stroke that tosses the ball high in the air, usually over the opponent's head 6. *Cricket* A slow under-arm ball. 7. [*Prov Eng*] The last one in a race 8. [*Ir*] 1. A large amount, particularly of something valuable or of money 2. The sobriquet for a person of assumed importance, usefulness or consequence 9. *Mining* A vein in which ores in steps, also, a stair 10. [*Thieves' Slang*] A box, a money-drawer 11. [*Rare*] Something dangling or pendulous, as an ornament a cock's wattles. 12. [*Archae*] An inert, stupid person a dull fool [*< W lob, dunce*] **lobb't**.

lobb-eraw'ing, *n* [*Slang Eng*] A thief who robs a till

lobb-eraw'ing, *n* - **Lob lie-by-the-fire** [*Scot*], in folklore, a brownie or house-elf who haunts hoststeads by night, and does onerous menial service

lobb, *n* A brewer's ferment of yeast and wort **lobb't**.

Lo'ba-cheff'ski, 1 *lo'ba-cheff'ski*, 2 *lo'ba-cheff'ski*, *Nikolai Ivanovich* (9/1793-9/1866) A Russian mathematician and a professional mathematical investigator in non-Euclidean geometry; the "Copernicus of geometry" **Lo'ba-cheff'ski-ism**; **Lo'ba-cheff'ski-ty** - **Lobachevsky's** - **Lobachevsky's formula**, in non-Euclidean geometry, the formula given by Nikolai Ivanovich Lobachevsky that tan $\frac{1}{2} \Pi (p) = e^{-p}$, where $\Pi (p)$ is the angle between a parallel and a perpendicular to a line when p is the length of the perpendicular (intercepted) between the parallels **Lo'ba-cheff'ski-for-e-cheff'ski-an**, *a*

lo'bal, 1 *lo'bol*, 2 *lo'bal*, *a* Denoting arms or wheels propelled by lobes

lo'ban, 1 *lo'ben*, 2 *lo'ban*, *n* [*Anglo-Ind*] A gum resin singular to myrrh

lo'bar, 1 *lo'bar*, 2 *lo'bar*, *a* Characterized by or similar to a lobe, or of pertaining to a lobe

lo-bar'ic, 1 *lo-bar'ic* 2 *lo-bar'ic*, *a* *Chem* Denoting a colorless acid (C₆H₁₀O₄) found in certain lichens

Lo-ba'te'ra, 1 *lo-ba'te'ri*, 2 *lo-ba'te'ri*, *n pl Zooph* A division of ctenophorans with lobate appendages to at least the oral pole [*< Gr lobos, see LOBE*] - **lo-ba'te'ri**.

lo'bate, 1 *lo'bete*, 2 *lo'bate*, *a* Provided with or having the form of a lobe [*cf* *lobed*, *lobed*, *lobose*, as the *lobate* foot of a coelom the *lobate* fin of the bichir (*Polypterus*), a *lobate* process 2. Of or pertaining to the *lobata*. [*< Gr lobos, see LOBE*] - **lo'bate-edi**.

lo'bate-ly, 1 *lo'b'la-ly*, 2 *lo'b'la-ly*, *adv* So as to form lobes, in a lobate fashion

lo-ba'tion, 1 *lo-ba'thon*, 2 *lo-ba'thon*, *n* The practice or act of forming or partitioning into lobes, the condition of being lobate

lo-ba'to-, 1 *lo-ba'to-*, 2 *lo-ba'to-* From *lobate* - a combining form denoting the presence of or resemblance to lobes - **lo-ba'to-di-ct'i-late**, *a* *Zooph* Having broad compressed branches of an organ **lo-ba'to-to'fo'li-a'ceous**, *a* *Zooph* Having broad, leaf-like processes - **lo-ba'to-ram'u-lo-se**, *a* *Zooph* Bearing many small but broad branches **lo-ba'to-sin'u-a-te**, *a* *Bot* Denoting a leaf with a wavy or lobed margin [*< Gr lobos*]

Lo'ban', 1 *lo'ban'*, 2 *lo'ban'*, *Count de* (9/1770-11/1818), Georges Mouton A French marshal who served in Napoleon's wars He was made a count for bravery at Lobau, was taken prisoner at Waterloo

lob'ber, 1 *lob'er* 2 *lob'er* *et* [*Local, U S*] Same as **LOPPER**.

lobb'ish, *a* Loutish clownish

lobb'y, 1 *lob'y*, 2 *lob'y*, *v* [*LOB'YING*, *LOB'Y-ING*] [*U S*] 1. *t* To endeavor to secure the passage of (a bill or measure) in a legislative or deliberative body by influencing, as an outsider, the votes of members

II. 1. To solicit the votes or attempt to influence the official action of members of a legislative or deliberative body, in the lobby or elsewhere

II. 2. To lobby by influencing the legitimate secrecy of the process, however conducive to irregularities, and in consequence the registration of all lobbyists with their employers' names and the character of their employment is in some cases required by statute This in effect gives lobbying a legal status, altho it is contrary to the principles of common law

lobb'y, *n* [*-bies*, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl*] 1. A hall, vestibule, or corridor communicating directly with a room or suite of rooms, and serving as an anteroom **Speif** (1) The part of an assembly-room of a legislative or deliberative body not appropriated to the official use of members and to which outsiders have free entry usually called off 2. *Gr* A small enclosure for cattle, formed by fencing, hedges, or trees, near the farmyard

2. [*U S*] The persons engaged in lobbying with a particular legislative or deliberative body, also, in general, the persons collectively, not members, who strive to influence the action of such a body at any time

It [the copyright bill] was carried through Congress . . . by the most righteous lobby ever assembled in Washington - the lobby of authors who used appeals to the sense of justice, rather than appeals to the greed of *Opposition* [*Washington*] Mar 14, 1891, p. 557.

3. [*Eng*] *Naut* A small room in a ship near to or before the cabin of an old-style ship, devoted to the use of the ship's doctor **< a watchman's box** [*< LL lobta*, *< OH* (*loba*, *arbor*, *< latibul*)]

lobb'by-gow, 1 lob'b'y-gow' n [U 8] A white man of a degraded type who acts as parasite, or hanger-on, in the Chinese quarters of a town

lobb'y-ist, 1 lob'b-y-ist, 2 lob'b-y-ist, n. One engaged in lobbying as a business **lobb'y-men**'ber; **lobb'y-er**—**lobb'y-lam**, n. [Humorous]

lob'cock, 1 lob'kok', 2 lob'ek', n. [Low] A clownish, awkward fellow. **lob'cock**'n; **lob'cock**'ter-ell.

lobe, 1 lob, 2 lob, n. 1. A protuberance or projecting part, especially if rounded or globular, as of the ear or of a leaf or petal, in anatomy, one of the subdivisions of an organ, as suggested by structural configuration, as, the lobes of the liver or of the brain. 2. *Macl.* The tooth or projection on a gear-wheel or non-circular cog-wheel. 3. *Geol.* A rounded projection from the margin of a glacial sheet. [*F* < *Gr* *lobos*, prob < *lepo*, peel.] **central lobe**, the lobe of the central lobe of the eye, or dorsal lobe, the lobe of the suture line of an ammonite. **electric lobe** (Zool.), in the torpedos, the controlling power of the electric organs. See *ILLUSTRATION*. **frontal lobe**, (Anat.), the foremost lobe of the cerebrum. See *CEREBRUM*, and *ILLUSTRATION*. **infra-anal lobe**, a lobe below the anus, as in some caterpillars. **lob'ber-ry**, n. The berry-like fruit of a West-Indian plant (*Coccoloba utera*) of the family *Passifloraceae*; the seed is large. **lob'plate**, n. A solid plate. **olfactory lobe**, the associated parts of the cerebrum that are concerned in the appreciation of odors, comprising the olfactory bulb, the cortical centers for smell, and the interconnecting tracts. **antennal lobe**.

Lo'beck, 1 lob'bek, 2 lob'bek, Christian August (1781-1860) A Prussian philologist, antiquary, and professor

lobed, 1 lobd, 2 lobd, a. Having lobes, lobate, specif., in botany, having divisions that extend not more than halfway from the margin to the center and rounded lobes or sinuses. said of leaves, petals, etc.

lob'foot, 1 lob'fut, 2 lob'fut, n. [*LOBE* + *FOOT*, pl.] A bird with lobate feet, as a phalarope. **lob'foot**'ed, a.

Lo'be-la-ra, 1 lo-be'-ra, 2 lo-be'-ra, Vasco de (1493-1503) A Portuguese writer and soldier. *América* (Lima) **Lo'be-la-ra**, 1 lo-be'-ra, 2 lo-be'-ra, n. *Chem.* An acid principle occurring in the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*. [*L* < *lobelia* + *a* < *acid*]

lob'let, 1 lob'let, 2 lob'let, n. A small lobe, a subdivision of a lobe

Lo-be'-li-a, 1 lo-b'e'-li-a, 2 lo-b'e'-li-a, n. Bot. 1. A large, widely distributed genus of herbaceous or rarely shrubby plants of the *Lobelia* family with often showy flowers either axillary or in bracted racemes. *L. cardinalis* is the brilliant cardinal-flower, *L. inflata*, the Indian tobacco, *L. yphyllota*, the great or blue lobelia. 2. [*L*] A plant of this genus. 3. *Pharm.* Emetic weed. See *EMETIC*.

Overdose of lobelia produces violent nausea and vomiting, depression and subnormal temperature. See *National Standard Dispensary*, 1908, p. 930.

[*S*, Matthias de Lobel, botanist]

— **California lobelia**, a small or ornamental annual herb (*Downingia pulchella*) of the family *Lobeliaceae* from California, with linear lance-shaped leaves, and bilabiate, usually blue flowers.

— **Lo-be'-li-a'-ce-a**, n. pl. A family of gamopetalous plants the lobelia family.

— **Campanulales**, with usually milky, acid juice, alternate simple leaves, and a racemose inflorescence, bearing pentamerous flowers with the limb of the calyx divided down to the ovary. It embraces 30 genera and about 600 species. — **Lo-be'-li-a'-ce-a**, n. pl. A plant of the family *Lobeliaceae*.

— **Volatilis**, crystalline substance derived from *Lobelia inflata*. **Lo-be'-lin**, **lo-be'-line**, n. *Chem.* An acid-tasting, yellow, oily, poisonous liquid alkaloid, found in *Lobelia inflata*, resembling nicotine, and narcotic when taken internally.

lob'fig, 1 lob'fig, 2 lob'fig, n. A high-grade Turkish fig **lob'grass**, 1 lob'grass, 2 lob'grass, n. The soft chess (*Bromus mollis*)

lob'bi, 1 lob'bi, 2 lob'bi, n. Plural of *LOBUS*

lob'bi-form, 1 lob'bi-form, 2 lob'bi-form, a. Formed like a lobe

lob'bi-fer-ous, 1 lob'bi-fer-us, 2 lob'bi-fer-us, a. Bearing lobes

— **LOBE** + *L*, *pro* bear

lob'ling, 1 lob'ling, 2 lob'ling, n. Bot. The forming of lobes

lob'lole, 1 lob'lole, 2 lob'lole, n. Bot. A small lobe of a thallus, as in certain lichens

lob'ped, 1 lob'ped, 2 lob'ped, a. Having lobate feet. II. n. A lobbed bird. [*L* < *lob* + *i* < *pes* (*ped*), foot.]

Lo'b'ko-wits, 1 lob'ko-wits, 2 lob'ko-wits, n. 1. Georg Christian (1702-1755), an Austrian general. 2. Josef Franz Maximilian, Prince (1772-1818), an Austrian musician, patron of Beethoven

lob'lo'ly, 1 lob'lo'ly, 2 lob'lo'ly, n. [*L* < *lob*, 1-ix, 2-ix, pl.]

1. *Naut.* A thick oatmeal gruel, spoon-meat, porridge. 2. A stock of medicines, cronomously *lopolly*. 3. [*U* &] A muddy road, a small hollow filled with mud, mire.

4. A lout. [*L* < *lob*, n. + *lo*, n.]

— **lob'lo'ly-hay**, n. A tree (*Gordonia lanthanus*) of the family *Theaceae* with smooth shining lance-oblong leaves, and showy white flowers, growing in swamps near the coast from Virginia to Florida and often cultivated for ornament.

Lob'oy, n. A shipowner's assistant and dispenser. *L. pline*, n. 1. A large tree (*Pinus taeda*) common in swamps and old fields from Florida and thence to Texas. It has slender light-green leaves, 6 to 10 inches long, and oblong-conical cones 3 to 4 inches in length. 2. Any of several allied trees. *L. sweetwood*, n. [*W* Ind.] A tree (*Scaphophyllum jacinthifolium*) of the family *Violaceae*. — *L. tree*, n. Any one of various West-Indian trees of the genus *Cupania*, of the family *Sapotaceae*, as also of the genus *Cordia*, of the boraginaceae family, and of the genus *Pisonia*, of the family *Nyctaginaceae*. — *L. wood*, n. 1. Any of several trees of the genus *Cupania*. 2. A tropical American tree the *Pisonia cordata*.

Lob'Var, 1 lob'var, 2 lob'var, n. A marsh in the desert, Sin Kiang, Chinese Turkestan, which receives drainage from a large area and has no outlet. Length, 100 m.

lob'wo, 1 lob'wo, 2 lob'wo, n. [*S* &] A wolf (*Canis lupus*, var. *occidentalis*) of the southwestern United States

In the story of *Lobo* I . . . ascribed to our wolf the adventures of several and I selected for him the most heroic exterior I could find in fact.

E. T. SEXTON *Life History of Northern Animals* vol. II, p. 774. [*S*, 10.]

Lo'bo, n. 1. Francisco Rodriguez (1567-16307), "the Portuguese Theorist"; a Portuguese poet, writer and scholar. 2. Jeronimo (1593-1678), a Portuguese Jesuit missionary to India and Abyssinia

Lo-bo'-don-ut-ne, 1 lo-bo'-don-ut-ne, 2 lo-bo'-don-ut-ne, n. pl. *Mam.* A Notian subfamily of phocid seals with 2 pairs of incisors in each jaw. **Lo'bodon**, n. (*U* &) [*L* < *Gr* *lobos*, lobe, + *odon*, tooth] — **lo'bodon'in** (es), a

lo'-bo-la, 1 lo'-bo-la, 2 lo'-bo-la, n. [*Zulu*] Marriage by purchase as practised among the natives of South Africa

Lo-bo'-sa, 1 lo-bo'-sa, 2 lo-bo'-sa, n. pl. *Protoz.* A class of kymomyxans with the ameba phase predominant, and the pseudopodia lobose, as in *Ameba*. [*L* < *Gr* *lobos*, see *LOBE*]

lo'buse, 1 lo'buse, 2 lo'buse, a. 1. Having lobes. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Lobosa*. [*L* < *Gr* *lobos*, see *LOBE*]

Lo'bos Is'lands, 1 lo'bos, 2 lo'bos, n. pl. Two groups of guano islands off the coast of N. Peru

Lo-bat'-de, 1 lo-bat'-de, 2 lo-bat'-de, n. The family of percoid fishes related to *Serranidae* but with toothless palates. **Lo-bat'-de**, 1 lo-bat'-de, n. (t &) [*L* < *Gr* *lobos*, see *LOBE*] — **lo-bat'-id**, n. — **lo-bat'-oid**, a & n

lob'scous, 1 lob'scous, 2 lob'scous, n. 1. A sailors' dish, formerly called *lob's course*, consisting of salt meat, stewed or baked with vegetables and ship's biscuit. 2. A cold slab of scouse, sliced thin and fried in pork-fat and eaten with butter and molasses. — **lob'scous'er**, n. [*S* &] (Sailors' Slang) A sailor, one who lives on lob'scous.

lob'se, 1 lob'se, 2 lob'se, n. Same as *LOBE*

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ginal convolution on the mesial surface of either hemisphere of the cerebrum, about the upper end of the central fissure — **parietal lobules** (*Anat.*), two lobules of the cerebrum, inferior and superior, separated by the interparietal sulcus — **lob'u-lar**, a. Of, pertaining to, or like a lobe — **lob'u-lar-ly**, adv. — **lob'u-late**, a. Having lobes or lobulets

lob'u-lat', adv. — **lob'u-lum**, n. The construction of lobules, a separation into lobules — **lob'u-lum**, n. A minute lobule, especially, one of the groups of alveoli surrounding the terminal tubes in the lungs — **lob'u-lum**, a. Containing several lobules

lob'u-lous, 1 lob'y-u-lus, 2 lob'y-u-lus, n. [*L*, 1-1; 2-1, pl.] A lobule, specif., the partially separated portion near the lower base of the wing of some flies and in the hind wing of some *Hymenoptera*. [*L* < *Gr* *lobos*, see *LOBE*]

lobulus centralis (*Anat.*), a small rounded lobe in the anterior notch and upper surface of the cerebellum

lob'us, 1 lob'us, 2 lob'us, n. [*L*, 1-1; 2-1, pl.] 1. A lobe. 2. *Entom.* A terminal portion of the maxilla, the upper corresponding to the galea, and the lower to the lacinia. [*L* < *Gr* *lobos*, see *LOBE*] — **lobi inferiores**, small lobes in the brain of fishes which arise from the floor of the midbrain — **lobus anticus**, the forward unpaired lobe of the cerebrum in edentate mammals — **lobus caudatus** (*Anat.*), the tailed lobe of the liver extending from the lower extremity of the lobus hepaticus to the under surface of the right lobe

— **lobus cuneatus**, name as *CUNEATE LOBULE* — **lobus foveolatus**, an attachment at the side of the cerebellum in mammals, similar to the foveolus in the human brain — **lobus posticus**, the unpaired posterior lobe of the cerebellum in edentate mammals

1. **pyriformis**. 1. The pear-shaped base of either hemisphere in the brain of mammals. 2. A small raised portion of the cerebellum near the middle of the lower vermiform process. 1. **pyriformis anticus**, the tapering part of the pyriform lobe lying in front of the fossa of Sylvius, as distinguished from *pyriformis posticus*, which lies behind it. 1. **quadratus**. *Anat.* 1. A small lobe of the liver at the left of the gall-bladder fissure, lying on the under side of the right lobe. 2. A convolution formed by that part of the parietal lobe which appears on the mesial surface of the cerebrum — **lobus hepaticus** (*Anat.*), the lobe of the liver projecting from the under surface of the right lobe [*L* < *Spl*, *hepar*, a Finnish anatomist]

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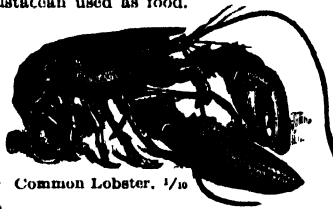
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lob'wurm, 1 lob'wurm, 2 lob'wurm, n. Same as *LOBE*



Common Lobster, 1/10



Lobelia inflata

a single flower.

bility that treats of the mean values of geometrical magnitudes that comply with given conditions, or of the probability that material figures dropped at random will answer certain relations — 1. *sign* (*Psychol.*), that variable complex of sensations which distinguishes the different areas of the same sense-organ, when under stimulation, and which thus enables the mind to locate the different portions of the body and the positions of objects in space. According to Lotze the associated accessory impressions which render for the soul the clue, by which it transposes the same red, now to one, now to another spot, or simultaneously to different spots in the space intended by it.

We define the *local sign*, then, as that mixture of feeling which gives to the sense-experience its peculiar coloring and is dependent upon the combined result of exciting the nerves of a given locality of the organ. — *LADY AND WOODWORTH Elements of Phys Psychol.* (revised ed.) p. 300 [11].

— 1. *space*, space as measured in units of extension, in contradistinction to space of time — 1. *time*, time referred to the meridian of the place in question — 1. *value* (*Arith.*), the value attached to the place of a digit — 1. *vent* (*Plumbing*), a vent-pipe, as in a water-closet, to carry off foul gas
lo'cal, *n.* 1. [Colloq., U S] An item of local interest in a newspaper also, a reporter who furnishes such items. The paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names. — *WILL CARLETON Editor's Guest* st. 2

2. (1) [U S] An accommodation or way train. (2) [Eng] A suburban train. 3. *Teleq.* A local battery or circuit. 4. [Eng] A local examination; specif., the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations of boys and girls, held under the direction of a central university board, at various local centers throughout the United Kingdom. 5. A postage-stamp valid only in certain districts, and not recognized by the International Postal Union. 6. [U S] Postal matter bearing an address used locally but not officially recognized.

lo'cale, *n.* 1. lo-kāl', 2. lo-kāl', *n.* Locality, place, specif., a spot considered with reference to surrounding circumstances. Incorrectly used for *local*. [M.] [*— F. local, see LOCAL, a*]

lo'cal-ism, *n.* 1. lo-kāl-izm, 2. lo-kāl-izm, *n.* 1. A mode of acting or speaking peculiar to a place, local custom or idiom in rhetoric, one form of violation of grammatical purity. 2. Attachment or confinement to a given locality, or the limitation or narrowness of thought, feeling, or sympathies growing out of it, provincialism. 3. The state or condition of being local, influence exerted by a particular place or locality.

lo'cal-ist, *n.* 1. lo-kāl-ist, 2. lo-kāl-ist, *n.* 1. One who advocates or studies matters of local interest. 2. *Med.* One who attributes (symptoms, etc.) to local conditions.

lo'cal-is'tic, *n.* 1. lo-kāl-ist'ik, 2. lo-kāl-ist'ik, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to localization. 2. Characterized by localism or a localism.

lo'cal-ity, *n.* 1. lo-kāl-ity, 2. lo-kāl-ity, *n.* [*— TIES, 1-iz, 2-iz, pl.*] 1. A definite spot or region in any part of space, point, site, neighborhood, especially, a geographical position. 2. Restriction to a particular place or district, locale. 3. The state of having a location, the condition of being assigned or belonging to a particular place. 4. *Phren.* The faculty of perceiving and remembering the relative position of places and things. 5. *Forestry* An area considered with reference to forest-producing power. The factors of the locality are the altitude, soil, slope, aspect, and other local conditions influencing forest growth. *Gifford Pinchot Terms Used in Forestry*, U S Dept of Agr., Bulletin No 61 [gov. p. 100 off. '05]. 6. *Scots Law* (1) The appropriation of an increase of a minister's stipend on the landholders of the parish according to certain rules. (2) The appropriation of certain lands to a wife as a jointure. [*— L. localitas* (*-is*), *cf. localis*; see *LOCAL*] — *absolute locality*, the state of having absolute position irrespective of that of any other body. *bump* of 1. (*Phren.*) the topographical in- stinct 1. of a widow (*Scots Law*), the lands inherited by a widow under her contract of marriage. *relative or respective* 1. the relative positions of given bodies — *sense* of 1. (*Psychol.*) the power of localizing a cutaneous stimulation in the area of the skin to which the stimulus is applied. *formed* after the analogy of the "sense of space," etc.

lo'cal-iz'a-bl(e), *n.* 1. lo-kāl-iz'-a-bl, 2. lo-kāl-iz'-a-bl, *n.* Capable of being located or assigned to a definite place.
lo'cal-iz'a'tion, *n.* 1. lo-kāl-iz'-a-shun, 2. lo-kāl-iz'-a-shun, *n.* 1. The act of localizing, or the state of being localized. 2. *Psychol.* The reference of sensation to a particular part of the body or to some spot external to the body.

Localization of Cerebral Functions as Indicated by the Brain of a Monkey

A, chest, B, abdomen, C, sulcus centralis, D, anus and vagina, E, toes, F, ankle, G, knee, H, hip, I, shoulder, J, elbow, K, wrist, L, fingers and thumb, M, sulcus centralis, N, mastication, O, vocal cords, P, opening of jaw, Q, closure of jaw, R, nose, S, eyelid, T, ears 1. Eyes 2. Leg 3. Body 4. Arm 5. Neck 6. Tongue 7. Mouth 8. Eyes

lo'cal-iz'a-bl(e), *n.* 1. lo-kāl-iz'-a-bl, 2. lo-kāl-iz'-a-bl, *n.* Capable of being located or assigned to a definite place.
lo'cal-iz'a'tion, *n.* 1. lo-kāl-iz'-a-shun, 2. lo-kāl-iz'-a-shun, *n.* 1. The act of localizing, or the state of being localized. 2. *Psychol.* The reference of sensation to a particular part of the body or to some spot external to the body.

Localisation of Cerebral Functions as Indicated by the Human Brain

A, writing, B, arm, C, leg, D, cutaneous touch and smell, E, taste, F, olfactory, G, hearing, H, vision, I, motor, J, somesthetic, K, auditory, L, visual sense

upon the Ortmann, the faculty of localization, that is, the processes by which tactile and visual data are located in space. *River German Psychol. of Today* tr. by Baldwin, p. 305, [a. 1886].
lo'cal-is'tion, *n.* — *cerebral localization*, the process of locating the function-centers in the brain. That of the

motor regions is most certainly located, that of the visual and auditory senses somewhat less positively, and those of touch, taste, and smell less definitely. Recent cases of cerebral surgery without anesthetics have given opportunity for conscious localizations of certain sensations produced by stimulation of the exposed areas of the brain, and these have shown that the brain itself has no feeling, but that exciting it in the proper areas causes the mind to localize the sensations in the corresponding places in the periphery. See *AGRAFIA, AMBESIA, APHASIA, PSYCHICAL BLINDNESS, PSYCHICAL DEAFNESS*, etc.

lo'cal-ize, *v.* 1. lo-kāl-iz, 2. lo-kāl-iz, *v.* [*— IZED, -IZING*]

1. To determine the exact place of, make local in character. 2. To identify with a certain locality, attach to a specified district, as, to *localize* an army by units.
lo'cal-iz'er, *n.* 1. lo-kāl-iz'er, 2. lo-kāl-iz'er, *n.* *Elec.* A resistance-coil at each station of a fire-alarm system, which is brought into the circuit when an alarm is given and shows the source of the alarm.

lo'cal-ly, *adv.* 1. lo-kāl-ly, 2. lo-kāl-ly, *adv.* With respect to place, from a local point of view, in place.

lo'can'da, *n.* 1. lo-kān'da, 2. lo-kān'da, *n.* [It.] An inn, lodging-house.

Lo'car'no, *n.* 1. lo-kār'no, 2. lo-kār'no, *n.* A city on Lake Maggiore, Switzerland, where on Oct. 16, 1925, seven treaties for mutual security were signed by Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, ratified at London, Dec. 1, 1925.

lo'cate, *v.* 1. lo-kāt, 2. lo-kāt, *v.* [*— CATED, -CATING*]

1. *t.* 1. To establish or place in a particular situation or spot, place, settle. 2. [U S] To designate and assign the place of, fix the position or determine the limits of, as, to *locate* the scene of a historic event, to *locate* a quotation. 3. [U S] To fix the future situation or course of by survey or otherwise, as, to *locate* a railroad, or the line of an interoceanic canal. 4. To search for and discover the exact place of, as, to *locate* the position of the enemy. 5. To establish the seat of, as, to *locate* the disease in the appendix. 6. To let in allotments, allocate, hire out. 7. *M E Ch.* To establish as resident pastor, as distinguished from a minister upon a circuit.

II. s. [Colloq.] To adopt or establish a settled residence or home, place oneself, settle. [*— L. locatus*, pp. of *loco*, *locus*, place]

lo'cat-ee, *n.* 1. lo-kāt-ē, 2. lo-kāt-ē, *n.* One who is located.

Lo'ca-tel'li, *n.* 1. lo-kā-tel'li, 2. lo-kā-tel'li, *n.* Andrea (1680?–1741).

An Italian landscape and genre painter.

lo'ca-tion, *n.* 1. lo-kā-tion, 2. lo-kā-tion, *n.* [*— CATION, -CATIONS*]

1. *Law* (1) *Civ. Law* A hiring by one and a hiring by another, a contract of bailment for hire.

2. *Law* (2) *Civ. Law* A hiring by one and a hiring by another, a contract of bailment for hire.

3. *Scots Law* A contract for the hire of a person or thing.

4. [U S] The defining of the boundaries of a plot of ground, or identifying it with the place as described in a legal document.

5. *Phren.* The faculty of locating or remembering the relative places of things.

6. [Austral.] A farm, station.

7. [U S] A place of settlement or residence.

8. [Rare] Appointment to an official position.

9. [U S] In library usage, the place of a book on the shelves fixed or relative.

10. *Motion-picture* A site selected for staging a scene.

11. *Law* A contract entered into for the use of a chattel, or for personal services, for an ascertained hire. It includes the hiring of the use of a thing, the receiving of goods on deposit for reward, the contract for the carriage of goods for hire, the hiring of labor and services, and cases in which labor is to be bestowed on the thing bailed, as by a tailor or jeweler.

12. *Law* A schedule of cars received throughout the day or night, including track name and number or that of the freight-house, according to the delivery method to be used.

13. *Locative* 1. lo-kā-tiv, 2. lo-kā-tiv, *n.* [*— CATION, -CATIONS*]

1. *Gram.* Indicating place, or the place where or wherein an action occurs.

2. *Anat. & Zool.* Indicating relative position in a series, as, a *locative* name. [*— L. locativus*, *cf. loco*, see *LOCATE*]

lo'ca-tiv(e), *n.* 1. lo-kā-tiv, 2. lo-kā-tiv, *n.* [*— CATION, -CATIONS*]

1. *Gram.* That one of the seven original Indo-European cases that signifies place where or in which the locative case. It ended in *-i* in Greek it is found in a few words in *-i* and *-o* (pl.), as, *oikos*, at home. In Latin it blended with the genitive, dative, or ablative, as, *domi*, at home.

2. *Locative* 1. lo-kā-tiv, 2. lo-kā-tiv, *n.* [*— CATION, -CATIONS*]

1. *Locative* 1. lo-kā-tiv, 2. lo-kā-tiv, *n.* [*— CATION, -CATIONS*]

1. *Locative* 1. lo-kā-tiv, 2. lo-kā-tiv, *n.* [*— CATION, -CATIONS*]

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1. *Locative* 1. lo-kā-tiv, 2. lo-kā-tiv, *n.* [*— CATION, -CATIONS*]

1. *Locative* 1. lo-kā-tiv, 2. lo-kā-tiv, *n.* [*— CATION, -CATIONS*]

tensive, hence the Scottish phrase, *it's a far cry to Loch-aw*, the connection between this subject and the last is remote.

Loche, *n.* [Archaic] Same as *LOACH*.

Loch'er, *n.* 1. lo-kh'er, 2. lo-kh'er, *n.* Jakob, surname of Philomusus (?/1470–1475/1528). A German poet laureate.

Loches, *n.* 1. lo-kh, 2. lo-kh, *n.* A town in Indre-et-Loire department, France. 24 m. S. E. of Tours, famous for its medieval castle.

Loch Et'ive, *n.* 1. lo-kh'et-iv, 2. lo-kh'et-iv, *n.* An inlet in Argyllshire, Scotland. 10½ by 8½ m. It connects with the Firth of Lorne.

Loch'ha-a, *n.* 1. lo-kh'a-a, 2. lo-kh'a-a, *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

1. *Med.* The sero-bloody discharges from the genital passages after childbirth, continuing from two to three weeks. [*— Gr. lochia*, *lochos*, see *LOCHIA*]

Lo'chi-a, *n.* 1. lo-kh'a, 2. lo-kh'a, *n.* An epithet of Artemis (Diana), who aided women in childbirth. [*— Gr. Lochia*, Artemis, *cf. lochos*, childbirth, *cf. lego*, lay]

Loch'iel', *n.* 1. lo-kh'iel, 2. lo-kh'iel, *n.* See *CAMPBELL*, DONALD.

Loch'in-var', *n.* 1. lo-kh'in-var', 2. lo-kh'in-var', *n.* In Scott's *Marmion*, the hero of a ballad, sung by Lady Heron, concerning a dauntless cavalier, who, during a dance in honor of their nuptials, carried off his lady-love from Netherby Hall and from her intended bridegroom, a laggard in love and a dastard in war.

Lo'chi-o, *n.* 1. lo-kh'o, 2. lo-kh'o, *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

1. *Med.* Derived from Greek *lochos*, childbirth (see *LOCHIA*), combining forms — *lo'chi-o-ec'* [*— CHA, -CHING*], *n.* Pathol. Puerperal fever, childbirth fever.

Lo'chi-o-ca-l', *n.* 1. lo-kh'o-kal', 2. lo-kh'o-kal', *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

1. *Pathol.* Puerperal fever, childbirth fever.

Lo'chi-o-me'tri'tis, *n.* 1. lo-kh'o-met'ri-tis, 2. lo-kh'o-met'ri-tis, *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

1. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb after childbirth.

Lo'chi-o-me'tri'tis, *n.* 1. lo-kh'o-met'ri-tis, 2. lo-kh'o-met'ri-tis, *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

1. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb after childbirth.

Lo'chi-o-rhe'a, *n.* 1. lo-kh'o-rhe'a, 2. lo-kh'o-rhe'a, *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

1. *Pathol.* Excessive discharge of the lochia following childbirth.

Lo'chi-o-rhe'a, *n.* 1. lo-kh'o-rhe'a, 2. lo-kh'o-rhe'a, *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

1. *Pathol.* Excessive discharge of the lochia following childbirth.

Loch-lan', *n.* 1. lo-kh-lan', 2. lo-kh-lan', *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

1. *Pathol.* Puerperal fever, childbirth fever.

Loch-lan', *n.* 1. lo-kh-lan', 2. lo-kh-lan', *n.* [*— CHA, -CHING*]

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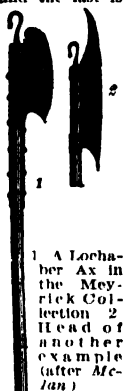
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1. *Pathol.* Puerperal fever, childbirth fever.



1. A Lochaber Ax in the Meyrick Collection of a number of

place: a combining form = **-lo** **'co-ee'-sion**, n. [Rare] The act of yielding - **lu'** **'co-de-scrip-tiv'e**, a [Rare] Descriptive of any given place or locality
co' **'fo-e'**, 1 **'to** **'lo** **'fo** **'ko**, 2 **'to** **'fo** **'ko**, n. 1. *US Hist.* The extreme extent of the Democracy's party of 1836.
2. *US Hist.* A political party, hence and other names that political party. See the quotation 2b. [**-l**] [**U**] S
A kind of self-lighting cigar, invented by John M. Koch, of New York, in 1934 also, a friction-match

log'a-rithm, 1 log'o-rithm, 2 lög'a-rithm (xiii), *n* *Math*
1. The exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised in order to produce a

Cricket The long-held at the bowler's right - **long"an"**, **n** [New South Wales] **A** serratoid (*Coprodona schlegelii*) of Australia - **1. arm** [Colloq. **B**rit.] a combination of swindlers whose plan of action is to buy goods on credit, sell them, and decamp with the proceeds - **L. Friday**, Good Friday - **1. game** (*tiol*), driving and full shots through the green - **1. glass**, **n** An aleyard - **1. green** [Slang. **U** S], money in the form of bills, from their usual color - **1. haul**, **a** See **SHORT-HAUL** - **1. headed**, **a** [**C**olloq.] Of a shrewd dissembler, as in **anatomy** or **enography**, having a long head, dolichocephalic - **1. headed**, **n** The quality of being long-headed - **1. hop**, **n** **Cricket** A short-pitched ball bowled so that it makes a long bounce after pitching - **1. house**, among the North-American Indians, a long or large council-house or community-dwelling - **1. hundred**, sixscore - **1. interest** (*Finance*), the aggregate speculative holding of stocks opposed to *short interest* - **1. jack**, **n** **Hot** The light-yellow wood of *Pitandarta ozonacea*, long"an" - **1. local**, **U** S [**C**olloq.] **A** whitish, the *Macromia* - **2. Etil** of two genera (1) *Tylosurus curypops* of Cuba and Jamaica (2) *Tylosurus notatus*, found in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico - **1. jawed**, **a** Long-winded prolix - **1. lay**, **a** part of the profits of a whaling-voyage belonging to certain members of the crew - **1. leg**, **n** Same as **LEIN**, **n** - **1. line**, **cf** To fish by means of the long-line - **1. lining**, **n** - **1. line**, **n** A trawl-line, used in the North Sea fisheries, consisting of several pieces of 40 fathoms each, from which hanging buoys and short lines called *snoods* are paid out above the line, the latter lightly anchored by marked by buoys - **1. lived**, **a** Having a long life or existence - **1. livedness**, **n** Length of life longevity - **1. lugged**, **a** [Scot.] Long-eared said of one who listens to scandal - **1. meter** or metre, see **METER** - **1. minded**, **a** [Rare] Long-suffering, patient - **1. moss**, **n** Same as **SPANISH MOSS** - See **MOSS** - **1. mouth**, **a** Having a long nose snout or elongated jaws - **1. Parliament**, the Parliament which was forced out by Cromwell in 1653, after 12 1/2 years of existence - **1. pated**, **a** Long-headed - **1. poll**, **n** **A** shaggy kind of velvet - **1. price**, the full retail price - **1. primer**, a size of printing-type, intermediate between small pica and bourgeois about 10-points - **1. purple**, **n** Truly orchids (*Orechis maculosa*) of the Old World - **1. runner**, **cf** Shakespeare - **1. range**, **a** Having a long range - able to hit at a long distance, as, a long-range gun - **1. rest**, **n** Old *Mus* **A** rest equal in time value to a long - **1. ruff**, **n** **A** coarse heckle - **1. run**, the whole course of things collectively, a series of events or vicissitudes generally with *to*, as, In the long run, as the ultimate outcome of any train of circumstances - **long** and *said* **to** **run**, **cf** in different usages - **purpose** for the thing - **1. shawl**, a shawl about twice as long as it is wide - **1. clever**, **n** [Austral.] A tall slender drinking-glass, probably deriving its name from its resemblance to a sieve - also, the drink contained in such a glass - **1. slide**, a slide-valve extending practically the entire cylinder-length, its back serving as an exhaust-pipe, a long valve - **1. slip**, **n** **Cricket** The fielder who covers short-slip, on the right of the long-stop, also, the ground occupied by him - **1. spun**, **n** Spun or drawn out tediously - **1. staple**, **a** Having a long fiber, as of the bark of the Sea Island cotton - **1. stop**, **n** **Cricket** The fielder who supports the wicket-keeper, fielding deep immediately behind him also, the ground he occupies - **long"stop"**, **cf** **Cricket** To act as long-stop - **1. suffering**, **1. a** Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time, not easily provoked patient - **1. n** Patience under offense, long endurance - **1. suffering**, **1. 1. suit**, **1. Card-playing** The suit in which a player has most cards - **2** [Slang. **U** S] This is a word which is used in different usages - **1. take**, **n** [Local, **U** S] A catch of 132 heaths - **1. tom**, **n** **A** Vase, a piece of gun midslips - **2** [Bang.] A gun of heavy caliber with long barrel as distinguished from a cannonade - **3** [Austral.] The garfish (*Tylosurus ferox*) - **4** In mining, a cradle - **1. tongued**, **a** **1. Gossiping** talkative - **2** Having a long tongue - **1. tried**, **a** Much used - **1. visaged**, **a** Having a long face - **1. waived**, **a** Having a long waist, long from the armpits or shoulders to the narrowest part of the body or garment said of persons or garments - **1. wind**, **a** Continuing or continuing a long time in speaking or writing, as, a long-winded speaker, a long-winded thesis - **1. wind**, **edness**, **n** - **1. winged**, **a** **Falconry** Denoting the true falcons with long wings, as distinguished from the goshawks and other short-winged birds

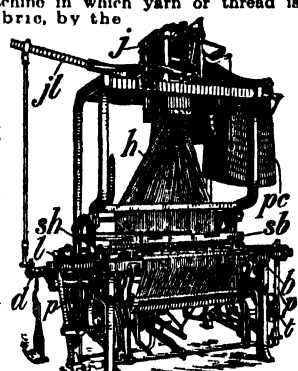
Various self-explaining adjectives have long as the first element as, **long-armed**, **1. billed**, **1. ending**, **1. haired**, **1. horned**, **1. leaved**, **1. necked**, **1. standing**, **1. tailed**, etc **ong"**, **n** **1** The whole extent of a thing something that is characterized by length used elliptically, as for long vacation in the English universities - **2** Old *Mus* **A** note equal to four or sometimes to six whole notes - **3** *Pro* A long syllable - **4** *pl* **Com** Those who have purchased securities or commodities and are holding them for an advance in price opposed to *shorts*, of long, a long time, a long time, and the short, the whole time, the whole substance - **1. Crawford Williamson** (¹¹/1815-⁵/1878), an American surgeon, first to employ ether anesthesia in surgery (Mch 30, 1842) - **2** **George** (1800-⁵/1807-1879), an English scholar and historian - **3** **John Davis** (¹⁰/23/1838 - ⁵/1915), an American statesman, Governor of Massachusetts, 1880-1882, Secretary of the Navy, 1898-1902 - **4** **Stephen Harrison** (¹⁰/1784 - ⁵/1864), an American engineer and explorer **ong, adv** **1** To or at a great extent or period, as, a long-drawn line - **2** For a length of time, as, how long shall you be gone? - **3** Through the whole extent or duration, as, all my life long - **4** At a point of duration far distant, either before or after, as, long before this discovery, long after the conquest - **5** For **1** < **As longer**, < **long**, long after, as, long no time long past - **6** **As longer**, < **long**, as, long no longer beautiful - **ong, conj** [Loc or Arch] Because, on account, by means, with of


We led, we lead, is long of these.

II H BROWNELL *The Bay Fight* (at 67) **Long-a-cre**, **1** long"q-kar, **2** long"q-er, **James Barton** (¹¹/1794 - ⁵/1869) An American engraver, designed the coinage of the United States, 1844-1860

Long"an", **1** long"kan, **2** long"kan, **n** Chinese and East-Indian **ong"an"**, **1** long"kan, **2** long"kan, **n** the family *Sapindaceae*, or its fruit The tree and the fruit are both similar to, but smaller than, the litchi, and the fruit is less palatable - **1** < (*Chin tung-yen*, dragon's-eye)

Long"an-nim"ty, **1** long"q-nim"ty, **2** long"q-nim"ty, **n** Disposition to endure long under offense, endurance





Lou-isa Augusta Wilhelmina Amelia (1/10 1776-7/10 1810).
A queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III.



Common Lousewort

I love thee — I love thee!
"In all that I can say,
It is my vision in the night
My dreaming in the day"

THOMAS HOOD I Love Thee at 1

3. To take pleasure or delight in, hence [Colloq.] have great partiality, appetite, or liking for, as, to love to do good, she *loves* ice-cream

Lander knew and loved the sky, the woods, and the waters
F. C. NEWMAN Victorian Poetry p 60 [to a c 1876]

4. To have a predilection for, tend to thrive in (a certain place, atmosphere, etc.), as, willows *love* wet land 5. To caress — a child's use of the word 6. To be fond of often loosely used as a synonym of like

11. To have a feeling of great affection or regard, especially, to entertain a feeling of tenderness or passion inspired by the sexual relation

He who has loved often has loved never

But we never loved Last Days of Pompeii p 25 [r v c]

[C. AS. *laftan* love] SYN. see ADMIRE, LIKE (Compare LOVE, n. Although their distinction in meaning is one of the peculiar felicities of the English language, *love* and *like* are often confounded in use. We *love* that which ministers to our affections, we *like* what ministers to appetite, taste, fancy, etc. A man *loves* his wife and children, he *likes* roast beef, he *likes* some good-natured acquaintance whom he could not be said to love except as he should love all men, he *loves* a fast boat, a fine house, a pleasing picture, a brisk walk, a chat with friends, a ride through the country, etc.

Love, n. 1. A strong complex emotion or feeling inspired by something, as a person or a quality, causing one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence or possession of the object and to please or promote the welfare of that object, the yearning or outgoing of the soul toward what is apprehended and regarded as good or excellent from any point of view, or in any relation, devoted affection, love of attachment to, strictly applicable to persons (Compare AFFECTION, BENEVOLENCE, COMPLACENCY)

Love includes complacency, desire, and delight, and has rational beings for its objects

Hobbes *Theology* vol 1, p 427 [s 1872.]

2. Specific such feeling between persons of opposite sex, based on or affected by sexual attachment, the affection subsisting between husband and wife, or between lover and sweetheart

Marrying for love may seem to be a very silly thing, to a woman of the world, but marrying without love for a consideration, is wicked
HOLLAND *Tales of the World* p 128 [s 1870]

3. One who is beloved, a sweetheart often used as a term of endearment

I dreamed last night of four darling boys, Hushed about for gloom,
O love, but it filled my heart with joy, His ruddy health to see
W. C. WILKINSON *Consolation* at 1

4. Animal passion, or the gratification of it 5. [C.] A personification of the love-passion, also, an embodiment of such a personification, specif., Cupid (Amor) or Eros

Love knows every form of air N. P. WILLIAMS *The Annals* at 1

6. In some games, as tennis, and, love, two, signifies that one side has won nothing while the other has won two games 7. An old game consisting of guessing the number of fingers held up without looking

8. (1) The plant virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*) (2) In Tasmania, the blue creeper (*Clematis vitalba*)

9. [Colloq.] Anything highly pleasing, as, a love of a bonnet 10. A form of eucalypt 11. A kindness

12. A thin silk stuff [C. AS. *lufi*, *lufan*, love] SYN. affection, attachment, attraction, charity, devotion, fondness, friendship, liking, passion, regard, tenderness

Affection is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant going out to some person or object, being less fervent and ardent than love, whether applied to persons or things

Love is the yearning or outgoing of soul toward something that is regarded as excellent, beautiful, or desirable

Love may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing affection for and attraction toward a person or object

Love may denote the sublimest and holiest spiritual affection, as when we are taught that "God is love" (charity has so far swung aside from this original meaning that probably it never can be recalled (compare BENEVOLENCE))

The Revised Version uses love in place of charity in 1 Cor. xiii, and elsewhere

Love is more intense, absorbing, and tender than friendship, more intense in desire, and perhaps more intimate than affection

We speak of love for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of love of nature and love of virtue

Love of articles of food is better expressed by liking, as love, in its full sense, expresses something spiritual and reciprocal such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses

Ant. see synonyms for ANTI-PATHY, ENMITY, HATED, IRED Love of country, for humanity, love to God and man

for love, without compensation as to play for love to work for love for 1. or money, under any circumstances, for any consideration, as, he would not do it for love or money

In 1., under the influence of a tender affection for one of the opposite sex, labor of 1. labor undertaken for love of another, or without expectation of compensation

love's-affair, n. All that happens with a particular person in an experience of the tender passion

Not half of the love affairs among the youth of Christendom end in marriage
C. H. CAYNE *Goethe* p 146 [L. A. S. 1872]

1. All (Tennyson and similar games), nothing to nothing, said in announcing the score 2. A game, n. The tomato, an old name 3. A charm

provocative of love 4. Begotten, a illegitimate 5. A bird, n. One of various small short-tailed parrots, as of the genera *Agapornis* of Africa and *Ptilinopus* of America, remarkable for the affection they show for their mates

6. A broker, n. An agent or go-between in matters of love 7. A fall, n. The note or call by which certain animals during the breeding-season 8. A causer, n. A love-affair 9. A charm or philter to excite love

10. A child, n. A natural or illegitimate child 11. A dart, n. A calcareous rod or dart found in the dart-sacs of snails and other gastropods 12. A day, n. Formerly, a day set apart for the arbitration and adjustment of disputes.



1. A drink, n. A love-philter 2. A drury, n. Affection

1. A tangled, n. The fennel-flower 2. A tangled, n. A favor, n. A gift to be worn in token of love 3. A favor, n. A common devotion to a man put

taken by the early Christians, originally culminating in the eucharist, but separated from it in the year 391 See AGAPE 2. A somewhat similar celebration observed in some modern churches, as the Methodist and Moravian

3. Any meeting of a festive nature terminating with a banquet 4. A feast, n. An act of love or courtship - love-flow'er, n. Any species of the genus *Agapanthus* - 1. game, a game in which the lower falls to score - 1. gram, n. Any species of the genus *Eragrostis* said to be so called from its dancing spikes - 1. hood, n. A thin silk fabric

1. In a chain, n. The European stonecrop 2. In a cottage, wedded bliss with small means, in which love compensates for the privations endured - 1. In a dillness, n. The pansy (*Viola tricolor*) - 1. Juliet, n. A lotion which, applied to sleeping eyes, was supposed to produce love for the first being seen on waking In *Midsummer-Night's Dream* it is the juice of the pansy 3. A knot, n. A knot tied in pledge of loyalty and love, hence, the specific form of knot which is symbolic of this pledge 4. A knot, n. A sweetheart 5. A day, n. [Poet.] A love-song - 1. A letter, n. A note of endearment a letter professing love - 1. A letter, n. Any one of several species of amaranth (*Amaranthus*), especially, 4. *caudatus* and 5. *metastachyus* - 1. A lock, n. 1. A long lock of hair curled and tied with ribbons, worn hanging in front of the shoulder a style for men in vogue early in the 17th century Usually only one was worn

In came the Merrie Monarch Out came the Windy-brother *Brother* p 11 [L. A. S. 1862]

2. A separate lock hanging becomingly on either man or woman - 1. A lock, n. A forsaken by or pluing for a lover - 1. A lock, n. A maker, n. A lover 1. A lock, n. A courtship - 1. A lock, n. A marriage from love, without consideration of worldly advantage 1. A lock, n. [Rare] One who reciprocates the love of another

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love/ly, 1 lov'ly-h, 2 lov'ly-lv, adv [Rare] In a lovely or lovable manner

love/ly-ness, 1 lov'ly-ness, 2 lov'ly-nēs, n. The quality of being lovely, capacity for inspiring admiration or affection

love/ly-head, [Rare] love/ly, 1 lov'ly, 2 lov'lyng, n. A lovable being; a little love

When he had raised the veil from his daughter's face, I saw that she was a *lovely* soul. *Burns Supplemental Arabian Nights, Zayn al-Azham* in vol 1 p 45, app 1x sec 1885

Love/ly, 1 lov'ly, 2 lov'ly, n. 1. Lord, in Massinger's *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* a gallant who falls Sir Giles Overreach and assists Tom Allworth to marry Margaret 2. Mansfield (1822-1884), an American general who served in the Confederate army 3. Mark, pseudonym of David Tollemache 4. Sir Thomas, in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*, a constable of the Tower

love/ly, 1 lov'ly, 2 lov'ly, a [LOVE-LI-ER, LOVE-LI-EST] lov'ly, f. 1. Possessing mental or physical qualities that inspire admiration and love, winsome, charming, lovable, as, a lovely face

Do not think you can make a girl lovely if you do not make her happy *Ruskin Sesame and Lilies* vol 1, p 104, [w s s 1883]

2. [Colloq.] Attractive, as by reason of beauty or daintiness, tempting, inviting, as, a lovely hat, lovely flowers 3. [Colloq.] Delightful, as, a lovely time. 4. Affectionate, loving, as, lovely friends

SYN. amiable, beautiful, charming, delectable, delightful, enchanting, lovable, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome, See AMIABLE, ANGELIC, BEAUTIFUL

love/ly, adv 1. In a manner to inspire love, charmingly

I framed to the harp Many an English ditty, lovely well *SHAKESPEARE King Henry IV, act iii, sc 1*

2. Lovingly, gracefully

love/quick, 1 lov'kwik, 2 lov'kwik, a Animated with love, as even

love/ry, 1 lov'er, 2 lov'er, n. 1. One who loves, a warm admirer, devoted friend, as, a lover of his country, or of virtue 2. One who is in love in the singular now used only of the man 3. One who enjoys or is strongly attracted by some object or diversion, as, a book-lover, music-lover, travel-lover 4. One who loves illicitly, lov'erly

SYN. see FRIEND lov'erred, a Supplied with a lover or lovers - lov'er-hood, n - lov'er-less, a - lov'er-ly-ness, n - lov'er-ly, a [Rare] Fit for or like a lover - lov'er-ship, n - lov'er-wise, adv In the manner of a lover lov'er-like, lov'er, Samuel (1797-1880) An Irish novelist, poet, playwright, and portrait-painter, *Hurdy Andy*

lov'er's Leap, Cape Ducato, on Santa Maura, from which helms Sappho threw herself into the sea Compare LEUCARIA

Love's Labour's Lost, A comedy by Shakespeare (produced in 1590, revised in 1597) of which the scene is laid at the court of the King of Navarre On the 1597 revision of this play Shakespeare's name appears for the first time on a title-page

Love's Labour's Won A lost play by Shakespeare (1600), regarded by scholars as probably the original of *Much Ado About Nothing*

Love's of the Angels, A poem by Thomas Moore, founded on an Eastern tale, and on Gen. vi, 2

love/some, 1 lov'som, 2 lov'som, a 1. Inspiring love; winsome

One praised her ankles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and *lovesome* mien
TENNYSON *The Beggar Maid* at 2

2. Manifesting love, loving, as, *lovesome* embraces

love/some-ly, adv - love/some-ness, n

Love, the Doctor, A comedy by Molière (*L'amour médecin*), in which Lucinde is cured of a pretended illness by marriage with Clitandre

Love's Well, 1 lov'wel, 2 lov'wel, John (1691-1725) An English volunteer captain who fell in battle against the Indians near Oweh's Pond, New Hampshire

lov'ing, 1 lov'ing, 2 lov'ing, n. 1. Affectionate, devoted; kind, as, loving friends or brothers 2. Indicative of love or kind feeling, as, loving looks and words SYN. see AMIABLE AMOROUS, BROTHERLY, CHARITABLE

lov'ing-ly, adv - lov'ing-ness, n

lov'ing, n. A county in Texas, 873 sq m

lov'ly, n. [H.] Same as LOVELY

low, 1 lo, 2 lo, n. To bellow, as a cow, moo [C. AS. *lōwan*, moo]

low, a [Prov. Eng.] To heap or pile up. *H. Dyer*

low, 1 low or lo, 2 low or lo, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To burn fiercely, lowe!

KEY 1: *dsale; au = out; oil; f = feud; chin; go; jet; g = sing; so; ship, chin, this; agure; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch, t, obsolete; t, variant.*
 KEY 2: *bōk, bōt; full, ryle, cūre, bāt, bārn; dñ, bōy; e = k, f = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch.*

love
 loxotomy

Badly nourished, lacking in vigor, as, a patient in a low condition, also, giving little nutriment, as, a low diet. 14. *Grog* Pertaining to latitudes near the equator. 15. *Ecd* (1) Pertaining to broad evangelical doctrine. (2) Denoting a service shorn of elaborate ritual, as, a low celebration, a low mass [*< lee lāgr, op lie, recline*]. SYN. see BARK, COMMON, DISREPUTABLE, HUMBLE — low and aloft (*Vaul*), referring to the exterior appearance of a vessel from water-line to truck, as with all sail set, taut and trim — low area, a region where the atmospheric pressure is comparatively low — low balm, n. (U.S.) Oswego tea — low birch, a shrub (*Betula pumila*), 2 to 15 feet high, with leaves round or oval, dentate, and, when young, downy on the under surface, found in bogs in the central and northern parts of North America — low blackberry, same as DEWBERRY — low blast, a blast delivered to a smelting-furnace at low pressure — low blueberry, a common American blueberry (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*) with toothed leaves and berries usually bluish-black and sweet, ripens early — low boat, a boat that makes the poorest record in hunting or fishing — low-born, n. Of humble birth — low-boy, n. 1. [New Eng.] A short-legged chest of drawers. 2. A low churchman — low brow, a vulgar, ill-bred — low-browed, characterized by a low, undeveloped brow, hence, moody, dull, also bowing, gloomy — Low Countries, the Netherlands — low day, n. Any day that is not a church festival or high-day — low-down, 1. a. [*< col-loq*] 1. Of a low or vulgar character, degraded, as, low-down behavior. 2. Placed near the floor-level, as, a low-down grave. II. n. [W. U.S.] A ravine or gully on the coast — low-downer, n. [Local, U.S.] One who occupies a mean, low place in the social scale — low embroidery, embroidery that is not raised or padded — low glass (*Meteor*), a barometric reading less than 30 inches — low-grade, a *Mining* Denoting ore which is not commercially profitable unless mined and treated in large quantities and under favorable circumstances a term merely of comparison and applicable to ores having almost any percentage of metallic content. Compare HIGH GRADE — Low-Heels and High-Heels, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, two factions in Lilliput, in whom the writer satirizes the conflicting pretensions of the Low-church and High-church parties — low latitude, latitude not far from the equator — low life, humble life opposed to high life — low-line, n. The unlucky fisherman of a party — low-liner, n. low-lived, a. Characteristic of or coming from low life, hence, mean, contemptible vulgar, as, low-lived conduct, low-lived fellows — low-meat, n. pl. Loaded dice that always turn up low numbers. See FULMATE and HIGHMEN — low-milling, n. A process of milling accomplished by a single grinding and sifting — low-minded, a. Having a mind responsive to low designs and actuated by mean motives — base, vulgar — low-mindedness, n. — low-motivated, a. Influenced by low motives

A man of refined pride shrinks from making a lover's approaches to a woman whose woe or rank might make them appear presumptuous or low-motivated

GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. II, p. 369 [in 1876] — low-necked, a. Cut low in the neck and away from the shoulders, décolleté, as, a low-necked dress — low-pressure, a. 1. Iticizing or low degree of pressure. 2. Having a condenser. Compare HIGH-PRESSURE — low relief, base-relief — low-spirited, a. Lacking spirit or courage, despondent, melancholy, as, rainy weather makes some people low-spirited — low-spiritedness, n. — low steam, steam at low pressure — low steel, steel weak in carbon mild steel. See STEEL — low-studded, a. Built with short studs — low, low-celled, as, a low-studded room — low tea (U.S.), a slight evening meal — low-thoughted, a. Entertaining low or mean thoughts — low-minded, 1. The ebullient tide at its lowest stage. 2. The time of ebb-tide — low to paper (*Print*), not type-high — low-warp, a. Same as BARK-LINE — low-warp tapestry, see TAPESTRY — low-water mark, the limit of the retreat of the ebbing tide. See TIDE, WATER-MARK — low window (*Arch*), a. A lunette — low wines, the weak spirit produced from the first distillation of substances containing alcohol — low wood, copewood — low-worm, n. A disease, resembling shingles, that attacks horses

Various sex-explaining compound adjectives have low as their first element, as, low-bottomed, low-crowned, low-pitched, low-voiced, etc.

low, n. The call or bellow of cattle, a moo

low, n. 1. In all-fours and allied games of cards, the lowest trump or the lowest trump played. 2. *Meteor* Same as LOW ARKA. 3. pl. [*< Prov. Eng.*] Low plains — secondary low, a minor cyclonic area within the limits of a cyclone or area of low pressure most frequently found in the southeast quadrant of the larger storm

low, n. [*< Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] A hillock mound, hence, a heap of earth or stones over the remains of the dead

low, n. [*< Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] A glowing fire, blaze [*< Ice loq, fire*]. low, n. [*< Ice loq*] low, n. [*< Ice loq*]

The sacred low of well-placed love
 Burns *Epistle to a Young Friend* st. 6

low, n. Law (CHAUVER) D. 1325

low, Seth (1718-1850) 1718-1850 An American merchant, educator, and publicist, first Mayor of Greater New York, president of Columbia University, 1890-1901.

low, adv. 1. In a low way or in or to a low position, near the natural level or plane, not on high, as, to stoop or bend low. 2. At a low price. 3. In a humble rank or degraded condition. Used mainly in composition, as, low-born. 4. So as not to be loud in sound, softly, also, at a low pitch

Sweet and low, sweet and low. Wind of the western sea.
 Low, low, breathe and blow. Wind of the western sea!

TENNISON *Princess* second interlude

5. [*< Rare*] Toward present time with down, as, low down in the last century the custom still prevailed. 6. *Astron* In such a path that the declination or the altitude is small, near the equator or the horizon

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. [L. Ind.] The rock bush-quail (*Perdula asiatica*)

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. The mallee-bird

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. A country in Victoria, Australia

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. A group of French islands in the E. South Pacific ocean, 270 sq m. capital, Koroava

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. 1. To snare (birds) with the aid of a lowbell. 2. [*< Prov. Eng.*] To greet with a beating of pots and kettles as a mark of disapprobation and unpopularity, ridicule, deride — low-bell, n. — low-bell'ing, n.

low, n. 1. A bell hung on a sheep's neck. 2. A bell used in night-fowling, in connection with a light, to frighten birds into a net [*< Low, n. + bell*]

Low-church, n. 1. low-church, 2. low-church, a. 1. Regarding the claims of ecclesiastical organization and order as of secondary importance, hence, by extension, indifferent to church polity and order opposed to High-church. 2. Of or pertaining to a party or school in the Anglican and American Protestant Episcopal churches,

opposed to the High-church party, teaching justification by faith and the Calvinistic view of the church, not regarding the doctrine of apostolic succession as essential to a valid ministry, denying the necessity of episcopacy, and opposing extreme ritualism — Low-church'ism, n. low-church doctrine — Low-church'ist, n. — Low-church'-man, n. One who upholds Low-church principles — Low-church'-man-ship, n.

low, pp. Lowed

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. See under low, a

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. [*< Prov. Eng.*] 1. A special foundation for a millstone and its machinery. 2. A beam or lever suitable for moving millstones

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. 1. Sir Hudson (1717-1789) 1717-1789 A British general governor of St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity. 2. Robert, see SHERRBOCK, LORD

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. Sophie (1715-1789) 1715-1789 A German singer, wife of Prince Frederick of Liechtenstein

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. Same as LOWWHITE

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. 1. Abbott Lawrence (1715-1789) 1715-1789 An American lawyer, educator, and author, president of Harvard University from 1800. 2. The Government of England. 3. Amy (1717-1789) 1717-1789 An American poet and essayist. 4. Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds. 5. Charles (1717-1789) 1717-1789 An American Congregational clergyman, father of James R. 6. Charles Russell (1717-1789) 1717-1789 A United States general killed at Cedar Creek, Va. 7. Francis Cabot (1717-1789) 1717-1789 An American merchant and cotton-manufacturer, founder of Lowell, Mass. 8. James Russell (1717-1789) 1717-1789 An American poet and essayist, professor at Harvard University, 1855-1860. 9. United States minister to Spain, 1877-1880, and to England, 1880-1885. 10. Vision of St. Paul, *Highway Papers*, etc. 11. John (1717-1789) 1717-1789 An American merchant, scholar, and traveler, son of Francis C. 12. founded the Lowell Institute, Boston. 13. Maria (née White) (1821-1844), an American poet, wife of James R. 14. Percival (1717-1789) 1717-1789 An American astronomer, traveler, and author. In 1804 he founded the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. 15. Mary and the Canals. 16. A cotton-manufacturing city in N. E. Massachusetts on the Merrimack river. 17. A town in Lake county, Ind. 18. A village in Kent county, Mich.

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. 1. Ildor (1829-1894), a Polish-Jewish philologist who was an American Presbyterian missionary in India. 2. John Jacob (1810-1876) a Hungarian chess-player and writer

low, n. 1. low, 2. low, n. 1. To lessen or bring down, as in height, amount, quality, grade, estimation, or character, to reduce, as in value, price, degree, or strength, as, to lower a table (by cutting off the legs), to lower one's voice, by questioning one's authority

The best of Presidents have lowered the standard of administration when seeking a second term

DEWEY *Orations and Speeches*, Feb. 22, 1888 p. 45 [in 1901]

2. Hence, to abuse the spirit of, humble, as, an insult or failure lowers one's pride. 3. To bring into a lower position, let down, as, to lower a scaffolding from a roof, to lower one's eyelids. 4. *Mus* To change to a lower pitch, flat, as in notation, by attaching a flat to a note either as an accidental or in the signature. 5. *Phon* To pronounce with the tongue placed low

II. 1. To become lower, sink, decrease, as, his voice lowered impressively. SYN. see ABASE, ABATE, DISPARAGE — low'er-a-ble, a

low'er, 1. low'er, 2. low'er, n. 1. To look angry or sullen, scowl, hence, to appear gloomy or threatening, as, the prisoner lowered at his captors, the heavens lower

These Cardinals stand lowering at me with unfriendly eyes

LOWELL *Michael Angelo* pt. II, div. II

2. [*< Prov. Eng.*] To strike with low prolonged sound, toll the curfew [*< Ull - LEER, v*] lower, 1. low'er, 2. low'er, n. 1. Inferior (1) in position, (2) in value or rank, as, the lower house of the legislature. 2. *Geol* Older designating strata normally beneath the newer (and upper) formations. 3. *Zool* Less complex inferior in the scale of organic development

Lower Austral, designating the southerly part of the Austral zone. See under AUSTRAL. 1. *Boat*, a spar extended from the side of an anchored war-vessel for conveniently mooring launches and small boats — low'er-case, n. *Typog* 1. *et* To change (capital) to lower-case letters. II. *a* Describing the small letters of a font kept in the lower case as this line is lower-case type. 1. *classes*, in sociology, the inferior classes socially considered, especially, the unskilled laborers. 2. *Cretaceous*, the older part of the Cretaceous period, or its representative rocks or fossils. See CRETACEOUS, and table under GEOLOGY. 1. *criticism*, see CRITICISM. 2. *Empire*, the Byzantine empire. 3. *larynx* (*Ornith*), the syrinx. 4. *limb*, 1. *Astron* The limb of a celestial body nearest the horizon. 2. [*< U.S.*] A (human) leg. 1. *masts*, see MAST. 1. *pair* (*Mach*), see PAIR. 7. 1. *platform* (*Naut*) same as LOWER DECK. 1. *school* (*Eng. Public Schools*), the forms below the fifth. 1. *Siurian*, same as ORDOVICIAN. 1. *story* (*Architecture*), the shorter trees in a two-storied forest. 1. *transit*, same as LOWER CULMINATION. 1. *world*, 1. The underworld, Hades. 2. The earth

low'er, 1. low'er, 2. low'er, n. A scowl, a gloomy appearance

Low'er Aus'tri-a, a province in Austria, which with Upper Austria formed the ancient archduchy of Austria, 7,614 sq m. capital, Vienna

Low'er Ba-va'ri-a, same as NIDDERBAYERN

Low'er Cal'i-for-ni-a, A territory of Mexico, 58,328 sq m. capital, La Paz. 1,400 sq m. capital, Monywa

Low'er Child'win, A district in central Upper Burma

low'er'd, pp. Lowered

Low'er-er, n. Same as INTERFRANKEN

Low'er Hor'ton, Same as GRAND PUF

low'er-ing, 1. low'er-ing, 2. low'er-ing, n. 1. Overcast with clouds gloomy, threatening — low'ring, *Matt* xvi, 3. 2. Inclined to make lower, debasing, as, lowering habits of life — low'er-ry, n. — *ly, adv* — *-ness*, n.

Low'er Mil'chael-stone, A parish in Glamorganshire, Wales

low'er-most, 1. low'er-most, 2. low'er-most, a. *superl* Being at the bottom, lowest, opposed to uppermost — low'most, 1. *Low'er-ut-ter-wal'den* Same as NIOWALDEN

Low'es-loft, 1. low-loft, 2. low-loft, n. 1. A seaport and watering-place in Suffolk, England, near which the Dutch fleet was defeated by the Duke of York, June 3, 1665. 2. A variety of porcelain. See PORCELAIN.

Low Ger'man, See GERMAN n.

low'ing, 1. low'ing, 2. low'ing, n. The moo or bellow of cattle.

low'ish, 1. low'ish, 2. low'ish, a. [*< Colloq*] Rather low

low'land, 1. low'land, 2. low'land, a. Pertaining to or characteristic of a low or level country, specif. [*< L.*] belonging to the Lowlands, as the Lowland flora, a Lowland family.

low'land, n. A tract of land lower than the adjacent country level and, plain usually in the plural — the Lowlands, the less elevated districts constituting the south and east of Scotland distinguished from the Highlands

Low'land-er, 1. low'land-er, 2. low'land-er, n. An inhabitant of a lowland country, especially of the Scotch Lowlands distinguished from Highlander

low'li-hood, n. [*< Rare*] The state of being lowly, modestly, humbly — low'li-head, or -hedet, [*< humbly*]

low'li-ly, 1. low'li-ly, 2. low'li-ly, adv. In a lowly manner, low'li-ness, 1. low'li-ness, 2. low'li-ness, n. 1. A meek and modest quality or state of mind, humility. 2. A low, poor, or mean condition

Discarding all thought of playing a great part among men, He chose *lowliness* and obscurity for himself, and the smallest beginnings for his kingdom. *CHARLES* vol. 4, p. 442 [in 1811]

low'ly, 1. low'ly, 2. low'ly, a. [*< Prov. Eng.*] 1. Situated or living low, as land. 2. Having low rank or importance, unpretending, humble, as, a lowly hamlet, lowly heart

His lot was lowly, yet his joys were manifold, I ween

KIRKE WHITT *Ode to Karl of Carlsle* at 1

3. [*< Rare*] Low and mean in disposition or character. SYN. see HUMBLE

low'ly, adv. 1. In a manner appropriate to humble life; rudely, meanly, as, lowly bred. 2. In a meek or modest manner, with humility, as, praying lowly

Then think not lowly of thy heart, though lowly, For holy is it, and there dwells the Holy

HUGH FALCONER in W. R. Alger's *Poetry of the East* intro, p. 68 [in 1866]

31. In a low, mourn, inferior way. SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well* act II, sc. 1

low'most, a. & adv. [*< Prov. Eng.*] Lowest

low'n, 1. low'n, 2. low'n, a. [*< Scot.*] Remote from turmoil; sheltered, tranquil — low'n'd, -low'n'ly, adv. Same as LOWLY

Low'nes, 1. low'nes, 2. low'nes, n. 1. Rawlins (1717-1789) 1717-1789 governor of South Carolina, 1788. 2. born in the Indies. 3. William Jones (1717-1789) 1717-1789 an American statesman, son of the preceding. 4. William Thomas (1717-1789) 1717-1789 an English bibliographer. 5. A county in S. Alabama, 747 sq m. county-seat, Layeville. 6. A county in S. Georgia, 455 sq m. county-seat, Valdosta. 7. A county in E. Mississippi, 504 sq m. county-seat, Columbus

low'ness, 1. low'ness, 2. low'ness, n. The quality or state of being low

low'priced, 1. low'priced, 2. low'priced, a. Having a low price in market obtained for a small price. Often confounded with cheap. A thing is cheap when its price is low compared with its intrinsic worth, it is low-priced when but little is paid or asked for it. A low-priced article may be dear in quality, but may not be low-priced, as, "One horse was low-priced (he paid \$50 for it), and it was dear at that price, the other cost him \$500, but was cheap at that price"

low'rie, 1. low'rie, 2. low'rie, n. [*< Scot.*] A fox, reynard, a crafty person, hypocrite

low'rie, 1. low'rie, 2. low'rie, n. [*< Austral*] A loroid parrot. See LORY

Low'rie, 1. low'rie, 2. low'rie, n. Walter (1717-1789) 1717-1789 A Scottish-American politician and Senator

low'ry, 1. low'ry, 2. low'ry, n. [*< U.S.*] An open box car

low'ry, n. spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*) [*< D. LAUREL*]

Low'ry, William (1717-1789) 1717-1789 An English engraver and inventor

lowse, 1. lowse, 2. lowse, n. [*< Scot.*] To unbend, set free, loose

lowse, 1. lowse, 2. lowse, a. [*< Scot.*] Loose

low'spir'it-ed, low-thoughted, etc. See under low, a

lowth, 1. lowth, 2. lowth, n. 1. pl. [*< Dial. Eng.*] Lowlands. 2. Lowness

Lowth, 1. lowth, 2. lowth, n. Robert (1717-1789) 1717-1789 An English divine, scholar, and writer

Lowth, 1. lowth, 2. lowth, n. A township and village, county-seat of Lewis county, N. Y.

low'y, 1. low'y, 2. low'y, n. Eng. Vill. Land of about a league in extent, adjacent to a castle, monastery, or town, and legally subject to it. Compare BANLID

Lox'a bark, 1. lox'a, 2. lox'a, n. See BARK; n.

lox-ar-thrus, 1. lox-ar-thrus, 2. lox-ar-thrus, n. An abnormal formation or deformity of a joint without spasm or dislocation, as in clubfoot [*< Gr. loxos*, slanting, 4. *arthron*, joint] — lox-ar-thron, n.

lox'-a, 1. lox'-a, 2. lox'-a, n. 1. *Pathol* A distortion of the head to one side, due to rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck, wryneck. 2. [*< Gr. Ornth*] A genus typical of *Lorina* [*< Gr. loxos*, slanting]

lox'-e, 1. lox'-e, 2. lox'-e, n. A *Pathol* One-sided or distorted applied to conditions of rheumatic affections of the muscles [*< Gr. loxos*, slanting] — lox'-e, n.

Lox'i'-ang, 1. lox'i'-ang, 2. lox'i'-ang, n. pl. *Ornth* The *Cuculatrastus* [*< Loxia*] — lox'-i-an, lox'-i-ine, a. & n. lox'-o, 1. lox'-o, 2. lox'-o, n. From Greek *loxos*, slanting, oblique

a combining form lox'-o-clase, n. *Mineral* A grayish-white or yellowish variety of orthoclase — lox'-o-cosm, n. An instrument to show the changes in the length of the day

lox'-o-cy-e-als, n. *Pathol* An oblique position of the womb in pregnancy — lox'-o-cy-graph, n. *Elec* An apparatus for electrically recording by the action of photography and magnetism the course of a vessel — lox'-o-drom, 1. a. Having shallow sloping intervals between the lozenge-shaped ridges of the teeth, as the African elephant. II. n. An animal having such teeth — lox'-o-don'tous, a. — lox'-o-don'ta, n. *Zool* A subgenus of genus *Elphas*, embracing the African elephant and some recently extinct species allied to it — lox'-o-drome, n. A loxodromic line — lox'-o-drom'ic, a. Pertaining to oblique sailing on the loxodromic line, as loxodromic tables — loxodromic projection, a map-projection on which a straight line corresponds to a loxodromic spiral on the sphere — loxodromic curve, line, or spiral, the course of a ship oblique to the equator and cutting all the meridians at the same angle, sailing constantly toward the same point of the compass along a spiral that if continued would never reach the poles. See LUNUM — lox'-o-drom'i-cal-ly, adv. lox'-o-drom'-ies, n. The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic line or rhumb — lox'-o-drom-my, n. lox'-o-drom-nism, n. The act or process of tracing and moving in a loxodrome. — lox'-o-loph'-e-don, n. A genus of extinct mammals — lox'-o-loph'-e-dont, 1. a. Having molars obliquely crested, as in the genus *Lazodromus*. II. n. An individual of this genus — lox'-o-mma, n. *Palaeont* A genus of amphibious of the order *Stegocéphala* found in the British Carboniferous rocks and in the coal-fields of Bohemia. Compare STEGOCÉPHALA — lox'-o-ph'-thal-mus, n. *Pathol* Want of accordance in the visual axes of the two eyes, strabismus commonly called squinting — lox'-o-ph'-y-gin, n. *Org Chem* A white amorphous alkaloid (*C₁₄H₁₈N₂O₂*), found in *res. quercus* bark — lox'-o-ph'-y-gin-e, n. — lox'-o-ph'-y-gin-e, n. pl. *Botan* A family of parasitic entomophorous polyzoids with polypids detached and body little differentiated from the persistent stalk — lox'-o-ph'-y-gin-e, n. (t. g.) lox'-o-ph'-y-gin-e, n. — lox'-o-ph'-y-gin-e, n. — lox'-o-ph'-y-gin-e, n. *Surg* Amputation by an oblique section of the soft parts, as distinguished from circular operation.

high, bears numerous small linear trifoliate leaves, racemose, nectar-yielding flowers, purple, blue, yellow, but rarely white, and several-seeded downy pods with 2 or 3 spirals. Since its introduction into California from Chile, in 1854, it has become, on account of its drought-resisting qualities, the chief forage reliance in most States west of Iowa, and it competes with clover in some sections of the eastern United States, alfalfa [*< F. lucerne, lucerne*] **lucerne**, **lucerne**, **lucerne**, a tropical malvaceous weed (*Sida retusa*) common in eastern Australia **paddy l.**— **sand l.**— **lucerne**, **n** A perennial medic (*Medicago media*) whose long roots and hardy habit enable it to sustain the winter cold of the northern United States, a valuable forage plant. — **tree-l.**, **n** A yellow-flowered shrub (*Medicago arborea*), a native of the Mediterranean region, long used for forage. — **yellow l.**, a herbaceous perennial (*Medicago falcata*) that will grow in poor soil.

Lucerne, **1** **lu-sern**, **2** **lu-cern**, **n** 1. A canton in central Switzerland, 580 sq m. 2. Its capital. 3. One of the largest and most picturesque of the European lakes, in the N. central part of Switzerland, cruciform in shape with irregular arms, length of main body, 23 m., average width, 1 1/4 m. Several promontories jut out into the lake, forming basins, the principal of which are the Bay of Lucerne and the Lake of Uri. — **Lion of Lucerne**, the lion carved after designs by Thorwaldsen in the face of a cliff at Lucerne, Switzerland, and dedicated in 1821 as a memorial to the Swiss Guard that fell before the mob attacking Louis XVI at the Tuilleries, Aug. 10, 1792. **L. hammer**, a long-handled weapon used by the foot-soldiers of medieval times.

Lu-cet, **1** **lu-set**, **2** **lu-cet**, **n** In Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the waiting-maid to Julia.

Lu-chel, **1** **lu-shel**, **2** **lu-chel**, **n** A ket to do **lu-shel**; **2** **lu-chel** to do **lu-shel**. See **CAMBANO**.

Lu-chu, **n** Same as **NANKI**.

Lu-chu-an, **1** **lu-chu-an**, **2** **lu-chu-an**, **n** 1. A Of pertaining to Luchu, a former province comprising the Luchu (Nansen) Islands and belonging to Japan, or its people or language. **II. n** 1. A native of Luchu, having race affinities with the Ainu. 2. The language of Luchu, related to the Japanese Satsuma, and belonging to the Coreo-Japanese stock of the Mongolian group. **Loo-choo-an**.

Lu'ela, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. See **LUCY**. 2. **Saint** (304), a Christian virgin who suffered martyrdom at Syracuse. 3. In Donizetti's opera *Lucia di Lammermoor*, founded on Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*, the heroine, Lucy Ashton, who stabs her husband on her wedding-night, goes mad, and dies the next day.

Lu'elan, **1** **lu'el-shan**, **2** **lu'el-shan**, **n** 1. A masculine personal name. **F. Lu'el-shan**, **1** **lu'el-shan**, **2** **lu'el-shan**, **n** 1. **Ch. Hist** A disciple of Lucian of Antioch, who taught that at the resurrection the soul and body of man would not rise, but something else, neither soul nor body (a **clucianist**). 2. An initiator of the satirist Lucian or Lucianus.

Lu'el-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, Adriana's sister, who married Antipholus of Syracuse.

Lu'el-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** Same as **SEBASTIANO**.

Lu'el-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** Of or pertaining to Lucian, especially Lucian of Antioch. **Lu'el-an**, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. **Ch. Hist** A disciple of Lucian of Antioch, who taught that at the resurrection the soul and body of man would not rise, but something else, neither soul nor body (a **clucianist**). 2. An initiator of the satirist Lucian or Lucianus.

Lu'el-bl, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** [Rare] **Lucent**.

Lu'el-d, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. Intellectually bright and clear, mentally sound, sane, as a **lucid** interval, **lucid** thoughts. 2. Presenting a clear view, easily understood, distinct, as, a **lucid** exposition.

I call that style **lucid** which conveys to the reader most accurately all that the writer wishes to convey on any subject. **Thackeray** *Thackeray* p. 198 (1848).

3. Giving forth light, shining, bright, resplendent. 4. Free from opaqueness, clear, translucent, pellucid.

Inland, the **lucid** mounts the **lucid** air.

5. Bot. & Entom. Smooth and shining. **6. Astron.** Visible to the naked eye, said of a star [*< L. lucidus*, *< lucco*, shine] **SYN:** see **CLEAR**, **CRYSTAL** - **lucid interval**, a period of sanity between attacks of lunacy, hence, any period of calm in the midst of tumult, a reversion to normal or reasonable activity - **lu'el-d**, **adv** - **lu'el-d-ness**, **n**

Lu'el-d, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. The brightest star of a constellation or group. 2. A lucid star.

Lu'el-d, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. The quality or state of being lucid, especially in matters intellectual, perspicuity. **SYN:** see **PERSPICUITY**.

His brief notes were distinguished by the quality of lucidity to a degree which would have satisfied Mr. Matthew Arnold himself. **8. J. Rain Sydney Smith** p. 374 (1885).

Lu'el-dor the **Un-for-tu-nate**, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** An epithet of Lara Johansson Humerus.

Lu'el-ee, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** [Canada & U. S.] A lynx, a corruption of **LOUP-CERVIER**.

Lu'el-fer, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. The morning star. 2. Satan, the prince of darkness so called by the church fathers, under the impression that the passage (*Isa. xiv*, 12), "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" had reference to him, instead of to the king of Babylon; now chiefly used in the expression **proud as Lucifer**. 3. In Dante's *Inferno*, a giant with three faces and wings like a bat. 4. Bishop of Cagliari (—371), founder of a sect which advocated the severest treatment of all reconciled Anans. **5. [L.]** A match, sometimes called a **lucifer-match** or **locofoco** so prepared as to be readily ignited by friction. **6. [L.]** A humming-bird (*Trochilus lucifer*) of Mexico and the southwestern United States, with forked tail and elongated throat-feathers forming a ruff. 7. **Crust** (1) A genus typical of *Luciferidae* (2) [*< L.*] A crustacean of this genus [*< L.*] light-bringing, *< luc* (luc), light, + *ferre*, to bring] — **Lu'el-fer-d**, **n** **Crust**. A family of peneidacean macrurans, especially those with the third pair of pereopods only obsolete and without gills — **lu'el-fer-d**, **n** - **lu'el-fer-old**, **n** - **lu'el-fer-ous**, **a**, [*< L.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Lucifer, the prince of darkness, Satan. 2. [*< L.*] Emitting light, hence, intellectually bright, yielding information, illuminating — **lu'el-fer-ous-ly**, **adv** - **lu'el-fer-ous-ness**, **n**

Lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** A. Of or pertaining to Lucifer, Satan. **B. Satanic**.

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lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** A substance in the luminous organs of light-producing beetles or fireflies said to be one of the causes of luminosity [*< L. Lucifer*, light-bringing] **lu'el-fer-ri-an**.

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** [Rare] Yielding light. **lu'el-fer-ri-an**, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** [Rare] Having the nature or appearance of light, specifically applied to the "vehicle of the soul," described by the Neo-Platonists, and occasionally to the spiritual body of the resurrection [*< L. luc* (luc), light, + *ferre* (fer), to bring]

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** **Zool.** A genus of blind fishes of the family *Luciferidae*, found in the cave streams of Cuba. [*< L. luc* (luc), see *Luciferidae*] **lu'el-fer-ri-an**, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** A. Avoiding light, as certain animals [*< L. luc* (luc), + *ferre* (fer), to bring]

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** A. Of or pertaining to the lucifer or a system of lighting by it.

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** An oil-lamp in which the oil is sprayed, so as to obtain a maximum quantity of oxygen and consequently of light. [*< L. luc* (luc), light, + *ferre* (fer), to bring]

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** A. An apparatus used in signaling by the international maritime code, in which the letters and numbers, cut in stencils, are passed in front of a powerful electric lamp and projected upon a screen [*< L. luc* (luc), light, + *ferre* (fer), to bring]

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** A. A. A compressed-air pipe, c. oil-tank, grain-hopper, etc., fitted with a trap to carry off moisture, a. d. 10. [*< Lucifer*, Ger. superlative, having an internal coil within which the oil circulates]

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. Same as **LUCY**. **lu'el-fer-ri-an**, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. In Lord Lytton's *Lucia*, the heroine widow of the Duke of Nevers, and an early Victorian type of the revolt against conventionalism.

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. **Calus** (118-103 B. C.), a Latin satiric poet, father of Roman satire. 2. **L. Junior**, a Latin epigrammatical poet who lived in the 1st century, reputed author of *Silva*.

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. **Annals** (1467-1853). A Roman empress, daughter of Marcus Aurelius, wife of L. Verus, then of C. Pompeianus, a Roman senator.

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. An instrument for measuring the intensity and duration of sunshine in promoting evaporation. 2. A photometer.

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lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. A. A. A compressed-air pipe, c. oil-tank, grain-hopper, etc., fitted with a trap to carry off moisture, a. d. 10. [*< Lucifer*, Ger. superlative, having an internal coil within which the oil circulates]

lu'el-fer-ri-an, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. Same as **LUCY**. **lu'el-fer-ri-an**, **1** **lu'el-sha**, **2** **lu'el-sha**, **n** 1. In Lord Lytton's *Lucia*, the heroine widow of the Duke of Nevers, and an early Victorian type of the revolt against conventionalism.

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ull'1-100, 1 ul'1-10, 2 ul'1-100, *σ.* & *σ.* To chant praise of
welcome [imitative.]

lu'mi-nous, 1 lu'mi-nus, 2 ló'mi-nús, *a.* 1. Giving or radiating light, shining, luminiferous, in a restricted sense, emitting original light, or self-luminous, as, the sun is a *luminous* body, some plants are *luminous* (with a mind, in its nature, of flame, not merely illuminated, but *luminous* "blazes" with his own light. [Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.] *Journal Thoughts* tr by Calvert, p. 153 [w. v. s. 1807 V. 2]. Full of light, well lighted, bright, as, a *luminous* room, a *luminous* landscape 3. Giving light to the mind; perspicuous, lucid, as, *luminous* statements [*< F. lumineux, < L. luminosus < lumen, see LUMEN.*] **lu'mi-na-ri-ous**, [Rare] *Syn* *see* BRIGHT *— lu'mi-nous-ly*, *adv* *— lu'mi-nou-ness*, *n.* 1. Intellectual clearness lucidity 2. Luminosity

lum'-ma-kin, 1 lum'-a-kin, 2 lóm'-a-kin, *a* [Dial. Eng.] Clumsy, heavy

Lum'-ri-ver, 1 lum'-ri, 2 lum'-ri A river in Whatcom county, Wash., Cascade mountains to Bellingham Bay

lum'-sug-ar, 1 lum'-sugar, 2 lóm'-sugar, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.] A heavy or clumsy fellow *lum'-muck*, *n.*

lum'p, 1 lum'-p, 2 lóm'-p, *a* [Slang] Admirable, clever

lump, 1 lump, 2 lúmp, *a.* 1. 1. To form into a lump, heap indiscriminately, throw into a mass 2. To take or to consider in the gross or collectively, as, he *lumped* the facts 3. [Slang] To put up with as one may from necessity, as, if you don't like it you may *lump* it 4. [Slang. Eng.] To gulp 5. [Prov. Eng.] To flog

ll. : 1. To do service as a stevedore or lumper 2. To grow lumpish, bulk 3. [Prov. Eng.] To look lump, sulk 4. To move or fall heavily like a lump

lump, *n.* 1. A shapeless mass of inert matter, especially a small mass, as a *lump* of earth or of sugar 2. A mass of things thrown together, aggregate, gross 3. A protuberance, swelling 4. *Metal* A *lump* 5. A nipple-seat on a gun-barrel, also, a metal projection on a break-joint breech-rod 6. A stupid person 7. The lumphus 8. [Brit] (1) A sort of brick or tile (2) A dockyard's lighter [*< Sw. Norw. Lump, lump*] *Syn* *see* MASH

lump, *v.* 1. *In a lump, in the lump*, all together, with no distinction 1. 1. To eat in very large pieces - 1. *sugar*, loaf sugar broken into pieces or cut into cubes 1. *sum*, a gross sum covering several items 1. *work*, work contracted for or taken in the aggregate - 2. *to have a l. in its speed* (*Mech.*), said of a lathe when the variation in speed effected by throwing in the back-gear is not in geometrical ratio with that effected by changing from one step to another of the cone

lum'-per, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] *Same* as **LUMBER**

lum'per, 1 lum'per, 2 lúmp'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. One who lumps, especially, in zoology, one who lumps several genera, species, etc. in one - opposed to *splitter* [C. T.] 2. *Naut* (1) A dock-hand, longshoreman (2) A heavy lighter 3. A multihand 4. A sweater, a small contractor, a middleman 5. A river thief. 6. [Ir.] A coarse kind of potato

lump'et, 1 lum'pet, 2 lúmp'et, *n.* [Rare] A small lump

lump'fish, 1 lump'fish, 2 lúmp'fish', *n.* A cyclopteroiid fish of northern seas, especially *Cyclopterus lumpus*, with a small spinous dorsal fin, a dorsal row and three lateral rows of tubercles, no scales, and the ventral fins united to form a sucker **lump'-suck'ert**, *n.* *Lumpfish* ^{1/2}

Sluggish fishes feeding on small animals and plants . . . The common *lump-sucker* of our coasts is the largest member of the group, growing to a length of 2 feet or more . . . The male makes pits in the sand between stones, in which the female deposits the eggs, and also over the eggs and also over the young, which cling to his body through their suckers

BOULENGER Cambridge Natural History vol vii, p. 699 [MACM 10'10]

lump'y, 1 lump'y, 2 lúmp'y, *a.* 1. Hairy, bulky, hence, colloquially, big, great 2. Of or pertaining to putting things together indiscriminately, as, *lumpy* methods of bookkeeping - **lump'-ly**, *adv*

lump'ish, 1 lump'ish, 2 lúmp'ish, *a.* Like a lump, gross, inert, hence, stupid -*ly*, *adv* -*-ness*, *n.*

lump'jaw', *n.* Actinomyositis of the lower jaw

lump'kin, 1 lump'kin, 2 lúmp'kin, *n.* [Prov.] A clumsy, lumberly person

Lump'kin, *n.* 1. Joseph Henry (1798-84) (1867), a Chief Justice of Georgia, 1845 2. Wilson (1783-33), 1845, an American lawyer, brother of Joseph H. United States Senator, 1837-1844 Governor of Georgia 3. A county in N Georgia, 282 sq m. county-seat, Dahlonega 4. A town in Stewart county, Ga.

lump, *pt* *Lumped* *H. T.*

lump'y, 1 lump'y, 2 lúmp'y, *a.* [**LUM'-ER**, **LUMP'-ER**] 1. Consisting of or full of lumps, as, *lumpy* clay, *lumpy* dough 2. *Naut* Running in confused, pounding waves that do not break, as, a *lumpy* sea 3. *Lumpish* or gross 4. [Slang. Eng.] Drunk - **lump'-ly**, *adv* - **lump'l-ness**, *n.*

Lu'na, 1 lú'na, 2 ló'na, *n.* 1. *Rom. Myth* The goddess of the moon and of months, corresponding to the Greek Selene, patron of races 2. [Poet.] The moon personified 3. An ancient town in Etruria, Italy Its ruins are now called Luni 4. A county in New Mexico 5. In alchemy, silver 6. [-] The luna-moth

lu'-na-ry, 1 lú'na-ry, 2 ló'na-ry, *n.* [-CIES, 1-SIE, 2-CIS, pl.] 1. *Pathol* An intermittent form of insanity formerly supposed to depend on the changes of the moon hence, in general and legal use, mental unsoundness in any form or degree, as distinguished from *lucury* *See* INSANITY

At first two kinds of insanity only seem to have been recognized by English law - *lucury* and *lunacy* . . . the lunatic, who hath sometimes his understanding, and sometimes not

MAUDESLY Responsibility in Mental Diseases p. 89 [a 1875]

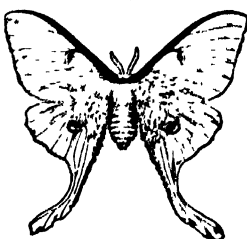
2. Exaggerated foolishness, wild folly, wanton and senseless conduct [*< LUNATIC*] *Syn* *see* ABERRATION

INSANITY - master in lunacy, [Rare] 1. A member of a board appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and issue licenses to private persons to have the care of lunatics 2. One of two legal officers appointed to investigate cases of alleged insanity and to make orders regarding the persons and estates of lunatics

lu'-na-m'-moth, 1 lú'-na-m'-moth, 2 ló'-na-m'-moth, *n.* [Rare] *Scambambulum* attributed to the influence of the moon [*< L. luna, moon, + ambulo, walk*]

lu'-na-moth', 1 lú'-na-moth', 2 ló'-na-moth', *n.* A large North-American bombycid moth (*Atrax luna*), expanding about 3 inches, having light-green wings with long

"tails," marked by a purplish anterior margin and a translucent crescentic spot surrounded by yellow, blue, and black rings. It appears in the evening, or during still warm nights, flitting about with ghostly beauty. - *Lu-na-silk-worm*, *n*. The caterpillar of the luna moth banded obliquely with yellow, which feeds on the foliage of forest trees, and spins a very thin cocoon enclosed in a folded dead leaf.



Luna Moth 1/2

The lunar volcanoes differ from the terrestrial in their enormous dimensions and immense number.

E. Loomis Astronomy art. cxxxv, p. 121 [in 1874]

2. Measured by revolutions of the moon.

The lunar year still continues in use among the Arabs.

Hayward's Herodotus vol. II, bk. II, p. 239, sup. [in 1885]

3. Lunate. 4. Caused or affected by or attributed to the moon, as *lunar insanity*, the *lunar tides*. 5. *Anat* (Of or pertaining to the lunar). 6. In alchemy and medicine, of or pertaining to silver, as *lunar caustic* [*< l. lunaris, < luna, see LUNA*].

- *lunar consonant* (*tr. gram*), a consonant which is neither dental nor lingual, called *lunar* because one of these letters begins the word signifying moon. Compare *SOLAR CONSONANT*. - *1. cycle*, same as *CALLIPPIC CYCLE* or *MEETIC CYCLE*. *1. day*. 1. The period of the moon's rotation on its axis. 2. See *DAY*. 2. *1. distance* (*Var*), the angular distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a star, the observation of such a distance to determine the longitude.

Lu-na-di-ur-nal, *a*. *Avron*. Pertaining to or produced by the relative position of the moon to the earth in its daily revolution about the same. 1. *equation*, the correction of the epoch in the Gregorian calendar, rendered necessary by the error of the lunar cycle. 1. *horoscope* (*tatol*), the position of the moon in the heavens when the sun is at the ascending point of the east. 1. *hour*, one twenty-fourth of a lunar day. 1. *inequality*. 1. One of the moon's variations from an elliptic orbit, due to the influence of the sun, planets, etc. 2. A scarcely perceptible fluctuation of the magnetic needle from its mean position due to the influence of the moon. 1. *mansion*, see *MAN-SION*. 3. - *1 method*, the method of determining longitude at sea by lunar observations. 1. *observation*, an observation of a lunar distance for the purpose of computing the longitude. 1. *tables*. 1. *Astron*. Tables by which may be computed the position of the moon at a past or future time. 2. *Navig*. Logarithmic tables for correcting the observation of a lunar distance because of parallax and refraction. 1. *theory* (*of the moon*), the theory controlling the movements of the moon as drawn from the law of gravitation. - *1. wind*, a tidal breeze having a period of half a lunar day, the energy of which is due to lunar influence manifested through the tides. 1. *year*, 12 lunar months, about 354 1/2 days. - *Lu-nar*, *n*. 1. In navigation, lunar distance. 2. *Anat*. The lunar. - *Lu-na-re*, *n*. [*l. a, pl*] [*l.*] *Anat*. The middle bone in the upper row of wrist-bones semi-lunar bone.

Lu-na-ri-a, 1 *lu-na-ri-a*, 2 *lu-na-ri-a*, *n*. *Hot*. A genus of Old World coral of the family *Acropora*, with simple fleshy, large pink-purple flowers in racemes and very flat pods. Two species only are known. 1. *anua* honesta, and 1. *redina*, perennial antiferous. See *HONEYBEE*, 2, and *SATINFLOWER*. [*< l. lunaris of the moon*].

Lu-na-ri-an, 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to the moon, lunar. 2. *n*. 1. A supposed inhabitant of the moon. 2. Same as *LUNARIS*. 3. An advocate of the lunar method. *Lu-na-ri-ist*, *n*. An investigator of the moon. *Lu-na-ri-um*, -*um*, [*l. -um* or *-ia, pl*]. 1. A mechanical contrivance representing the moon and its changes. 2. *Pulcrum*. In many Paleocene bryozoans, a thickened part of the posterior wall curved to a shorter radius and generally projecting above the plane of the zoecial aperture. *Lu-na-ry*, 1. *a*. Connected with the moon, lunar. 2. *n*. 1. Any plant of the genus *Lunaria*. 2. The moonwort.

Lu-na-ta, 1 *lu-na-ta*, 2 *lu-na-ta*, *n*. Plural of *LUNATUM*. *Lu-nate*, 1 *lu-nate*, 2 *lu-nate*, *n*. A crescent-shaped, having crescent-shaped markings as, a *lunate leaf*. [*l. lunatus*, pp. of *luna*, bend like a crescent, < *luna*, see *LUNA*].

Lu-nat-ed, -*lu-nate-ly*, *adv*. *Lu-na-tel-lus*, 1 *lu-na-tel-lus*, 2 *lu-na-tel-lus*, *n*. A model showing the motions of the earth and moon. [*< LUNA + l. tellus, earth*].

Lu-na-tic, 1 *lu-na-tic*, 2 *lu-na-tic*, *a*. 1. Affected with lunacy, moonstruck, mad, insane. 2. Characteristic of or resembling lunacy, crazy. 3. Appropriated to the use of insane persons, as, a *lunatic asylum*. 4. Influenced or affected by the moon. [*< l. lunaticus, < l. luna, see LUNA*]. *Lu-nat'-cal*, [*lunar*]. *Syn*: see *INNANE*.

Lu-na-tic, *n*. A person bereft of reason, an insane person, especially one who has not been deranged from birth, as distinguished from an idiot.

The numerous mental derangements, hallucinations epileptic attacks, and similar strange maladies, which have been attributed to the moon's influence, have given to this day, the name *lunatics* to persons suffering from serious mental disorders.

A. A. CROKER Popular Errors about Plants p. 53 [in p. co 1892]

Lu-na-tion, 1 *lu-na-tion*, 2 *lu-na-tion*, *n*. The interval between two returns of the new moon, averaging nearly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. [*< l. lunation, < luna, see LUNA*].

Lu-na-tum, 1 *lu-na-tum*, 2 *lu-na-tum*, *n*. [*-ta, pl*]. A proximal radial carpal bone, as in batrachians, the lunare (Neut. of *lunatus*, see *LUNATE*).

Lu-na-wa-ra, 1 *lu-na-wa-ra*, 2 *lu-na-wa-ra*, *n*. A native Kewakanta state in Gujarat, India, 380 sq. m., capital, Lunawara.

Lun-car-ty, 1 *lun-car-ty*, 2 *lun-car-ty*, *n*. A village in Perthshire, Scotland, where the Danes were defeated in 900.

lunch, 1 *lunch*, 2 *lunch*, *v*. 1. To take lunch. 2. To furnish lunch for.

lunch, *n*. 1. A light meal eaten between breakfast and dinner, a luncheon. 2. [*U. S.*] Any light repast between meals. 3. Food provided for a lunch. 4. [*Id.*] A lump [*Var* of *LUMP*]. - *lunch'-coun-ter*, *n*. [*U. S.*] A counter, as at a restaurant, at which luncheon is served, also, colloquially, a standee.

lunch'-eon, 1 *lunch'-eon*, 2 *lunch'-eon*, *n*. To take luncheon; *lunch'-eon*, *n*. Same as *LUNCH* regarded by some as the more elegant form, especially in the sense of a formal repast. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] A lump of food.

luncht, *pp*. Lunched.

Lund, 1 *lund*, 2 *lund*, *n*. A town in Malmöhus province, Sweden, capital Malmö.

lund-da, 1 *lund-da*, 2 *lund-da*, *n*. [*Am Ind*] The puffin.

Lund'-dy, 1 *lund'-dy*, 2 *lund'-dy*, *n*. [*Am Ind*] 1. A variety of American philanthropist, advocate of abolition. 2. A variety of snuff from Lundby Foot, a Dublin tobacco-stick of the 18th century.

Lund'-dy-foot, 1 *lund'-dy-foot*, 2 *lund'-dy-foot*, *n*. A variety of snuff from Lundby Foot, a Dublin tobacco-stick of the 18th century.

Lund'-dy-isle. An island at the entrance to the Bristol Channel, England.

Lund'-dy-lane. A locality near Drummondville, Ontario, Canada, Americans defeated the British, July 25, 1814.

lunel, 1 *lunel*, 2 *lunel*, *n*. 1. *Geom*. A figure bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles, which owes its name to a Greek geometer, Hippocrates of Chios. 2. The moon.

3. [*Ita*] Anything shaped like a half-moon or crescent. 4. An outbreak of lunacy, a mad freak. [*< l. luna, see LUNA*]. - *lunes of Hippocrates*, a series of lunar sections resulting from the quadrature of a curvilinear figure from which various geometric proofs were for the first time deduced about 430 B. C. by Hippocrates, who also accurately determined their areas.

lun-er, *n*. A leash used in hawking. [*< LINE*].

Lu-ne-burg, 1 *lu-ne-burg*, 2 *lu-ne-burg*, *n*. 1. A district in Hanover province, Prussia, 4,380 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Lu-ne-burg-hydro-sulphate, 1 *lu-ne-burg-hydro-sulphate*, *n*. A hydrous magnesium borophosphate (MgMgB₃PO₆), found varying in structure from the crystals to an earthy mass. [*< Lunenburg, where it was found*].

Lu-nel, 1 *lu-nel*, 2 *lu-nel*, *n*. A town in Hérault department, France. 2. A sweet wine. See *WINE*.

Lu-nen-burg, 1 *lu-nen-burg*, 2 *lu-nen-burg*, *n*. 1. A county in Nova Scotia province, Canada, 1,202 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Lu-nette, 1 *lu-nette*, 2 *lu-nette*, *n*. 1. Something shaped like a half-moon. Specif. (1) *Fort*. A field-work or a detached work formed by two parallel flanks, two faces meeting in a salient angle with an open gorge. (2) In ordnance, a ring at the end of the trail of a gun-carriage to attach it to the limber by the pintle-hook. (3) *Arch*. (a) An arch opening in the side of a long vault formed by the intersection with it of a smaller vault, as for a window. (b) A small curved or circular opening in a caved or vaulted ceiling or in a roof. (4) In blacksmithing, a horseshoe composed of a front part only, the customary branches being omitted. (5) A blinder for an intractable draft-animal. (6) A crescent-shaped spectacle. (7) A flat watch crystal. (8) *Arch*. An ornament of crescent or half-moon shape. (9) A crescent-shaped artistic work, painting or panel. (10) One of the steel loops which serve as the guard in a fencing-foil. (11) A crystal case of circular shape that is used in the Roman Catholic church for the reception of the consecrated host for solemn exposition. (12) *Glassmaking*. Same as *LUNNET-HOLE*. (13) The hole of a gullotine in which the neck of the victim is placed.

2. *Polish Checkers*. A stage of the game in which two pawns of the same side are so placed as to have a vacant square behind and also between them, to which the opponent can move. [*< dim. of lune, see LUNE*].

Lu-nen-ville, 1 *lu-nen-ville*, 2 *lu-nen-ville*, *n*. A commercial and manufacturing town in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France, where peace was signed between France and Germany on Feb. 9, 1891.

lung, 1 *lung*, 2 *lung*, *n*. 1. *Anat*. Either of two organs for the aeration of the blood, situated in the thorax on each side of the heart, an organ for aerial respiration.

In all air-breathing vertebrates the lungs arise as sac-like outgrowths, at first unpaired, from the ventral side of the esophagus. In their more developed form, as in mammals, the connection with the esophagus is elongated into a tube, the windpipe or trachea, which bifurcates to form the bronchi, one of which goes to each lung. The bronchi, after repeated subdivisions, terminate in small infundibula inferior pulmonary vein, a right superior pulmonary vein, a right inferior pulmonary vein, a left ventricle, a left ventricle, a right ventricle, a right ventricle.

In their simplest form, as in protozoan amphibians, the lungs are elongated sacs with smooth internal surface. The lungs of birds have air sacs connected with the air-passages and extending even into the bones. One lung (the left) is often absorbed in snakes. In man the lungs are conical, with the base resting on the diaphragm and the apex extending above the collar-bone.

2. An analogous organ in invertebrates. See *BOOK-LUNG*. 3. [*Old Slang*] A loud-voiced fellow. [*< AS lungon, lung*]. - *at the top of one's lungs*, with one's greatest vocal strength. - *lung'-con-tag-ion*, *n*. Same as *PNEUMONIA*. 1. - *1 fever*, pneumonia. 1. *fish*, a dipnoan, having lungs double or united. - *lung-flow'er*, *n*. An English gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*). - *1. grown*, a having an adhesion of the lung to the pleura.

1. *plague*, a *Var*. Pneumonia in cattle. 1. *see*, *n*. The lung of an invertebrate. 1. *section mask*, in the treatment of consumptives, an apparatus affixed to the face in such a way as slightly to retard respiration. 1. *sick*, a [*S. Afr*] Affected with pleuropneumonia. 1. *sickness*, a *Var*. Same as *LUNG-PLAQUE*. 1. *strongyle*, a Nematode worm (*Strongylus bruchialis*) infesting the human lungs. 1. *struck*, a [*Colloq*] Having diseased lungs. 1. *tester*, a An instrument for testing the capacity of the lungs, a spirometer. 1. *worm*, a Nematode worm parasitic in the lungs, as *Strongylus meleus* in cattle, a lung-worm. 1. *see*, a *Var*. Same as *PNEUMONIOSIS*. 1. *black*, 1. *lung'-chow*, 1 *lung'-chow*, 2 *lung'-chow*, *n*. A town, a treaty port in Kwangsi province, China.

lung-e, 1 *lung-e*, 2 *lung-e*, *v*. [*LUNGED, LUNG'ING*] 1. To *Manège*. To train by driving in a circle at the end of a long rein. 2. To take a lunge or pass; thrust.

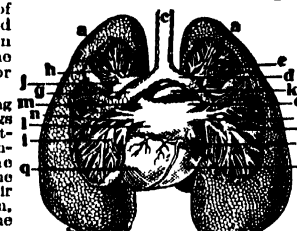
lunging with his rapier, like a fencing-master.

Thackeray Four Georges, George II p. 43 [in A. L. 1891]

2. To plunge forward. 3. [*Prov Eng*] To sneak; lurk.

lungel, *n*. 1. A sudden pass or thrust, specif., a long thrust with a sword or a bayonet. 2. [*Colloq*] A sudden forward lunge, plunge. [*< ALLONGE, n*].

3. *lung-e*, *n*. A fish, same as *LUNGE*.



Posterior View of Human Lungs

lungel, *n*. A rope used in training horses; also, the track on which they are trained. [*< LUNGE, n*].

lunged, 1 *lunged*, 2 *lunged*, *a*. 1. Having lungs, or, in zoology, having organs like lungs in composition.

He was tall of stature, immensely broad at the shoulders, deep lunged, comparatively light and trim in the loins.

J. M. Ludlow Captain of the Janissaries p. 3 [in a co 1886]

2. [*Port*] Resembling lungs, or respiratory.

lung'-ee, *lung'-ee*, *n*. Same as *LOONGHEE*.

lung'-geous, 1 *lung'-geous*, 2 *lung'-geous*, *n*. 1. One who thrushes or thrushes. 2. *pl*. A belt to be worn by a gymnast in practicing feats, having two supporting ropes to be held by assistants.

lung'-er, 1 *lung'-er*, 2 *lung'-er*, *n*. [*Colloq*] One who has diseased lungs, a consumptive.

lung'-et, 1 *lung'-et*, 2 *lung'-et*, *n*. [*Ind*] 1. A loin-cloth. 2. The material from which it is made. *loon'-gee*; *lung'-gi*.

lung'-let, *n*. [*Scot*] A guillemot longie.

lung'-lit, *n*. A loud, dawdling lungel.

lung'-li-ang, 1 *lung'-li-ang*, 2 *lung'-li-ang*, *n*. A river in China, length, 300 m. to West river.

lung'-less, 1 *lung'-less*, 2 *lung'-less*, *n*. A devoid of lungs.

lung'-oor, 1 *lung'-oor*, 2 *lung'-oor*, *n*. [*E Ind*] A long-tailed and bearded Himalayan monkey (*Semnopithecus schistaceus*).

lung'-oo-ty, *n*. Same as *LANGOOTY*.

lung'-wort, 1 *lung'-wort*, 2 *lung'-wort*, *n*. 1. A European herb (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) of the family *Boraginaceae*, with cordate-ovate leaves, marked with white blotches suggestive of disease-spots in the human lungs, indicating to the old herbals its use in pulmonary diseases. 2. Either of two American plants of the allied genus *Mertensia*. (1) The smooth lungwort (*M. virginica*), with smooth leaves and numerous blue and purple trumpet-shaped flowers. (2) Sea-lungwort (*M. maritima*), with white flowers.

3. A lichen (*Sticta pulmonaria*) used sometimes like Iceland moss in lung-diseases.

- *clown's lungwort*. 1. The common mullen (*Verbascum thapsus*). 2. The toothwort (*Lathraea squamaria*), *bullock's l.*; *cow's l.*. French or golden l., a European hawkweed (*Actinotus murorum*), now somewhat naturalized in the United States.

lung'-y, 1 *lung'-y*, 2 *lung'-y*, *n*. Suffering from disease of the lungs.

Lu-ni, 1 *lu-ni*, 2 *lu-ni*, *n*. 1. A river in Jodhpur, Rajputana, British India, length, 320 m. to the Rann of Cutch, north of Bombay. 2. See *LUNA*, 3.

lu-ni, 1 *lu-ni*, 2 *lu-ni*, *n*. Derived from Latin *luna*, moon, a combining form. *lu-ni-cur-rent*, a Depending in current on the phases of the moon. - *lu-ni-form*, a Like the moon, especially the crescent moon, in shape. *lunated*.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lu-ni-of-ary, 1 *lu-ni-of-ary*, 2 *lu-ni-of-ary*, *n*. Adoration of the moon as a religious cult, moon-worship.

lu-ni-so-lar, 1 *lu-ni-so-lar*, 2 *lu-ni-so-lar*, *n*. Relating to or produced by the sun and the moon conjointly. [*< LUN- + SOLAR*]. - *lunisolar period*, any period dependent on the relative motion of the sun and the moon. - *1. precession* (*Astron*), the part of the precession of the equinoxes dependent on conjoint action of the sun and the moon.

lu-ni-stice, *n*. Either of the two points farthest from the equator in the moon's orbit. *lu-ni-sti-tial*, *a*. Of or pertaining to a lunistice. - *lu-ni-tidal*, *a*. Relating to the tides as produced by the moon's attraction. *lunifidal interval*, the interval between the moon's meridian passage and lunar high tide. [*cheroot*].

lu-ni-ka, 1 *lu-ni-ka*, 2 *lu-ni-ka*, [*Ind*] A strong sort of lunk'head. 1 *lu-ni-ked*, 2 *lu-ni-ked*, *n*. [*Colloq*, U. S.] A stupid fellow.

lu-nold, 1 *lu-nold*, 2 *lu-nold*, *a*. Crescentiform. [*< l. luna, moon, < Gr. eldos, form*].

lunt, 1 *lunt*, 2 *lunt*, *v*. [*Scot*] 1. To light (a fire). 2. To smoke. 2. *lunt*, 1. To smoke kindly. 2. To glow, flash, as the eyes.

lunt, *a*. [*Prov Eng*] Surly, short in speech.

lunt, *n*. 1. [*North Eng & Scot*] A whiff of smoke also, flame with smoke. 2. A match for firing a cannon, also, the lock of a match-lock gun. [*< D lunt, match*].

Lunt, *n*. 1. *George* (1803-37/1885), an American lawyer and poet. 2. *William Parsons* (1805-47/1857), an American Unitarian minister and poet.

lu-nu-la, 1 *lu-nu-la*, 2 *lu-nu-la*, *n*. [*-la*, 1 -li, 2 -le, pl] 1. A crescentic structure or appearance, specif., the whitish area at the base of the nails. 2. *Math*. A lune. 3. *Astron*. A satellite. [*l. dim. of luna, see LUNA*]. - *lu-nu-lar*, *a*. Having the form of a small crescent, lunulate. - *lu-nu-late*, *a*. 1. Having or approaching a crescent form. 2. Having crescentic markings. *lu-nu-lat-ed*.

lu-nule, 1 *lu-nule*, 2 *lu-nule*, *n*. 1. A crescent-shaped part, marking, or structure, specif. (1) A lunula. (2) An impression on each valve of certain bivalves in front of the umbones. (3) A lunule area above the base of the antennae in certain flies. 2. *Math*. A lune. [*< l. lunula, see LUNULA*]. - *lu-nu-let*, *n*. A small crescent-shaped marking, as on the wings of certain insects.

Lu-nu-li-car-di-d-e, 1 *lu-nu-li-car-di-d-e*, 2 *lu-nu-li-car-di-d-e*, *n*. [*Conch*] A Paleozoic family of bivalves generally referred to the *Cardiacea*, with equal valves, but resembling *Limnaea* in form. *Lu-nu-li-car-di-um*, *n*. [*l. g*] [*< l. lunula (see LUNULA) + Gr. kardia, heart*]. - *lu-nu-li-car-di-oid*, *n*. - *lu-nu-li-car-di-oid*, *a*.

lu-nu-li-form, 1 *lu-nu-li-form*, 2 *lu-nu-li-form*, *a*. Lunulate in outline.

lu-nu-lite, 1 *lu-nu-lite*, 2 *lu-nu-lite*, *n*. A fossil polyzoan of the genus *Lunulites*, existing since Cretaceous times. [*< l. lunula, see LUNULA*].

lu-ny, 1 *lu-ny*, 2 *lu-ny*, [*Vulgar, U. S.*] 1. A lunatic or demented, somewhat crazy, erratic silly. 2. *n*. A demented or daff person. [*Abbr < LUNATIC*].

lu-pa, 1 *lu-pa*, 2 *lu-pa*, [*P*] 1. Land, ground, earth. 2. *Tagalog term*.

lu-pa-nar, 1 *lu-pa-nar*, 2 *lu-pa-nar*, *n*. [*L*] *Rom Antia* A *lu-pa-na-tri-an*, 1 *lu-pa-na-tri-an*, 2 *lu-pa-na-tri-an*, *n*. A fit for a brothel, bawdy, lewd. [*< l. lupanaris, < lupa, prostitute, < lupus, wolf*].

Phonema. of the *lupanarian* order.

W. S. Lilly On Right and Wrong p. 23 [in a co 1890]

lu-pa-nin, 1 *lu-pa-nin*, 2 *lu-pa-nin*, *n*. *Chem*. A pale-yellow bitter sirupy compound (C₁₀H₁₅N₃O), with a green fluorescence and unpleasant odor, obtained from the seeds of the lupin (*Lupinus sativus*). [*< LUPINE, n*].

lu-pa, 1 *lu-pa*, 2 *lu-pa*, [*Samos*] The Pacific fruit-pigeon (*Carpophaga pacifica*).

lu-pe-ol, 1 *lu-pe-ol* or *-ol*, 2 *lu-pe-ol* or *-ol*, *n*. *Chem*. A substance allied to cholesterol, derivable from lupine plants.

lu-pe-ose, 1 *lu-pe-ose*, 2 *lu-pe-ose*, *n*. *Chem*. An amorphous sugar (C₁₀H₁₅N₃O) derived from the seeds of *Lupinus luteus*.

Lu-per'-ea, 1 *lu-por'-ea*, 2 *lu-por'-ea*, *n*. [*L*] *Rom Myth* The wife of Luperus sometimes identified with Acca Laurentia.

The swinging of a *lustre* in the Cathedral at Pisa suggested the pendulum to Galileo

(*Quint. Entering on Life, Reading* p 242 [s p 1889])

6. *Psychol* The peculiar perception given to an object by a rapid alternation of white and gray or black images which fail to fuse in common visual sensation. 7. *Mineral* The kind and quality of the surface of a mineral as regards the kind and intensity of the light it reflects. The kinds of *lustre* are (1) *Metallic*: the lustre of metals, if imperfect it is called *submetallic*. (2) *Adamantine*: the lustre of the diamond. (3) *Vitreous*: the lustre of broken glass. (4) *Resinous*: the lustre of the yellow resins. (5) *Greasy*: as that of elastite. (6) *Pearly*: like pearl. (7) *Silky*: like silk. It is the result of a fibrous structure. The degrees of intensity (of *lustre*) are (1) *Splendent*. (2) *Shining*. (3) *Glimmering*. (4) *Glimmering*. (When there is a total absence of *lustre*, a mineral is characterized as *dull*.) E. LYANA *Descriptive Mineralogy* p xxvii [w & s '99] [*F. lustre*, < L. *lucere*, shine. — *Brilliance* *lustre*, a nacreous luster made of bismuth salts, resin, and oil of lavender. — *cantharid* l., a ceramic lustre having green and blue iridescence like that of a Spanish fly. — *copper* l., a copper coating laid on a red ground. — *lustre-mottlings*, n pl *Glo* Small spots on the surface of fracture in certain crystalline rocks, distinguishable only by their reflecting light with a steel-like sheen contrasted with *color-mottlings*. — *L. ware*, n Pottery decorated with metallic colors. — *L. wash*, n A metallic wash used upon pottery. — *marbled* l., a lustre resembling that of mother-of-pearl. — *marbled* l., a pink and white mottled lustre common on old Sunderland ware. — *spotted* l., a Mexican l., a native glaze on Mexican pottery, usually of an iridescent green. — *mohair* l., an alpacalike black dress-fabric made of cotton and mohair, brilliant. — *pearl* l., an iridescent glaze colored with bismuth salts and metallic oxides seen on Helleok china and other ware. — *pink* l., a delicate pinkish gold wash found on old English cream-colored ware. — *purple* l.; rose l., platinum l., a silvery lustre given by a platinum glaze. — *silver* l., a silvery l. (*ceram*), any red or reddish metallic lustre. — *Sunderland* l., 1. Name as *MARBLED LUSTRE*. 2. Same as *PINK LUSTRE*. — *lustered*, *lustred*, *pu* Having a lustre, specif., having a thin glaze or a metallic lustre said of pottery. — *lustre-ful*, a Lustrous *lustre-ful*. — *lustre-less*, a Lacking lustre. [*FRUM*]

lust'ful, n A lustreum [*< F. lustre*, < L. *lustrum*, see *LUSTRE*]. *lust'ful*, 1 *lust'ful*, 2 *lust'ful*, n One who lusts. *lust'ful*, 1 *lust'ful*, 2 *lust'ful*, n 1. Having carnal or sensual desires, libidinous, lewd. — *said of persons*. The gods of the heathen were according to their own votaries, *lustful*, cruel, and brutal. — *SPRINGSON Treasury of David, Psalm cxxv* in vol iv, p 387 [w & s '99].

2. Inclining to or gratifying lust or sensuality, calling forth lust, as, *lustful* scenes. 3. Vigorous, lusty. — *lust'ful-ly*, *adv* — *lust'ful-ness*, n *lust'house*, n 1 *lust'house*, 2 *lust'house*, n [Rare] A house in the country, an inn. Anglicized form of German *lusthaus*. *lust'lect*, a Vigorous, lusty, also merry. *lust'hood*, 1 *lust'hood*, 2 *lust'hood*, n [Archaic] Vigor of body, brawny strength. *lust'head*.

lust'ly, 1 *lust'ly*, 2 *lust'ly*, *adv* With vigorous exertion, strongly, stoutly.

lust'ness, 1 *lust'ness*, 2 *lust'ness*, n 1. The condition of being lusty or vigorous, robustness, sturdiness. 2. Enjoyment, delight. *lust'less*, 1 *lust'less*, 2 *lust'less*, a 1. Lacking, spiritless. 2. Without sexual lust. — *lust'less-ness*, n *lust'ral*, 1 *lust'ral*, 2 *lust'ral*, n 1. Of, pertaining to, or used in purification, as, *lustral* water, *lustral* waves. 2. Occupying, occurring in, or pertaining to a lustrium. See *LUSTRIUM*. 2. [*< L. lustialis*, < *lustrum*, see *LUSTRIUM*]. — *lust'ral-day* (*Rom Antiq*), the day on which a child was named.

lust'rate, 1 *lust'rate*, 2 *lust'rate*, *vt* [*LUST'RIAT-ED*, *LUST'RIATING*] To make pure or clear, purify. [*< L. lustratus*, pp of *lustrare*, < *lustrum*, see *LUSTRIUM*].

lust'rate, *vt* To wander about.

lust'ration, 1 *lust'ration*, 2 *lust'ration*, n 1. A method of purification and expiation among the Greeks and Romans. It was performed with fire, water, air, earth, a branch of laurel, and the sacrifice, among the Greeks of a pig, among the Romans of a pig, sheep, and bull. See *LUSTRIUM*. 2. [Humorous] A washing. 3. [Rare] A retrospective view, perambulation. [*< L. lustratio* (n), < *lustratus*, see *LUSTRIAT*].

lust'ra-tive, a [Rare] Relating to lustration or purification. — *lust'ra-tive*, n [Rare] Often used humorously.

lust'ra-tory, a [Rare] Expiatory.

lust're, a Same as *LUSTRE*.

lust'ri-cal, 1 *lust'ri-cal*, 2 *lust'ri-cal*, a. Of or pertaining to the religious ceremony of lustration, pertaining or devoted to purification. [*< L. lustricus*, < *lustrum*, see *LUSTRIUM*]. — *lust'ri-day* (*Rom Antiq*), the 9th day after birth, or day for purification by lustration, and naming the infant.

lust'ring, 1 *lust'ring*, 2 *lust'ring*, (XIII), n. Fabrics. A glossy, plain, heavy silk material.

An act was passed which gave to a joint-stock company an absolute monopoly of *lustrings* for a term of fourteen years. — *MACAULAY England* vol v, p 41 [w & s 1863].

[< F. *lustrine*, < It. *lustrino*, < *lustrum*, splendor, < L. *lucere*, shine.] *lust'ring* (et); *lust'ring*.

lust'ring, n Same as *LUSTRE*.

lust'rous, 1 *lust'rous*, 2 *lust'rous*, a. Having lustre, diffusing, emitting, or reflecting light with brilliancy, shining; as, large and *lustrous* eyes. [*< OF lustrous*, < L. *lucere*, shine.] SYN.: see BRIGHT — *lust'rous-ly*, *adv* — *lust'rous-ness*, n

lust'rum, 1 *lust'rum*, 2 *lust'rum*, n [*-TRA* or *-TRUM*, pl.] 1. *Rom Antiq*. A lustration or purification, especially, the solemn ceremony of expiation and purification of the entire Roman people made by one of the censors in the Campus Martius at the conclusion of the quinquennial census, which took place for the last time A. D. 74. 2. A period of five years.

We now learn more in a *lustrium* than a century has heretofore taught. — *J. H. Brown* in *The Arena* Mar. 1890, p 460.

3. The census. See *CENSUS*. 2. [*L.*, < *lucere*, shine.]

lust'wort, 1 *lust'wort*, 2 *lust'wort*, n A herb, the sundew.

lust'y, 1 *lust'y*, 2 *lust'y*, a [*LUST'Y-ER*, *LUST'Y-EST*] 1. Full of vigor and health, able-bodied; robust; as, his *lust'y* arm. 2. [Prov.] Pregnant. 3. Of ample size, stout, bulky. 4. Beautiful, delightful. 5. Saucy. 6. Lustful.

SYN.: see *ATHLETIC*.

lust-yu, 1 *lust-yu*, 2 *lust-yu*, n [*Afr*] A large cyprinoid fish (*Labeo cyclocheilus*) of the Congo river.

lust'us, 1 *lust'us*, 2 *lust'us*, n [*L.*] *Antiq*. A mythical companion of Hercules in his wanderings, who gave his name to Lusitania or Portugal.

lust'us na-tu'ral, 1 *lust'us na-tu'ral*, 2 *lust'us na-tu'ral*, *sing* & pl [*L.*] A strange and abnormal natural production, a

freak or sport of nature; a monstrosity; sometimes abbreviated, *lustrus*.

lust'ecious, 1 *lust'ecious*, 2 *lust'ecious*, a. Muddy; made of mud. [*< L. lustrum*, mud.]

lust'ang, 1 *lust'ang*, 2 *lust'ang*, n A person of partly Mohammedan lineage of Olananga and surrounding districts of Mindanao.

lust'ant, 1 *lust'ant*, 2 *lust'ant*, n One who plays the lute. [*< L. lutanista*, < *lutana*, = *OF lut*, see *LUTE*, n.]

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who taught justification by faith, the right of private judgment, and the paramount authority of the Bible; also, pertaining to the Lutheran churches or their doctrines — *Lutheran Church*, the oldest and largest of the churches that sprang from the Reformation. It is the chief church in Germany, the state church in Scandinavia, and extends into Baltic Russia. — *The United Lutheran Church of America* was formed November 15, 1918, by the merging of (1) the *General Synod*, formed in 1820, which adheres to the Augsburg Confession less strictly than the others, and whose congregations are Anglicized, (2) the *General Council*, organized in 1867 (whose congregations comprise German, Swedish, and English-speaking peoples), and less strict in its confessionalism than the Synodical Conference, (3) the *United Synod in the South*, formed in 1886, by the union of the "Southern General Synod" (constituted in 1863 by synods cut off by the "Northern General Synod"), and two independent synods, having the same confessional basis as the General Council, but adhering to it less consistently. Outside this merger are the *Synodical Conference*, the largest body, organized in 1872, consisting of the synods of Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, and having the strictest confessional requirements, and (5) the *United Norwegian Lutheran Church* organized in 1889, which includes one-fourth of the Scandinavian population of the United States. The Lutheran Church has three ecumenical creeds in common with other orthodox churches, the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. Its distinctive confession is that of Augsburg, but some of the European state churches and some of the synods in America receive also the Apology for the Augsburg, the two catechisms of Luther, the Articles of Schmalkald, and the Formula of Concord. These nine symbols are grouped in the *Book of Concord*. Compare REFORMED GERMAN CHURCH.

Luther-an, n A follower or disciple of Luther, a member of the Lutheran Church, one holding views distinctive of Lutheranism. — *Luther-an-ism*, n

The principles of the Reformation as championed by Luther, or as embodied in the Lutheran churches, the doctrines peculiar to the Lutheran faith. — *Luther-an-ism*, n

1. Same as LUTHERANISM. 2. An idiosyncrasy, idiom, act, or speech of Luther. — *Luther-ist*, n A student of Luther's life and work.

Luther-burg, n Same as LUTHERBURG.

L

Lux'ém-bourg', 1 lūks'ém'būr, 2 lūks'ém'būr, *n* 1. **Duc de (1/1623-1/1695)**, François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, a French marshal. 2. A province in Belgium; 1,700 sq m. capital, Arlon. 3. **Le Palais**, a palace on the left bank of the Seine, Paris, built by the duke of Flanders (16th century), and decorated by Rubens, used as a prison during the Revolution and as the House of Peers after the Restoration. It has served as the Senate House of the French Parliament since 1879. Its gardens, formerly part of a Carthusian convent, form a public park.

Lux'ém-burg', *n*. Same as **LUXEMBOURG**.

Lux'ém-burg', 1 lūks'ém'būr, 2 lūks'ém'būr, *n* 1. An independent grand duchy between Belgium, France, and Germany, 904 sq m. Its neutrality was violated by Germany August 1, 1914. 2. Its capital.

Lux'eul', 1 lūks'ō'ye, 2 lūks'ō'ye, *n* A town in the Haute-Saône department, France, noted for mineral springs. Here are remains of Roman baths.

Lux'or, 1 lūks'ōr, 2 lūks'ōr, *n* A winter resort on the Nile river in Upper Egypt, 540 m from Cairo, the site of ancient Thebes. The neighborhood is a vast museum of antiquities. **The Luxor Temple**, built by Amenhotep III about 1400 B.C., formed part of the temple of Karnak, to which it was joined by an avenue of sphinxes, two miles long, additions were made by Ramesses II. The obelisk of red granite and its fellow now in Paris (whence the Arab name of the place) were the only remains visible prior to Maspero's excavations in 1883. [*< Ar. el-uq-Ka'rein*, the twin castles]

The stupendous fame of Karnak bears the same relation to the Luxor Temple that a European cathedral does to one of its side chapels.

Lux'orite, 1 lūks'ōr-īt, 2 lūks'ōr-īt, *n* A holocrystalline flesh-colored orthoclase-quartz rock, characterized by minute tourmaline crystals. [*< Luxuriant*, England]

Lux'ur-ri-ance, 1 lūg-zū'or lūks-yū'ri-ans, 2 lūg-zū'or lūks-yū'ri-ang, *n* The state or quality of being luxuriant, rank or vigorous growth, also, excessive or superfluous growth or quantity, exuberance. [*F. < L. luxuriant* (*is*), see **LUXURIANT**] **lux'ur-ri-ant-cy**.

Lux'ur-ri-ant, 1 lūg-zū'or lūks-yū'ri-ant, 2 lūg-zū'or lūks-yū'ri-ant (XIII), *a* 1. Exhibiting or characterized by luxuriance, abundant or superlative undant in growth; great or superfluous in abundance, fertile, as soil. 2. Exuberant in fancy, invention, etc., abundant, extravagant, or excessive in action or speech, ornate, florid, or rich in design or ornamentation, as, *luxuriant language*, *luxuriant decoration*. [*< L. luxuriant* (*is*), ppr of *luxurio*, abound, *< luxuria*; see **LUXURY**] **Syn**: see **ABUNDANT** — **luxuriant flower**, a flower in which the essential organs are sacrificed to an overdevelopment of the floral envelop. — **lux'ur-ri-ant-ly**, *adv* — **lux'ur-ri-ant-ness**, *n*

Lux'ur-ri-ate, 1 lūg-zū'or lūks-yū'ri-āt, 2 lūg-zū'or lūks-yū'ri-āt, *n* [*< AT* ED, *< AT* ING.] 1. To grow copiously or in plentiful abundance.

Here also [if found] is found the so-called wild or sour orange, *luxurians* in and forming a part of the dense thicket.

Rep. Dept. Agric. 1889, Gardens p. 688. [*Gov. Riv. off. 1887*]

2. To live sumptuously, feed luxuriously.

Cattle on the pastures luxuriated in the fulness of the June grass.

H. Garland in The Arena Jan. 1892, p. 253.

3. Figuratively, to glory or revel, take inordinate pleasure; indulge oneself without restraint. [*< L. luxuriatus*, pp. of *luxurio*, see **LUXURIANT**] — **lux'ur-ri-ation**, *n*

Lux'ur-ri-ous, 1 lūg-zū'or lūks-yū'ri-ūs, 2 lūg-zū'or lūks-yū'ri-ūs, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to luxury, given to indulgence in luxury, whether of food, adornment, or physical pleasure, voluptuous. 2. Supplied with luxuries, abounding with means of sensuous gratification, or administering to luxury, affording the means of luxury, as, *a luxuriously home*.

A slice or two from your luxuriously meals.

Bryson Don Juan can. 9, st. 6.

3. [Rare] Of rank growth, exuberant, luxuriant. 4. Libidinous, lustful, wanton. 5. Excessive, outrageous, passionately desirous. *CHATEAU* 1 pr. 1 v. 13 (CAMP. MA.) [*< F. luxurieux*, *< L. luxuriosus*, *< luxuria*; see **LUXURY**] **Syn**: see **BAITING** — **ly**, *adv* — **ness**, *n*

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sylvania, 910 sq m. county-seat, Wilkes-Barre. 3. A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.

Luz'on, 1 lūz'ōn (or *Sp*) 2 lūz'ōn (or *Sp*) 1 lūz'ōn, *n* The largest of the Philippine Islands, 40,814 sq m. capital, Manila. Its inhabitants are of Cagayan, Ilocano, and Pangasinan stock and the principal language is the Tagalog. The island is divided into 3 territorial divisions, North, Center, and South Luzon. The island is mountainous, and the highest peak, **Data**, attains an elevation of 8,333 ft.

Luz'on-ite, 1 lūz'ōn-īt, 2 lūz'ōn-īt, *n* **Mineral** A metallic reddish-gray copper-arsenic sulfide that is found massive and is regarded as dimorphous with enargite. [*< Luzon*, P. I.]

Luz'u-la, 1 lūz'u-lā, 2 lūz'u-lā, *n* **Hot** Same as **JUNCOIDES**.

Luz'u-trā, 1 lūz'u-trā, 2 lūz'u-trā, *n* A market town in Parma province, Italy, where the Franco-Spanish army defeated the Austrians under Prince Eugene, Aug. 26, 1702.

L.v., *abbr* **Leval** *voit* Licensed victualer.

lv., *abbr* **Leval** *voit* Licensed victualer.

L.W.L., *abbr* **Load-water line**.

L.W.P., *abbr* **Load-water plane**.

L.X.X., *abbr* **The Septuagint**.

-ly, *suffix* Like of the nature of belonging or pertaining to used to form adjectives from nouns, as, *manly*, *godly*, *goodly*. Compare **LAK** [*< AS* *ly*, *lyc*, *lyc*, form, see **LICK**, *l*].

-ly, *suffix* In a (specified) manner used to form adverbs from adjectives, or (rarely) from nouns, as, *brightly*, *softly*, *longingly*. In some cases -ly is added to -ly (-ly) being then changed to -ly, as, *surely*. In other cases the forms of the adjective and adverb are identical, as, *he spoke kindly*, or in a kindly tone. In old English the suffix was -lice, which in Middle English, as in Chinese, took the form of -liche. It has been suggested that the final *l* sound was lost as in the form -lic from which we have the pronoun *I*, and -ly has become the predominant adverbial ending in modern English. It should be noted that the ending becomes abbreviated to -ly in the case of words derived from French adjectives ending in *le*, as, *nobly*, possibly [*< AS* -lyc, *< -lyc*, see -ly].

Ly-m'us, 1 lūz'ūs, 2 lūz'ūs, *n* A surname of Bacchus, as *freeling from care* hence a name for wine. [*R. to loosen*]

ly'am, *n* 1. A leash, or in heraldry the representation of a leash. 2. A lymph-hound — **ly-am-hound**, *n* A bloodhound.

ly'ard, 1 lūz'ārd, 2 lūz'ārd, *n* [*S* or *O*be] Silver-gray or streaked with gray. [*ly'art*, *l*. *l*. Same as **LYARD**]

Ly'ca-bet'us, 1 lūz'kə-bet'us, 2 lūz'kə-bet'us, *n* A mountain, close to the Acropolis, N. E. of Athens, Greece anciently sacred to *Lycaon*, the son of *Zeus*.

ly'ca-e'ol-in, 1 lūz'kə-ol-in, 2 lūz'kə-ol-in, *n* **Chem** An alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum* by digestion with water. [*ly'ca-e'ol-in*, *n*].

ly'ca-e'ol-in, 1 lūz'kə-ol-in, 2 lūz'kə-ol-in, *n* **Chem** An amorphous alkaloid (C₁₅H₁₅N₃O₄ + H₂O) obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*, soluble in water, alcohol, etc., and resembling curare in its toxic action. [*ly'ca-e'ol-in*, *n*].

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ly'ca-e'ol-in, 1 lūz'kə-ol-in, 2 lūz'kə-ol-in, *n* **Chem** An amorphous alkaloid (C₁₅H₁₅N₃O₄ + H

Lyc-o-phron, 1 lîk'o-frôn 2 lîv'o-frôn, n 1. A son of Portland, king of Corinth lived about 600 B C. 2. A Greek poet and grammarian, who lived about 260 B C. *Cassandra*

ly-co-pin, 1 lîk'o-pin 2 lîv'o-pin, n *Chem* A brownish compound obtained from the resin of the bugleweed (*Lycopus virginicus*), and used in medicine as an astringent and narcotic [*Gr Lycos*, wolf, + *pin*, foot]

ly-co-pod, 1 lîk'o-pôd 2 lîv'o-pôd, n Any plant of the family *Lycopodiaceae* [*Lycu* + *pod* (foot), foot]

ly-co-pod-dal, a [*Lycu* + *pod* (foot), foot]

ly-co-po-da-test, 1 lîk'o-po-dâ-têst, 2 lîv'o-po-dâ-têst, n *pl* Bot A former alliance comprising most of the fungi now included in the order *Uredinales* [*DIUM* 2]

ly-co-pode, 1 lîk'o-pôd 2 lîv'o-pôd, n Same as *LYCOPOD*

ly-co-po-di-a-re-a, 1 lîk'o-pô-di-â-rê-a, 2 lîv'o-pô-di-â-rê-a, n *pl* Bot A small family of cryptogamous plants the club-mosses with small lanceolate or awl-shaped simple leaves arranged in two or many ranks on trailing or erect stems. The spores are of one kind, borne in sporangia or solitary in the axils of the leaves [*Lycopodium*]

ly-co-po-di-a-reous, a [*Lycu* + *po-di-a-re-a*, n *pl* Bot An order of pteridophytes — club-mosses — containing the living families *Lycopodiaceae*, *Isoetes*, and *Staginellaceae*, and also two families of fossil plants that were abundant in the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) period. Dichotomous branching of root and stem and the production of sporangia singly at the leaf-bases or in the leaf-axils are characteristics of this order [*ly-co-po-di-a*, n *Chem*]

ly-co-po-di-a-reous, a [*Lycu* + *po-di-a-re-a*, n *pl* Bot An alkaloid compound (C₁₂H₁₅N₃O₄) isolated from the festoon ground-pine [*ly-co-po-di-a*, n *Chem*]

ly-co-po-di-a-reous, a [*Lycu* + *po-di-a-re-a*, n *pl* Bot A somewhat artificial genus of Paleozoic plants with homophylous branches covered with scale-like leaves, resembling the living lycopods

ly-co-po-di-um, 1 lîk'o-pô-di-ûm 2 lîv'o-pô-di-ûm, n 1. Bot A genus of evergreen plants of the family *Lycopodiaceae* — the club-mosses — with moss-like stems, 4 to 16 rows of 1-nerved leaves, and copious spores borne in sporangia in the axils of leaves or in spikes. *L. dendroideum* is the ground-pine or tree-club-moss (see *ILLU* under *GROUND-PINE*). *L. ciliatum*, the common club-moss or running pine

2. [*ly*] A plant belonging to this genus 3. [*ly*] An inflammable yellow powder, the spores of various species of club-moss (*Lycopodium*), especially *L. clavatum* (used in pharmacy as an absorbent medium for excreted matter, and also as a coating for pills) and *L. selago* (used as an emetic and cathartic). Other varieties are *L. phlegmaria* (useful as an aphrodisiac), *L. rubrum* (a remedy for elephantiasis), and *L. vauzeurii* in purgative and convulsant [*Lycopodium*]

ly-co-po-di-um, 1 lîk'o-pô-di-ûm 2 lîv'o-pô-di-ûm, n *pl* Bot A genus of four Old World species of annual herbs of the boraginaceae family, with alternate leaves and small bluish flowers in terminal spike-like racemes. The corolla is salverform and the tube curved. *L. arvensis*, the small bugloss, is now common in the northwestern United States [*Gr*]

ly-co-pus, 1 lîk'o-pûs 2 lîv'o-pûs, n Bot A small genus of perennial herbs of the mint family, growing in wet places in temperate regions. Their white or purple flowers arranged in dense axillary whorls, have bell-shaped four-lobed corollas and but two perfect stamens. *L. virginicus* is the common bugleweed [*Gr Lycos*, wolf + *pus* (foot)]

ly-co-re-a, 1 lîk'o-rê-a 2 lîv'o-rê-a, n 1. The ancient name of one of the two peaks of Mt. Parnassus. Those who slept on the peaks were said to become either inspired or mad. Now Mt. *Lycaeus* 2. An ancient town on or at the foot of the peak [*ly-co-re-a*, n *Pathol*]

ly-co-re-a, 1 lîk'o-rê-a 2 lîv'o-rê-a, n *Pathol* A crystalline alkaloid substance [*ly-co-re-a*, n *Chem*]

ly-co-rin, 1 lîk'o-rîn 2 lîv'o-rîn, n *Chem* A crystalline alkaloid substance occurring in certain plants in the genus *Lycoris* [*ly-co-rin*, n *Chem*]

ly-co-rin, 1 lîk'o-rîn 2 lîv'o-rîn, n Bot A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, natives of China and Japan, belonging to the family *Maritellaceae*. They have pink or yellow flowers in clusters with simple fringed stigma and the waved segments of the spreading perianth curve up ward. Several species are in cultivation

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trious, and excelled in agriculture and commerce. As a race they were closely allied to the Carians and Mysians, but some writers contend that they were of Semitic origin. Their language probably belongs to the Indo-European branch

Ly-dia, 1 lîd'ya 2 lîv'dya, n (—226) A ruler of Megalopolis and a general of the Achaean League, he fell in battle [*Ly-dia*, n *Geog*]

Ly-dia, 1 lîd'ya 2 lîv'dya, n *pl* In Sheridan's *Rivals*, the heroine of the comedy and the niece and ward of Mrs. Malaprop

Ly-dia, 1 lîd'ya 2 lîv'dya, n *pl* 1. Belonging or relating to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, famous for wealth, luxury, and music, as the *Lydian* dance. 2. By extension, effeminate gentle in reference to Lydian accomplishments and culture, sensuous or voluptuous in reference to the orgies of Attis and Cybele. 3. A native of Lydia

Ly-dian, 1 lîd'yan 2 lîv'dyan, n *pl* 1. A native of Lydia, under mode — L. stone, a black siliceous rock, touchstone

Ly-dian, 1 lîd'yan 2 lîv'dyan, n *pl* 1. A native of Lydia, under mode — L. stone, a black siliceous rock, touchstone

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Ly-kur'gos, 1 lîk'ûr-gôs 2 lîv'ûr-gôs, *Logothetis* (1773-1850) A Greek patriot and a governor of Samos

Ly-l'y, 1 lîl'y 2 lîv'y, *John* (1654-1716/1706) An English dramatist and romance-writer, supported the bishops in the Martin Marprelate controversy, became a member of Parliament *Euphrates*, *Campaspe* See *EDIPHUSIM* *Ly-l'y*

ly-maille, 1 lîm'âil 2 lîv'âil, n *pl* 1. David Belden (1803-1884), an American missionary to the Sandwich Islands

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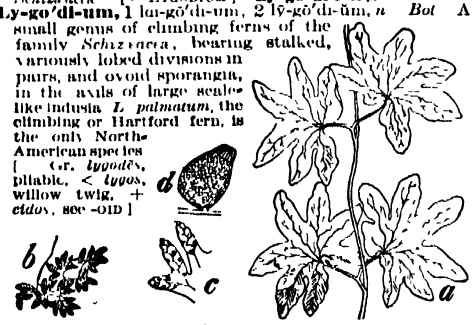
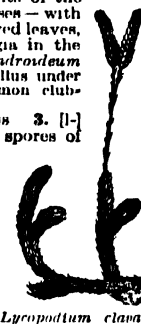
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a, fragment of climbing fern (*Lygodium palmatum*), b, contracted fructiferous divisions, c, fruiting segments, d, a sporangium

